A HANDBOOK

OF

EUROPEAN HISTORY

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A HANDBOOK

OF

EUROPEAN HISTORY

476—1871

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED

BY

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PREFACE

THE interest taken in European history is now so general that I trust this attempt to compile a handbook for students and teachers will not prove to have been useless.

The difficulty of the task has been found to be chiefly in deciding what to include and what to omit from the enormous amount of material at hand, and I have therefore endeavoured merely to bring into prominence the leading facts in the history of the principal states.

So many genealogies and notes have been inserted in the general outline that only a few *Summaries* have been drawn up. In selecting these, I have included only those subjects on which I have found by experience that the greatest misapprehension exists.

In the English column I have specially emphasized

those facts which bear directly upon England's relations with Foreign Powers.

Not a few mistakes will, I fear, be discovered, but I can assure all those who are engaged in studying the history of medieval and modern Europe that I shall gratefully receive suggestions and criticisms.

ARTHUR HASSALL.

CHRIST CHURCH,
OXFORD:
May, 1897.

I have taken the opportunity of making a number of corrections, and have, I hope, increased the usefulness of this volume.

A. H.

September, 1902.

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PART II.

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EUROPEAN HISTORY

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The Goths.

476. The Boy Emperor Romulus Augustulus is deposed; Odoacer is elected Patrician in Italy, and rules till 492.
477. Genseric, first of the Vandal kings of Africa, dies, and with him ends the greatness of the Vandal kingdom.
487–8. The Ostrogoths under Theodoric leave the Balkan Peninsula.
489. The Ostrogoths invade and occupy North Italy, defeating Odoacer at the battle of Verona.
491. Theodoric obtains Sicily from Genseric's son.
493. After being besieged in Ravenna for 20 months, Odoacer yields, but is killed by Theodoric, who is king of Italy from 493 to 526. He married a sister of Chlodovech.
494. Theodoric sends an embassy to Gundobad, King of the Burgundians, and obtains the release of some Italians captured by the Burgundians.
496. Theodoric gives the defeated Alamanni an asylum in Rhaetia, and takes them into his service.
497. Cassiodorus becomes private secretary to Theodoric.
498. Theodoric obtains from Anastasius the title of Rex.
500. Theodoric visits Rome for the first time, and builds at Ravenna the Church of Saint Apollinarius.
505. The relations between Theodoric and Anastasius cease to be friendly.
508. Theodoric defeats an Imperial fleet which appeared off the coasts of Calabria.
509. The Ostrogoths attack the Franks and Burgundians, and recover from the Visigoths all Gaul South of the Durance and the Cevennes (Languedoc and Provence).
509–11. Theodoric aids Amalric the young Visigothic king in Spain, and for 14 years rules the Visigoths conjointly with Amalric.

The Eastern Empire.

ZENO, 475–491.

476. After an absence of 18 months, Zeno returns to Constantinople.
477. A rising in Constantinople.
480. Boethius is born at Rome.
483. Theodoric the Amal makes peace with Zeno.
Revolt of Leontius in Syria.

ANASTASIUS, 491–518.

492–96. Rebellion in Isauria.

503–5. War with Persia.

510. Boethius becomes Consul at Rome.

A. D. 476–511

England.

477. The kingdom of Sussex is founded by Ælle.

480. Landing of the Angles.

491. Capture of Anderida by Ælle, who is now called King of the South Saxons.

493. Great defeat of the West Saxons at Mount Badon.

495. Beginning of the kingdom of Wessex, under Cerdic and Cynric, who land in Hampshire.

500–520. The Angles form the kingdom of Deira, and capture York.

The Franks. I. The Merovings, 481–752.

(I) THE REIGN OF CHLODOVECH.

Chlodovech, son of Childerich (481–511), married (492) Chlotilde, niece of Gundobad, King of the Burgundians.

485. Death of Euric, King of the Visigothic realm, which extended from the Loire to Gibraltar, and the capital of which was Toulouse.

486. Chlodovech conquers, near Soissons, Syagrius, the son of the Patrician Aegidius, who ruled over the plain of Central Gaul and the Seine Valley. This victory marked the overthrow of the Latin cause.

486–9. Chlodovech extends his power to the Loire and to Brittany.

491. He conquers the chief tribe of the Ripuarian Franks.

496. He beats decisively the Alamanni near Strasburg, and forces them to acknowledge him as overlord.

The Conversion of Chlodovech takes place through the influence of Chlotilde, and at the hands of Remigius of Rheims.

500. Chlodovech defeats Gundobad.

501. Peace is made between Chlodovech and Gundobad, and the latter pays Chlodovech tribute.

507. Chlodovech attacks the Visigoths, kills Alaric II and conquers Aquitaine at the battle of Vouglé near Poitiers.

510. Chlodovech, King of all the Franks, fixes his residence at Paris and died in 511 in his 46th year.

THE GOTHS.

523. In league with the Franks, Theodoric attacks Sigismund, King of the Burgundians, and takes the lands between the Durance and the Drône.
Death of Thrasamund, King of the Vandals, and a great persecutor of the Catholics.
525. Deaths of Boethius, the author of *Consolations of Philosophy*, and of his father-in-law, Symmachus.
526. Theodoric imprisons John, Bishop of Rome, who dies (May). Theodoric dies (Aug. 30).

526–33. Reign of Athalaric the Ostrogoth.

534. On Athalaric's death Amalaswintha, mother of Athalaric, governs the Ostrogoths with the aid of Theodobat, son of Athalaric's sister.
535. Murder of Amalaswintha by the orders of Theodobat, who is now attacked by Justinian.
Belisarius conquers Sicily.
536. He takes Naples and Rome (Dec. 9).
Theodobat deposed in favour of Witiges, who married a sister of Athalaric. He appeals to the Franks, and hands over to them Provence.
537. Witiges besieges Rome, but fails to take it.
540. Belisarius captures Ravenna, and Witiges is sent to Constantinople.
540–1. Hildebad reigns over the Ostrogoths.
541. Baduila (Totila) succeeds Hildebad.
543. Baduila takes Naples, and gradually conquers Italy.
546. He conquers Rome. Belisarius is unable to check his successes.
548. Final recall of Belisarius.

THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

JUSTIN I, 518–527.

523. Hilderic becomes King of the Vandals, and shows sympathy with the Catholic religion.
Justin issues an edict ordering the Arians to adopt the orthodox faith.
526. Justinian, the heir-designate, marries Theodora. John, Bishop of Rome, heads an embassy to Constantinople to ask for the withdrawal of the measures against the Arians.

JUSTINIAN, 527–540.

528–32. First war with Persia.
531. Hilderic the Vandal is accused of favouring the establishment of the Imperial power in Africa, and is deposed.
532. The 'Nika' riots at Constantinople.
533. Belisarius invades Africa, overthrows Gelimer, takes Carthage, and ends the Vandal kingdom, which had existed 104 years.
535. Justinian appeals to the Franks to aid him against Witiges.
540–45. Second Persian War.
540. Sack of Antioch by the Persians.
542. The Great Plague in the Eastern Empire.
545–49. Truce between Justinian and the Persians.

ENGLAND.

519. Conquest of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight completed by the battle of Charford.
Cerdic and Cynric become kings of the West Saxons.

547. Ida establishes a consolidated Bernician kingdom between the Forth and Tees.

THE FRANKS. I. THE MEROVINGS, 481–752.

516. Death of Gundobad, who is succeeded by his son Sigismund.

(II) THE FRANKISH KINGS, 511–687.

(1) The four sons of Chlodovech: Theuderic, king of Austrasia, a district lying on both sides of the Rhine from Köln to Basle; Chlodomer, who reigned at Orleans; Childebert, who reigned at Paris; Chlothar, King of the north-east corner of Gaul with Soissons as capital.

523. Childebert and Chlodomer defeat and capture Sigismund of Burgundy.

524. The Franks are defeated and Chlodomer killed at Vézeronce by Gondomar, Sigismund's successor in Burgundy, and Childebert and Chlothar divide Chlodomer's kingdom.

531. Childebert attacks the Visigoths, who choose Theudis as their king.

531–4. Childebert and Chlothar conquer and divide Burgundy.

534. Theuderic died and was succeeded by his son Theudebert.

539. Theudebert invades Italy and wastes the valley of the Po.

542. Theudis, King of the Visigoths in Spain, repels a Frankish invasion at the battle of Saragossa.
Childebert and Chlothar conquer Septimania.

548. Death of Theudebert in Italy, combating both the Goths and the Byzantine army.

THE WEST GOTHS AND THE LOMBARDS.

550. By Justinian's orders Liberius, Governor of Africa, invades Spain and places Athanagild on the throne of the Visigoths, and the Roman occupation of the seacoast towns lasts till 623.
552. Arrival in Italy of Narses with a strong army.
553. Defeat and death of Baduila at the battle of Taginae, followed by the retirement of the Ostrogoths from Italy.
End of the Gothic kingdom of Italy.

THE WEST GOTHS AND THE LOMBARDS.

568. Lombard invasion of Italy under Alboin leads to the foundation of the kingdom of Lombardy, Alboin being crowned king at Milan.
571. Pavia is taken and made the capital of the Lombard kingdom.
572. Death of Alboin followed by ten years of anarchy and a war with the Frankish kings Guntram and Childebert. The danger from the Franks supported by the Greek Emperors brings about the election of a king.

583–90. Reign of Authari, who unites Lombard territories, defends his kingdom against five Frankish attacks, and consolidates the Lombard power in Italy.
590–615. Agilwulf succeeds Authari, is baptized, and married Theodelinda, Authari's widow. Under him the Lombard kingdom grew by conquests from the Romans.
572–85. Leovigild, King of the Visigoths, saves Spain from anarchy.
586–601. Reccared brings about the conversion of the Visigoths.
590–604. The power and influence of the Papacy increases immensely under Gregory the Great.

603. The Greeks lose Cremona, Parma, Piacenza, but form the Exarchate, while to the south was the Pentapolis, which also obeyed the Emperor.

THE EASTERN EMPIRE

549–55. Third Persian War.
558. Belisarius defeats the Huns.
562. The Avars begin their attacks on the Empire.
565. Death of Justinian.

JUSTIN II, 565–578.

572. Persian war of 19 years is begun.

TIBERIUS II (CONSTANTINUS), 578–582.

581. Invasion of Thrace by the Slavs.

MAURICE, 582–602.

592. End of the Persian war.
585–602. Slavs and Avars systematically attack the Eastern Empire.
Rebellion of Phocas leads to the death of Maurice and to a disastrous Persian war, 603–610.

PHOCAS, 602–610.

ENGLAND.

550. Fall of Sarum.

560. Ælle becomes the first King of the Northumbrians in Deira.

563. Columba founds the monastery of Iona.

568. The West Saxons fight the Jutes of Kent under Ethelbert, and take Surrey.

571. The West Saxons gain the Chilterns and the land between the Middle Thames and Upper Ouse by a battle at Bedford.

Uffa is chosen the first King of the East Angles.

577. Battle of Dyrham won by the West Saxons; the Welsh of Cornwall cut off from the Welsh of Wales.

584. The West Saxons are defeated at Faddiley, and their advance is checked. Crida becomes the first King of the Mercians.

588. The Bernician king Athalric conquers Deira, and Bernicia and Deira are united in one Northumbrian kingdom.

593. Ethelfrith becomes King of Northumbria.

597. Landing of Augustine.

600. Ethelbert of Kent draws up the first English code.

603. Ethelfrith wins the battle of Dawston.

THE FRANKS. I. THE MEROVINGS, 481–752.

555. Chlothar seized Austrasia on the death of Theudebald, the successor of Theudebert.

558. On the death of Chlodomer, Chlothar became sole King of the Franks.

561. Death of Chlothar.

(2) The four sons of Chlothar: Charibert takes Paris and Aquitaine, Guntram the Burgundian kingdom, Sigibert the Rhine land, and Chilperich the land between the Scheldt and the Somme. Sigibert and Chilperich married respectively Brunhildis and Galswintha, daughters of Athanagild, the Visigothic king of Spain (555–68).

567. Death of Charibert, whose lands are divided between his brothers.

The murder of Galswintha by her husband Chilperich marks the beginning of the wars of Neustria and Austrasia, which last 40 years.

574. Beginning of hostilities between Chilperich and Sigibert.

575. Murder of Sigibert, who is succeeded by Childebert, during whose minority Austrasia is torn by intestine strife, stirred up by his mother Brunhildis.

582–3. Two wars take place between Chilperich and Guntram.

584. Death of Chilperich, succeeded by Chlothar II. Gondovald, an adventurer who had lived in Sicily and at Constantinople, attempts to found a kingdom in Southern Gaul.

585. The failure of the Emperor Maurice to support Gundovald ends the connexion between Gaul and the Imperial authority. Gundovald dies.

593. Death of Guntram, whose lands in Burgundy and Aquitaine go to Childebert. He and Brunhildis at once invade Neustria, but fail.

596. Death of Childebert, leaving Theuderich II and Theudebert II in the charge of Brunhildis. Theudebert II became King of Austrasia (capital, Metz), Theuderich II, King of Burgundy (capital, Orleans), and are at once attacked by Fredegundis and Chlothar II.

597. Death of Fredegundis, followed in 598 by the exile of Brunhildis to Burgundy.

612. Death of Theudebert II after suffering defeat at the hands of Theuderich II.

THE WEST GOTHS AND THE LOMBARDS.	THE EASTERN EMPIRE.
590–616. Agilwulf rules the Lombards.	
616. Reign of Adaloald, Theodelinda his mother, a Catholic, and daughter of Garibald of Bavaria, being regent. Columban's convent at Bobbio became a centre of Catholicism and was endowed by Agilwulf and Adaloald.	
	HERACLIUS, 610–641.
	622. The 'Hijrah' and the flight of Mohammed to Medina.
	622–27. Victorious campaigns of Heraclius against the Persians.
	623. The expulsion of the soldiers of Heraclius from Spain by the Visigoths ends the connexion between the Emperors and Spain.
626. Adaloald is overthrown by the Lombard nobles, who disliked his friendship with the Greeks.	**626.** Siege of Constantinople by Chosroes, and the Chagan of the Avars.
626–36. Arioald, the son-in-law of Theodelinda, becomes king. His wife Gundiberga was a zealous Catholic.	**627.** Battle of Nineveh: total defeat of the Persians
	628. Peace between the Empire and Persians.
	629. The troops of Heraclius are attacked by the Arab followers of Mohammed.
	634. Syria conquered by the Arabs at the battle of Yermuk
636–52. Rothari, Duke of Brescia, and the second husband of Gundiberga, succeeds Arioald as King of the Lombards. By conquests he greatly extends the limits of his kingdom.	**636.** Defeat of the Persians by the Arabs at Cadesia—the virtual end of the Persian monarchy.
	637. Fall of Jerusalem.
	640. Egypt conquered by the Arabs.

ENGLAND.

613. Battle of Chester. The Northumbrians conquer Cheshire and most of Lancashire, and the Welsh of Strathclyde are cut off from the Welsh of Wales.

617. Battle at the Idle, death of Ethelfrith, followed later by death of Redwald.

[The Northumbrian Supremacy, 617–685, under Edwin, Oswald, Oswy, and Ecgfrith.]

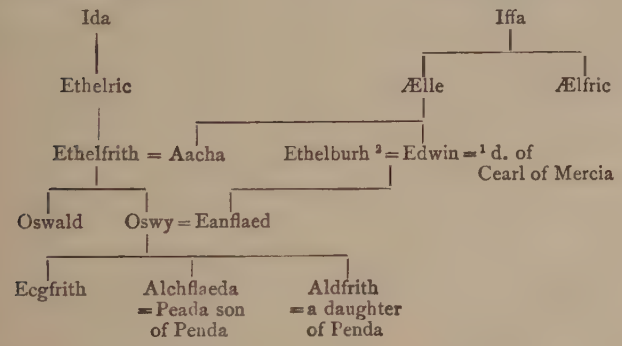
THE FRANKS. 1. THE MEROVINGS, 481–752.

613. Death of Theuderich II, whose son Sigibert II was for the moment acknowledged to be King of the East Franks.

614 Chlothar II of Neustria invades Austrasia, puts Sigibert and Brunhildis to death, and became King of all the Frankish realms. Before he died he made his son Dagobert King of Austrasia, and set Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, and Count Pippin to counsel him.

THE NORTHUMBRIAN KINGS.

The Bernician Line. *The Deiran Line.*



627. Conversion of Edwin of Northumbria by Paulinus.

633. Overthrow of Northumbria by Penda of Mercia at Heathfield.

635. Birinus begins his work of converting Wessex.

Aidan and the Scottish missionaries appear in Northumbria.

628. Dagobert I succeeds Chlothar as King of all the Frankish realms.

638. The death of Dagobert marks the time when the Merovings became mere shadows. His two sons Sigibert III and Chlodovech II were governed by Mayors of the Palace: Sigibert in Austrasia by Grimoald, son of Pippin, and Chlodovech in Neustria by Erchinoald.

The West Goths and the Lombards.

643. By the issue of the Edict of 643 (the earliest written Lombard law) Rothari became the first Lombard legislator.

652. Rothari is succeeded by his son Rodoald.

653. Death of Rodoald.
Aribert, nephew of Theodelinda, becomes king —a Catholic—and Arianism disappears from Lombardy. Wars about the succession distract Lombardy and give the Greek Emperor an opportunity of recovering Beneventum.

662. Death of Aribert. His eldest son Godebert reigns in Pavia, and Berthari in Milan.
Civil war breaks out between Godebert and Berthari; Godebert is killed, and Grimoald, Duke of Beneventum, drives Berthari away and becomes King of the Lombards (662–71).

663. Grimoald defends Beneventum against Constans.

664. Berthari seeks the protection of the Frankish Court.

665. Grimoald defeats Chlothar III, who had attempted to restore Berthari.

666. Grimoald expels his Avar allies from Italy.

668. Grimoald revises and extends the code for Rotharis.

671. Death of Grimoald. His son Garibald is set aside.

672. Berthari becomes King of the Lombards and reigns till 688.

683. Cunibert, son of Berthari, rules the Lombards till 700.

List of the Lombard kings:—

Alboin, 568–72.
Clepho, 572–73.
Authari, 583–90.
Agilwulf, 590–615.
Adaloald, 615–25.
Arioald, 625–36.
Rothari, 636–52.
Rodoald, 652–53.
Aribert, 653–62.
Godebert, 662.
Grimoald, 662–71.
Berthari, 672 88.
Cunibert, 688–700.
Liutbert, 700–1.
Aribert II, 701–12.
Ansprand, 712.
Liutprand, 712–43.
Hildebrand, 743–44.
Ratchis, 744–9.
Aistwulf, 749–56.
Desiderius, 756–74.

The Eastern Empire.

HERACLIUS CONSTANTINUS and HERACLEONAS, 641–2.

CONSTANS II (CONSTANTINUS CONSTANS), 641–668.

652. The Saracens win a decisive naval battle over the fleet of Constans.

655. Pope Martin, seized and exiled to the Crimea by Constans, dies there.

656. Death of Caliph Othman, followed by civil war among the Saracens.

657–62. Constans reforms the provincial administration of the Empire.

662–8. He leaves Constantinople and is occupied in Italy and Sicily till his death.

663. He visits Rome and remains there twelve days. He then resided in Sicily four years (664–8), when he was killed.

CONSTANTINE IV (POGONATUS), 668–685.

673. Siege of Constantinople by the Saracens.

678. The Emperor forces them to make an ignominious peace.

679. The Bulgarians effect a settlement south of the Danube, and Isperich becomes their king.

680–1. The Sixth Œcumenical Council at Constantinople.

ENGLAND.

642. Oswald of Northumbria is defeated and killed by Penda at Maserfield. Temporary check to work of Scottish monks.

652. Conversion of the East Saxons.
655. Defeat and death of Penda at the Winwaed. Oswy (642–70) encourages the Scottish missionaries.
634–86. The life of the Scottish missionaries.
659. Wulfere regains for Mercia its independence.
664. Synod of Whitby: Roman Christianity triumphs.
669. Arrival of Theodore of Tarsus (May).
673. Council at Hertford, where it is settled that Synods in the future should be held at Clovesho.
682. The conversion of Sussex completes the work of the conversion in England.
685. Battle of Nechtansmere and death of Ecgfrith. End of the Northumbrian Supremacy.
688–726. Ini is King of Wessex, and reunites the West Saxons after a period of anarchy.
688–94. Ini establishes his supremacy over Kent, Essex, and London.

THE FRANKS. I. THE MEROVINGS, 481–752.

THE ROIS FAINÉANTS, 639–752.

656. Death of Sigibert; Grimoald attempts to seize the throne, but is killed by Chlodovech II.

Death of Chlodovech II, succeeded by Chlothar III. Sole king till 660, when he is confined to Neustria and Burgundy, while his younger brother Childerich I is made King of Austrasia.

For some twenty years the real power in Neustria and Austrasia was wielded by Ebroin, Mayor of the Palace in Neustria.

670. Death of Chlothar III. Ebroin makes Theuderich III king. A rising of the Neustrians under Saint-Leger, Bishop of Autun, then took place, Ebroin is overthrown, Childerich is made king of both realms.
673. Death of Childerich, followed by anarchy over both Neustria and Austrasia.
681. Death of Ebroin, who had temporarily secured the ascendency in Neustria.

687. Battle of Testry. Austrasia under Pippin defeats Neustria. The precedence of Austrasia over Neustria decided.

THE WEST GOTHS AND THE LOMBARDS.

701. Aribert II kills Liutbert, son of Berthari, and reigns till 712.

711. Battle of Guadelete. Roderic, the last King of the Visigoths, is killed, the Arabs occupy the country, and Visigothic Spain comes to an end.

THE LOMBARDS.

712. Aribert is drowned, and is succeeded by Ansprand, who died the same year, and was succeeded by his son Liutprand, who reigned from 712 till 743.

726. Pope Gregory II refuses to enforce Leo's edict against the worship of images.

727. Liutprand seizes the Exarchate and Ravenna.

THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

JUSTINIAN II, 685–695.

690. Successful expedition of Justinian against the Bulgarians.

693. War against the Saracens, in which Justinian suffered several defeats.

695. Fall of Justinian, who is banished by his general Leontius to the Crimea.

LEONTIUS, 695–697.

697. The Saracens, under Hassan, Governor of Egypt, storm Carthage.

TIBERIUS III, 697–705.

705. Justinian deposes Tiberius.

JUSTINIAN II (restored), 705–711.

He kills Leontius and Tiberius.

711. Justinian is slain and the House of Heraclius comes to an end.

PHILIPPICUS, 711–713.

711. Sardinia is taken by the Arabs.

ANASTASIUS, 713–715.

715. He is deposed.

THEODOSIUS III, 715–717.

710–16. Continued successes of the Arabs in Asia Minor and Spain.

717. Leo the Isaurian revolts against the Emperor, who abdicates.

ENGLAND.

THE FRANKS. I. THE MEROVINGS, 481–752.

III. THE FALL OF THE MEROVINGS AND THE RISE OF THE CAROLINGS, 687–752.

THE LATER MEROVINGS.

Theuderich III (youngest brother of Chlothar III), 691.
Chlodovech III (691–5).
Childebert III (695–711).
Dagobert III (711–16).
Chilperich II (716–20).
Chlothar IV (Austrasia, 717–9).
Theuderich IV (720–37).
Childerich II (737–52).

PIPPIN, Mayor of the Palace, 687–714.

His acts (1) Restoration of the boundaries of the Frankish realm.
(2) Subjugation of Frisia.
(3) Introduction of Christianity into Germany.

705. Death of Aldfrith, King of Northumbria, under whom learning had advanced.

710. Ini advances his kingdom westwards, and founds Taunton.

715. Death of Pippin, succeeded after a long struggle by his son Charles Martel.

716. Charles attacked by Chilperich II of Neustria, the one capable king among the later Merovings. Battle of Amblève. Victory of Charles and total defeat of the Neustrians.

717. Ini defeats the Mercians at Wanborough.

717. Charles invaded Neustria and defeated Chilperich at Vincy near Cambrai.

After forcing his stepmother Plectrudis to hand over to him Cologne, he made a certain Chlothar king, and himself Mayor of the Palace.

[The Mercian Supremacy, 718–821, under Ethelbald, Offa, and Cenwulf.]

718. He defeated Chilperich, aided by Eudo, Duke of Aquitaine, at Soissons.

719. Death of Chlothar IV ; Charles is recognized as Mayor of Neustria and Austrasia, and Chilperich as King of all the Franks. The Arabs take Narbonne, the capital of Septimania. Charles defeats the Frisians.

720. He wars against the Saxons.

721. Eudo, Duke of Aquitaine, drives the Arabs from Aquitaine, but they continue to hold Narbonne.

725. The south of Gaul is invaded by the Arabs, who cross the Rhône, ravage Burgundy, and advance as far as the Vosges. Charles engages in a war with the Bavarians, who had repudiated the Frankish sovereignty.

726. Ini goes on a pilgrimage to Rome.

THE LOMBARDS.

729. Ravenna recovered by the Imperial party.
730. Death of Gregory II, succeeded by Gregory III.

736–7. Liutprand aids Charles Martel to repulse an inroad of Saracens into Provence.
738. Liutprand attacks Rome, and Gregory III invokes the aid of Charles Martel.
739. Liutprand makes peace with the Pope.
741. Death of Gregory III.

742. Liutprand makes an arrangement with Pope Zacharias and gives him peace for twenty years.
743. Death of Liutprand. He is succeeded by his nephew Hildebrand, who is deposed the same year. Ratchis, Duke of Friuli, becomes king.
750. Ratchis is succeeded by his brother Aistwulf.

752. Aistwulf takes Ravenna, and threatens Rome; purposes to conquer the whole Peninsula.
753. Pope Stephen II leaves Rome and goes to France in order to invite Pippin into Italy.
754. Pippin comes into Italy and subdues Aistwulf.
755–6. Aistwulf attacks Rome, but Pippin again invades Italy and saves the Pope.
757. Death of Aistwulf, who is succeeded by Desiderius, Duke of Tuscany, the last Lombard king. Desiderius is supported by Pope Stephen II, and his successor Paul.

THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

THE ICONOCLAST EMPERORS, 717–802.

LEO THE ISAURIAN, 717–740.

717. The Arabs under Moslemah besiege Constantinople by land and sea.
718. The siege is raised, and Christendom saved from the Moslem danger.
725. The Iconoclast struggle begins.
732. Leo attempts in vain to conquer Italy.
738. Defeat of the Arabs by Leo in Phrygia.

CONSTANTINE V, COPRONYMUS, 740–775.

742. A rebellion put down.
746–7. Plague in Constantinople.
750. Fall of the Ommeyades.
750–1. Conquests of Constantine in the East.
755–75. Constantine has three wars against the Bulgarians.
756. Spain is separated from the Caliphate of Bagdad.
757. Constantine sends presents to Pippin.
Abderahman makes Cordova the capital of his kingdom.
761. A Council of 338 Bishops is held at Constantinople.
Constantine proposes to regain his lost Italian provinces.

ENGLAND.

743. The English missionary Winfrith (Boniface) becomes Archbishop of Mainz, and in 744 founds the Abbey of Fulda.

747. The Council of Clovesho effects some reforms in the English Church.

752. Battle of Burford. Defeat of Ethelbald by Cuthred, King of Wessex.

Final division of England into three kingdoms.

755. Deposition of Sigebert, King of Wessex.

756. The defeat of Eadberht of Northumbria by the Picts is followed by fifty years of anarchy and weakness.

757. Offa of Mercia begins his reign.

THE FRANKS. II. THE CAROLINGS, 752–987.

728. Charles is occupied with a second war with the Bavarians.

729–30. Charles wars against Eudo, Duke of Aquitaine, who had allied with the Arabs and declared himself independent Duke of Aquitaine. Charles defeats him.

731–2. Abderrahman, commander of the Caliph's army in Spain, attacks Bordeaux, and defeats near Bordeaux Eudo, who fled to Charles, and allied with him against the Arabs.

732. Battle of Poitiers. The Arabs defeated by a combined force of Neustrians and Austrasians under Charles, and Aquitaine saved.

733–4. The Frisians are decisively beaten by Charles and remain quiet for fifty years.

735. Death of Eudo of Aquitaine, who is succeeded by his son Hunold, who swears fealty to Charles.

736–9. Fresh Arab invasions into Southern Gaul are checked by Charles, who recovers Provence.

738. Charles defeats the Saracens decisively.

739. Charles declines to aid Pope Gregory III against Liutprand.

741. Death of Charles Martel. Before his death he had divided his kingdom between his two sons: Carloman was to have Austrasia, Thuringia, Swabia; Pippin Neustria, Burgundy, and Provence.

743. Lyons is devastated by the Arabs.

747. Carloman abdicates after acting vigorously in war and reforming abuses with the aid of Boniface, Archbishop of Mainz.

Pippin becomes Mayor of Austrasia as well as of Neustria.

751. Childerich is deposed by a national council with the approval of the Pope, and Pippin, supported by Boniface of Mainz, is elected king.

II. THE CAROLINGS, 752–987.

PIPPIN THE SHORT, 752–768.

754. The Pope Stephen II journeys to France, crowns Pippin at Saint Denis, appeals to him for help, and a close alliance is made between the Church and the Franks. Pippin invades Italy at the request of Stephen II (July) and subdues the Lombards.

756. Pippin again subdues the Lombards and gives the Exarchate to the Pope.

759. Pippin conquers Narbonne from the Arabs.

760. Pippin continues to support the Pope Paul I in Italy.

THE LOMBARDS.	THE EASTERN EMPIRE.
	762. The capital of the Abbassides is fixed at Bagdad, and Persian influence becomes paramount.
	764. Embassy of Constantine to Pippin relative to image worship.
772. The Pope Hadrian refuses to support Desiderius against Charles the Great, and the Papal territory is ravaged. The Pope appeals to Charles, who on the refusal of Desiderius to restore his conquests enters Italy and takes Pavia.	
773–4. The end of the Lombard dominion over North Italy, which is added to the territories of Charles the Great, and Lombardy is held by the Carolings till 888.	**LEO IV, 775–780.**
	776–8. Leo wars against the Arabs.
	780. Leo exiles his wife Irene for her support of the image worshippers.

England.	The Franks. II. The Carolings, 752–987.
	760–7. War in Aquitaine, ending in its annexation to the Frankish crown.
	768. Death of Pippin (Sept. 24).

CHARLES THE GREAT, 768–814.

Charles the Great — Carloman, k. of Austrasia 768–71

Charles +811 — Pippin, k. of Italy 781–810 — Bernard „ „ 810–18 — Louis the Debonair, k. of Aquitaine 781–814, Emperor 814–840

Married (1) Desiderata, (2) Hildegarde, (3) Fastrada.

From **768–71** Charles and his brother Carloman ruled jointly.

769. Charles puts down a revolt in Aquitaine and makes a treaty with the Duke of Bavaria. He marries the daughter of Desiderius, the Lombard king, whom he divorces the next year, and marries Hildegarde, a Swabian.

771. Death of Carloman.

772. The beginning of the conquest of Saxony.

773. Offa regains Essex, Kent, and London.

773. Charles invades Lombardy and besieges King Desiderius in Pavia.

774. Charles visits Pope Hadrian in Rome.

Fall of Pavia and capture of Desiderius. Charles is proclaimed king in Italy.

775. Expedition of Charles against the Saxons. First conquest of Saxony.

776. Charles again enters Italy and puts down a plot against his authority. Second conquest of Saxony.

777. A great Diet of the Frankish kingdom held at Paderborn.

778. Charles invades Spain and extends his boundary as far as the Ebro. Returning he suffered severe loss at the hands of the Basques in the Pass of Roncesvalles. The death of Roland, Warden of the Breton Marches, was later commemorated in the famous *Chanson de Roland.*

779. Offa's Dyke is made to protect the borders from the Welsh. Offa defeats the West Saxons.

779. Charles conquers the Saxons for the fourth time.

781. Charles visits Rome. His two sons are crowned by the Pope, one King of Italy, the other King of Aquitaine.

THE LOMBARDS.

THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

CONSTANTINE VI, 780–797.

Irene reigned in his name for ten years.

783. The Empire buys peace with the Arabs.

785. Council at Nicaea; restoration of image worship.

786–809. The rule of Haroun-al-Raschid, the most brilliant epoch in the Abbasside history.

791. Constantine, supported by the troops, seizes the power from his mother, Irene, but failed in expeditions against the Bulgarians and Avars.

792. Irene is restored to power.

797. Irene dethrones Constantine, who passed the rest of his life in a monastery.

IRENE, 797–802.

802. Irene is deposed, and with her ends the Isaurian rule.

NICEPHORUS I, 802–811.

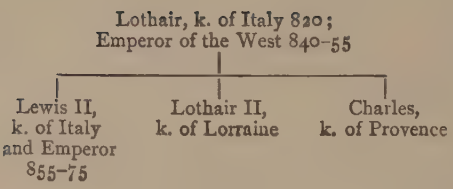
He takes up a moderate attitude towards the image question.

803. Negotiations with Charles the Great come to nothing.

807. War between Nicephorus and Pippin, who threatened Venice and Dalmatia.

England.	The Franks. II. The Carolings, 752–987.
	782–4. The Saxons again rise and defeat a Frankish force, but are thrice overthrown by Charles.
783. Offa corresponds with Charles the Great.	783. Death of Hildegarde. Charles marries Fastrada.
786. Arrival of two Papal Legates in England.	785. Spain is invaded, and Gerona taken by Charles' third son, Louis. Charles, after the massacre of Verdun (783), when 4,500 Saxons were killed, conquers Saxony for the fifth time, and the Saxon chiefs, Witikind and Alboin, submit and accept Christianity.
787. Egbert, heir to Wessex, flies to the court of Charles the Great. Offa establishes an archbishopric at Lichfield. The Northmen make their first attack on England.	788. The Duke of Bavaria submits, but is deposed.
789. The Northmen make a raid on Wareham. Adrian I sends two bishops as legates to England.	789. Charles makes a successful expedition against the northern Slavs.
	792–4. A Saxon rebellion takes place, but is not so serious as the earlier ones.
793. The Northmen sack Lindisfarne.	795. The March of Spain is formed from the newly-won land beyond the Pyrenees, and Barcelona, taken in 797 and again in 801, is added to it. In 809 Tarragona was taken, and Tortosa in 811.
796. Death of Offa.	796. Defeat of the Huns. Extension of the Empire to the Drave and Danube.
	799. The Northmen make a raid on Aquitaine. Final conquest of the Huns. The Franks, who held Sardinia and Corsica, take the Balearic Islands.
802. Egbert becomes King of Wessex.	800. Charles is, on Christmas Day, crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III at St. Peter's. The importance of the coronation:— (1) Italy separated herself definitely from the Eastern Empire. (2) The beginning of the idea of the Holy Roman Empire. Charles is compelled to defend his northern borders against the Vikings.
	803. Charles proclaimed the complete pacification of Saxony.
803. Cenwulf, King of Mercia, suppresses the Archbishopric of Lichfield.	804. The last Saxon rebellion. Many Saxon families are transported into Gaul. Death of Alcuin.
806. Eardwulf of Northumbria flies to Charles the Great at Nimeguen.	805. The Avars submit to Charles and accept Christianity. 805–6. Bohemia is subjugated by Charles, the younger son of Charles the Great. 808. The Vikings invade North Germany. Through Charles' aid, Eardwulf is restored to Northumbria.

GERMANY.


Lothair, k. of Italy 820;
Emperor of the West 840–55
Lewis II, k. of Italy and Emperor 855–75
Lothair II, k. of Lorraine
Charles, k. of Provence

THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

809–10. A Greek fleet checks Pippin, who had coerced Venice.

811. Nicephorus is slain by the Bulgarians.

STAURACIUS, 811.

MICHAEL I, 811–813.

812. Peace between Michael and Charles the Great.
- (1) Charles the Great's title of Emperor is recognized.
- (2) Charles abandons Dalmatia.
- (3) Venice is to pay Charles a yearly tribute.

LEO V, 813–820.

814. He defeats the Bulgarians.

816. A Council adheres to the conclusions of the Council of Constantinople (753) against the worship of images.

820. Murder of Leo V. Lothair becomes King of Italy.

MICHAEL II, 820–829.

825. The Arabs take Crete.

827. The Arabs begin the conquest of Sicily, which takes fifty years.

THEOPHILUS, 829–842.

829. He fights against the Abbassides.

832. He issues an edict against the image-worshippers, and persecutes them.

838. Theophilus suffers a serious defeat from the Saracens.

ENGLAND.

THE FRANKS. II. THE CAROLINGS, 752–987.

810. Godfrid the Viking conquers Frisia.
811. Charles makes preparations at Boulogne against the Northmen.
813. Charles has his son Louis crowned at an Assembly at Aachen, where he signed the treaty with the Emperor Michael.
814. Charles dies, and was buried in the Basilica which he had built at Aachen.

LOUIS I (the Debonair), 814–840.

Married [1] Hermengard — [2] Judith of Bavaria

- Lothair, the Emperor
- Pippin, k. of Aquitaine
  - Pippin
- Lewis (the German), k. of Bavaria
- Charles (the Bald)

815–23. Egbert conquers the Welsh of Cornwall.

821. Death of Cenwulf. Mercia is torn by civil war.

825. Egbert defeats the Mercians at Ellandun.

828. Egbert conquers Mercia.

829. The West Saxon supremacy begins with the submission of Northumbria to Egbert.

837–78. The first great struggle between the Danes and Wessex.

838. The danger from the Northmen brings about a close alliance between the Church and State.

839. Death of Egbert.

816. Louis is crowned Emperor at Rheims by Pope Stephen V.
817. An arrangement is come to by which Pippin received Aquitaine, Lewis Bavaria, and Lothair was associated with his father in the government.
819. Death of Hermengard.
823. Birth of Charles (the Bald).
829. Louis determines to create a kingdom for Charles out of the country between the Jura, the Alps, the Rhine, and the Meuse, to be called Alamannia.
829–30. This decision led to a general insurrection of Louis' three sons against Judith. The Emperor was deposed, though the name of emperor was left to him, and the arrangement of 817 was restored, and Judith was sent to a convent.
831–3. Louis, on being with Judith restored, is again attacked by his sons. He is deposed, and Judith again sent to a convent.
834. Louis is restored by the German nobles.
837. Louis marches against the Northmen, who had appeared on the Rhine.
838. Death of Pippin.
839. The Emperor makes the Treaty of Worms, leaving Bavaria to Lewis, and dividing the Empire between Lothair and Charles.
840. Death of Louis I, after defeating an attack of his son Lewis and his grandson Pippin.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	840. The Arabs are called into South Italy. 842. Death of Theophilus, and accession of Michael. His mother, Theodora, restores the image-worship.
	MICHAEL III, 842–867. 842. The defeat of the Iconoclasts at Constantinople. Fall of Messina before the Arabs. 844. The Emperor Lothair appoints his son Lewis King of Italy (Lewis II).

LEWIS I (the German), 843–876.

Lewis I.

Carloman, k. of Bavaria +880	Lewis II, k. of Saxony +882	Charles the Fat, Emperor 876–888

ENGLAND.

THE FRANKS. II. THE CAROLINGS, 752–987.

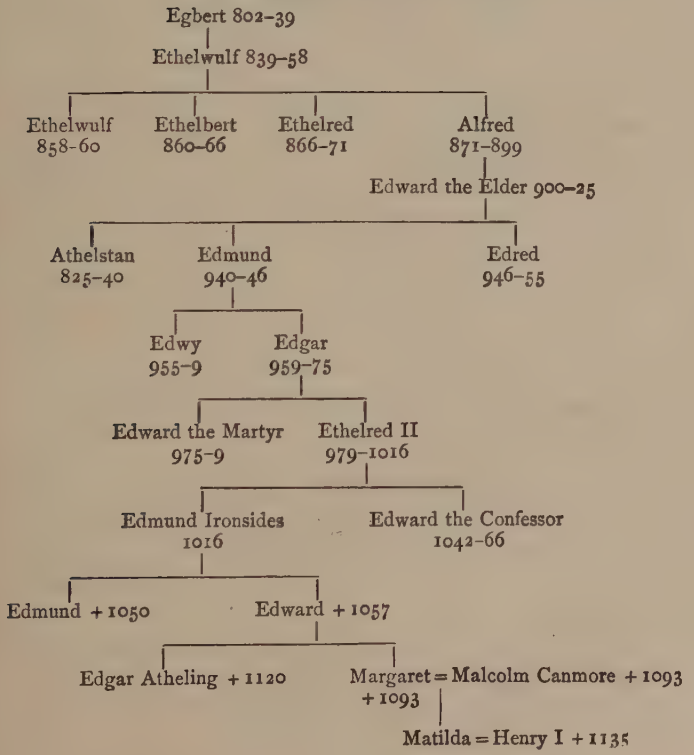
PERIOD OF ANARCHY, 840–843.

841. The Vikings take Rouen for the first time. Battle of Fontanet, which marks the rise of France, Germany, and Italy. Lothair was defeated, and fled to Aachen. Charles and Lewis after the battle took oaths of fidelity to each other.

843. The Vikings take Nantes. Treaty of Verdun. Charles the Great's empire is divided between Charles, who had France, Lewis, who had Germany, and Lothair, who had Italy and Lotharingia or Lorraine, with the title of Emperor, his capital being at Aachen.

844. The Vikings advance as far as Toulouse.

THE WEST SAXON KINGS.



Germany.

846-7. Lewis makes two expeditions into Moravia and Bohemia.
847. The Northmen sail up the Elbe to Hamburg, and do much damage.

850. Meeting of Lewis, Lothair, and Charles the Bald at Mersen to renew their resolution to preserve peace.

854. Lewis' war with Charles the Bald, during a Viking invasion, is a great blunder.
856. Lewis is defeated by the Slavs.
858. Lewis' invasion of France, during a fresh Viking attack, is another great blunder.
860. Lewis meets the Emperor Lothair II and his son Lewis, King of Italy, at Coblentz; they renew their alliance, and the Treaty of Verdun is confirmed.
861. Rebellion of Lewis' son, Carloman, who rebels again in 863.
862. Lewis fails in an expedition against the Slavs.
Rurik and other Vikings from Sweden settle in Russia. [Rurik the ancestor of the Tsars.]
864. Carloman forces Lewis to share his kingdom with him.
865. Lewis divides his kingdom between his sons. To Carloman he gave Bavaria, to Lewis Saxony, to Charles the rest of Germany.
868. A meeting of German bishops is held at Worms, to support Nicholas I against the Greek Church.
874. Germany suffers from a terrible winter and a famine.
875. Lewis invades France during the absence of Charles the Bald in Italy.
876. On Lewis' death (Aug. 28) his three sons divided his kingdom. Carloman took Bavaria and Carinthia, Lewis Franconia, Thuringia, and Saxony, Charles the rest of Germany which his father had held.

Eastern & Southern Europe.

849. Pope Leo defeats the Arabs at Ostia, and their fleet is destroyed.
851. Lewis II pacifies South Italy.
853. Lewis II fails to expel the Arabs.
855. Lewis decides between the rival claims of two Popes in favour of Benedict III.
Death of the Emperor Lothair. His dominions are divided between his sons.
858. Nicholas I becomes Pope.
860. The False Decretals are brought to Rome during the Pontificate of Nicholas I.
863. Death of Charles, King of Provence. His dominions divided between Lewis II and Lothair II.
866. Synod of Constantinople. Final breach between the Eastern and Western Churches. The Emperor Lewis orders a *levée en masse* against the Arabs.
867. Basil the Macedonian murders Michael, and becomes Emperor of the East, which his family rule till 1056.

BASIL I, 867-886.

869. Death of Lothair II of Lotharingia.
871-2. Lewis defeats the Arabs and recovers Naples, Capua, Salerno, Benevento, Apulia, and Bari.
875. Death of the Emperor Lewis II (Aug. 12). The Byzantines conquer South Italy.

ENGLAND.

Period of the Danish Invasions.
(1) **787–855.** Plunder.
(2) **855–897.** Settlement.
(3) **987–1016.** Political Conquest.

851. Ethelwulf defeats the Northmen at Aclea, after they had pillaged London.

853. Ethelwulf defeats the Welsh and conquers Anglesey.

855. The Danes first winter in England and henceforth begin to settle in the land.

856. Ethelwulf marries Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald.

867–78. A concentrated attack of the Vikings upon England.
They conquer East Anglia, Deira, Northern Mercia, and invade Wessex.

871. Six great battles are fought between the English and Danes.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

CHARLES THE BALD, 843–877 (the First King of France).

Charles the Bald

Louis III 879–82	Carloman 879–84	Charles the Simple

845. The Vikings take Rouen for the second time, and sack Paris.

847. Edict of Mersen, obliging every man to have a lord. This was rendered necessary owing to the invasions of the Northmen. Charles defeated Pippin of Aquitaine, but the Vikings took Bordeaux.

850. Pippin of Aquitaine, who had leagued with the Vikings and caused much trouble, is captured and imprisoned.

852. Charles and the Emperor Lothair unite against the Northmen, but Charles makes terms with them.

853–4. War between Charles and Lewis, King of Germany. Orleans defends itself against the Northmen.

856. Visit of Ethelwulf to the Frankish Court.

857. Charles and Lothair II of Lotharingia unite against the Vikings, who had burnt Paris, but their operations are ruined by the invasion of Lewis, King of Germany, in 858.

860. Peace is made between Charles and Lewis.

864. Edict of Pistres. Cavalry and fortifications are to be used for combating the Vikings.

869. Charles goes to Metz in order to seize Lotharingia.

870. The possessions of Lothair II of Lotharingia, who died in 869, are divided at Mersen (Aug. 9). Charles took Western Austrasia and the Burgundian portion; Lewis, King of Germany, took Eastern Austrasia and Frisia.

875. On the death of Lewis II, the Emperor and King of Italy (son of the Emperor Lothair), Charles got himself crowned Emperor by the Pope, John VIII (Dec.). Having been crowned king at Pavia, he attempts to seize Lotharingia, but is driven back.

876. First settlement of the Northmen in France.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	877. The Arabs take Syracuse. On the death of Charles the Bald Carloman is crowned King of Italy at Pavia.
[N.B. The names of the successive Emperors are printed in this column in large type.]	
CHARLES THE FAT, 876-888 (Emperor 880-888).	
880. On the death of his brother Carloman, Charles and Lewis divide his German possessions, and Charles becomes King of Italy, and Emperor in 884. A great invasion of the Northmen takes place, and they defeat the Germans and invade Austrasia. Charles and Lewis make a joint expedition against Boso of Provence, which fails.	880. Death of Carloman, King of Italy. The Moors are established on the Garigliano. Foundation of the kingdom of Navarre.
881-2. A Danish invasion of Austrasia; Maestricht, Liège, Cologne, and Bonn are burnt, Aachen is sacked. Charles makes the Treaty of Elslov with the Danes.	881. Death of John VIII.
882. Death of Lewis, King of Saxony (January 20). Charles now recovers the rest of Germany—Saxony, Bavaria, and Franconia. But Germany remains in a chaotic condition; the Elbe becomes the boundary of Charles' kingdom; the Slavs refuse to pay tribute; the Danes remain in the land.	
885. Charles, on the death of Carloman of France, reunites almost all the empire of Charles the Great, and is recognized at the assembly of Ponthieu as King of the Western Franks (June).	
887. Arnulf, the Duke of Carinthia, an illegitimate son of Carloman of Bavaria, raises a rebellion, and Charles is dethroned by an Assembly held at Tribur. The final dismemberment of the Caroling Empire now takes place, and Arnulf received the kingdom held formerly by Lewis the German.	**LEO VI, 886-912.**
	888. Lombardy ceases to be held by the descendants of Charles the Great.

England.

878. Alfred defeats the Danes at Ethandun.

879. A treaty is made at Chippenham known as the Peace of Wedmore. The boundary between the Danes and Wessex should be 'Upon the Thames, and then upon the Lea, and along the Lea unto its source; then right to Bedford, then upon the Ouse to Watling Street.'

Alfred's Children.

Alfred

Edward the Elder	Ethelward	Ethelflæda, Lady of the Mercians = Ethelred of Mercia	Elfthryth = Baldwin, Count of Flanders	Ethelgifu, Abbess of Shaftesbury

885. The Welsh kings and princes make an alliance with Alfred against the Danes.

886. Alfred occupies and fortifies London, which is placed in the hands of Ethelred of Mercia.

France.

877. Edict of Kiersy enacts that if a count should die in Italy his sons should inherit his benefices. This is important as proving that the hereditary principle was already in force. Charles, having attempted to assert imperial rights over Lotharingia, advances into Lombardy, but dies while returning to France (Oct.).

LOUIS II (the Stammerer), 877–879.

He renewed the treaty of Mersen and opposed the Northmen.

LOUIS III, 879–882, and CARLOMAN, 879–884.

Louis ruled the north and Carloman the south of France.

879. Boso, husband of Hermengarde, daughter of the Emperor Lewis II, becomes King of Arles or Lower Burgundy, or Provence, and Hugh, son of Lothair II, attempts to seize Lotharingia.

Lewis, King of Saxony, invades France and obtains Western Austrasia.

881. Louis defeated the Northmen at Sancourt (Aug. 30) with great loss. They leave France and attack Germany.

882. Louis III dies (Aug. 4), and Carloman is left in possession of all France.

882–3. Invasion of the Northmen, who are bought off by Carloman.

884. On Carloman's death (Dec. 6), the West Franks elect the Emperor Charles the Fat (June, 885).

CHARLES THE FAT, THE EMPEROR, King of France, 884–888.

885. The great siege of Paris by the Northmen (Nov. 885–Oct. 886). Count Odo of Paris defends the city. Charles the Fat shows cowardice and buys off the besiegers.

887. Death of Boso, King of Arles, who is succeeded by his son Louis.

888. Death of Charles the Fat. The kingdoms of the East and West Franks are never again united.

GERMANY.

ARNULF, 888-899.

891. Arnulf defeats the Northmen at the battle of Louvain (Nov.).
893. Arnulf fails against the Moravians, and calls to his assistance the Magyars, who later invade Italy, France, and Germany. He makes his bastard son Zwentibold king in Lotharingia.
894-5. Arnulf takes Rome, overthrows the party of Wido, and becomes King of Italy.
896. Arnulf is crowned Emperor at Rome (Feb.), and defends the Pope Formosus against Lambert of Spoleto, son of Wido.
898. Arnulf successfully defends Lotharingia against Charles the Simple.
899. Death of Arnulf, leaving a son, Lewis, aged six.

LEWIS III (the Child), 899-911.

He is supported by Hatto, Archbishop of Mainz, and by the clergy, but the royal power only exists in name, owing to the attacks of the Northmen, Wends, and Hungarians, and to family feuds and civil wars.

Lotharingia, on the death of Zwentibold, reverts to Germany.

906. The Hungarians penetrate to the Elbe. The Conradin family become dominant in Franconia.
907. The Hungarians invade Bavaria. Arnulf, son of Liutpold, Margrave of Bavaria, who was killed in 907, founds a new dynasty in Bavaria.
909. The Hungarians take Swabia.
910. Lewis and his army are defeated at Augsburg by the Hungarians, and forced to pay tribute.
911. Death of the Margrave of Swabia, Duke of Alamannia. He is succeeded by the Count Erchanger. Rainier becomes Duke of Lotharingia, and connects himself with France.

CONRAD I (of Franconia), 911-918.

913-17. The Hungarians invade Germany as far as the Rhine.
916. The Church, at the Synod of Hohensaltheim, denounces the revolted nobles, who are supreme in Swabia and Saxony.
918. After failing in his attacks on Henry of Saxony, Conrad names him his successor, and the work of uniting Germany is undertaken by the strong ruler of the Great Saxon Duchy.

EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.

888-97. The Moors settle on the coast of Provence and make incursions into the Rhône valley.
890. The seat of the Greek power in Italy is fixed at Bari.
891. Struggle between Berengar and Wido — descendants of the Caroling emperors — for Italy, ending in the proclamation of Wido as emperor and king of Italy (Feb. 21).
894. Death of Wido.
896. Stephen VI, a supporter of the Lambert faction, is elected Pope.

The Magyars occupy Hungary.

899. The Hungarians invade Italy.
900. Louis of Provence is crowned Emperor by Benedict IV, but Berengar makes himself sole king in Italy.
904. The beginning of the famous influence of Theodora and of her daughter Marozia at Rome.
905. Berengar puts out the eyes of Louis of Provence, and sends him back to Provence.
907. The Russians ravage Thrace.

Marozia marries:
(1) Alberic.
(2) Wido of Tuscany.
(3) Hugh of Provence.

CONSTANTINE VII (Porphrogenitus), 912-958.

914-28. John X and Alberic are supreme at Rome.

ENGLAND.

FRANCE.

ODO, Count of Paris, 888–898.

888. Odo defeats the Danes in Champagne.

890. Louis, son of Boso, is recognized as King of Arles, and Rudolf the Guelf as King of Burgundy (Franche Comté and Western Switzerland).
Third siege of Paris by the Danes. Odo buys them off.

893–7. Alfred wars against the Danes, who, under Hastings, had sailed up the Thames in 893 and invaded England.

892. Odo defeats the Danes utterly.

893–8. Civil war rages between Odo and Charles the Simple, son of Louis the Stammerer, aided by the great nobles of France.

897. The Danes, again attacking London, are defeated, and the war ends.

898. On Odo's death his brother Robert makes peace with Charles, receiving the 'Duchy of France.'

899. Alfred dies, and is succeeded by his son Edward the Elder.

CHARLES THE SIMPLE, 898–929.

Charles the Simple 898–929
|
Louis d'Outremer 936–54
|
Lothair 954–86 — Charles, Duke of Lorraine
|
Louis 986–7

907. Ethelflæda, the Lady of the Mercians, fortifies Chester.

909. Foundation of the Monastery of Cluny by William, Duke of Aquitaine.

911. Treaty of St. Clair-sur-Epte with Rollo the Northman, who was baptized and received the lands known later as the Duchy of Normandy. On the death of Lewis the Child, Charles is elected king of Lotharingia (912).

912. Edward the Elder retakes London.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
THE SAXON KINGS, 919–1024.	
HENRY I (the Fowler), 918–936.	
919. He is recognized as king by the Saxons at Fritzlar.	**915.** Berengar is crowned emperor by John X.
919–21. Henry enforces the submission of the other German tribes.	**916.** John X forms a League to overthrow the Moors in South Italy; the League included Berengar, the Greek Emperor, Constantine Porphrogenitus, and the Princes of the South.
921. He allies with Charles the Simple at Bonn, and in 923 intervenes in Lorraine.	
924. Henry makes a nine years' truce with the Hungarians, while he prepares to subdue them.	**924.** About this time the Hungarians, invited by Berengar, again ravage Italy.
928. Henry captures Brannebor (now Brandenburg) and sets up a Margrave to keep order among the Wends.	Death of Berengar, Emperor and King of Italy.
933. The Hungarians defeated near Merseburg by Henry.	**926.** Hugh of Provence was recognized as King of Italy by John X.
934. Henry utterly defeats the Northmen under King Gorm.	**932.** He married Marozia (3), and was driven from Rome by Alberic, a son of Marozia, but ruled over the rest of Italy till 946. Another son of Marozia became Pope as John XI in 931.
935. Henry reconciles Rudolf, King of France, and Herbert of Vermandois. Rheims remains in the hands of the French king.	
936. He designates Otto as his successor.	
OTTO I (the Great), 936–973.	
Married (1) Eadgyth, d. of Edward the Elder. (2) Adelaide, d. of Rudolf, King of Burgundy.	
The House of Saxony attains the height of its prosperity.	
937–41. Family struggles with his brothers Tancmar and Henry, during which Otto conquers Lorraine, 939. In 941 he was reconciled to his brother Henry at Frankfort.	**938–9.** The Hungarians are in Italy and pillaged as far as Beneventum.
937. An Hungarian invasion; it fails owing to Otto's energy.	**941.** A Russian raid is defeated by the Byzantine fleet.
939. Death of Gilbert of Lorraine. Otto recovers almost all Lorraine.	**942.** About this time the Hungarian invasion ceases in the centre of Italy.
942. When peace was made with Louis of France, Otto kept Lorraine.	
944. Great defeat of the Hungarians at Wels by the Bavarians.	
944–7. By the marriages of his daughters to the Dukes of Franconia and Lorraine, Otto strengthens the House of Saxony.	
946. Otto makes an expedition into France on behalf of Louis IV, takes Rheims and Laon, and advances as far as Normandy. The expedition fails, and Otto retires. Bishoprics founded at Oldenburg and at Havelberg.	

England.

918–22. Edward the Elder incorporates all Mercia with Wessex.

921. East Anglia is definitely incorporated with Wessex.

922. The North Welsh accept Edward as their lord.

924. Edward is called 'King of the English,' and the North submits to him.

925. Athelstan becomes king, and his reign sees numerous marriage alliances with foreign countries, notably with Otto the Saxon, Hugh, Duke of the French, Louis, King of Arles, Charles the Simple.

926. On the death of Sihtric, Athelstan becomes King of the Northumbrians.

934. Athelstan marches to the North to check disturbances, the work of Constantine, King of the Scots, and Anlaff, the son of Sihtric.

936. Louis IV returns to France with English aid.

937. At Brunanburh Athelstan defeats a coalition of his foes.

940. Edmund succeeds Athelstan as king.

942. Final incorporation of Danish Mercia.

945. Edmund conquers Strathclyde and gives it to Malcolm, King of the Scots, on military tenure.

946. Edred succeeds Edmund, and the Scots renew their oaths.

France.

920. Assembly at Soissons. Charles is openly abandoned.

922. Robert, brother of Odo, chases Charles from Laon and assumes the crown. He is crowned at Sens by the Archbishop of Sens. Charles flies to Lorraine, where there was a strong Carolingian feeling.

923. Robert is killed in a battle at Soissons, and is succeeded in his possessions by his son Hugh, and as king by his brother-in-law Rudolf of Burgundy. Charles is captured and imprisoned in the Castle of Peronne by Herbert of Vermandois.

929. Death of Charles the Simple. His son Louis escapes with his mother to England.

RUDOLF (Duke of Burgundy), 929–936.

930. Defeats the Aquitainians and the Normans of Nantes, and opposes Herbert of Vermandois, who held Rheims.

931. Death of Rollo the Norman. Alan of Brittany returns from the English Court.

932–3. William Longsword obtains from Rudolf the confirmation of his possession of Brittany and then crushes a revolt of the Normans.

LOUIS IV (d'Outremer), 936–954.

Married Gerberga, sister of Otto I.

He owed his accession to Hugh the Great, now Duke of the French.

936. The Hungarians penetrate into Aquitaine.

938–9. Louis supported by Athelstan and by Gilbert of Lorraine begins to oppose William Longsword.

940. German invasion; Otto besieged Louis in Laon, whence the latter fled to Aquitaine and wandered about seeking help.

942. The Pope Stephen IX interposes in behalf of Louis, who is recognized as king by all, and a General Peace is made. Louis holds Laon, but not Rheims. Louis fails to conquer Normandy after the murder of William Longsword, and is captured by the Normans and then by Hugh the Great. Death of Herbert of Vermandois and break-up of his house.

943–4. Joint expeditions of Louis and Hugh against the Normans. Louis enters Rouen.

945. Hugh revolts, and Louis, having been captured by Harold of Denmark, is rescued by Hugh and remains his prisoner.

946. Hugh the Great forces him to cede Laon. Louis liberated makes an alliance with Otto the Great.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
947. His son Liudolf marries the daughter of the Duke of Swabia and becomes Duke in 950.	**947–50.** The Hungarians were again in Italy and took Aquitaine.
947–50. Henry, Duke of Bavaria (Otto's brother), drove back the Hungarians.	**950.** Berengar, Marquis of Ivrea, after expelling King Hugh, becomes with his own son Adalbert King of Italy.
949. At Aachen, at the festival of Easter, Ambassadors from Italy, England, and Constantinople are present.	**951.** The Saracen power begins definitely to decay.
950. Otto brings about peace between Louis of France and Hugh.	**953.** Alberic died, and his son succeeded him in Rome.
951. Otto goes to Italy and compels Berengar to become his man.	**955.** Alberic's son becomes Pope John XII.
955. Otto won a great battle at Augsburg over the Hungarians, who had taken advantage of a quarrel between him and his son Liudolf and his son-in-law Conrad to invade Germany, and also defeated the Slavs, whom he had already beaten in 950.	**ROMANUS II, 958–963.**
	961. Conquest of Crete by Nicephorus the Byzantine general. Death of Abd-er-Rahman III, who had restored the unity of Mohammedan Spain.
962. Otto is crowned Roman Emperor by the Pope John XII, and henceforward the Empire was always held by a German king.	**962.** Byzantine successes in Asia Minor.
963. Otto returned to Rome, but John XII, who had conspired against Otto, fled. Leo VIII is made Pope.	**BASIL II, 963–1025.** **Co-regent Emperors: NICEPHORUS II (Phocas).** **JOHN I (Zimisces).**
964. Otto goes to Rome, restores Leo VIII, and carries off Benedict V.	**964.** John XII returns to Rome and drives out Leo VIII. On John's death Benedict V is elected Pope.
965. Otto defeats and drives Harold Blue Tooth out of Saxony.	**964–6.** Continued successes in Asia Minor of Nicephorus. Conquest of Cyprus.
966. Again Otto goes to Rome to support John XIII, who makes Magdeburg into an archiepiscopal see.	**965.** Death of Leo VIII.
968. An Embassy sent to Constantinople to ask for the hand of Theophanô for Otto's son.	**969.** Murder of Nicephorus by John Zimisces, who becomes co-regent Emperor.

England.	France.
	947. Louis fails to recover Rheims.
	948. Council at Ingethum to decide between Louis and Hugh, at which were present the Emperor and the Papal Legate. The enemies of Louis are excommunicated, and Otto takes Conrad, King of Arles, under his protection.
	948–50. A short war. Louis recovers Laon.
	950. Peace is made. Hugh becomes again Louis' vassal.
954. The incorporation of Northumbria finally takes place. It is made into an Earldom.	
955. Edwy succeeds Edred.	
	LOTHAIR, 954–986.
	Gerberga, Lothair's mother, places herself and her sons under the protection of Otto I, and during Lothair's minority governs.
956. Banishment of Dunstan.	956. Death of Hugh the Great, Duke of Paris, who is succeeded by his son Hugh Capet, during whose minority Hedwiga his mother governs.
	957. Quarrel between Lothair and Hugh Capet.
959. Edgar becomes King of England. Dunstan is made Archbishop of Canterbury and continues the work of Archbishop Odo (942–59).	960. Lothair attacks Normandy, and Duke Richard does homage to Hugh Capet for Normandy.
	963. Harold Blue Tooth aids Richard of Normandy.
	965. Lothair attacks Flanders on the death of Arnulf Death of Bruno, who for nine years had been practically regent of France.
966. Edgar gives Lothian to Kenneth, King of the Scots, to be held by him as his man.	
	967. After some expeditions against the nobles in Aquitaine, Hugh Capet married Adelaide of Poitou.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
972. The marriage of Otto's son to Theophanô takes place at Rome, and Otto makes Benedict VI Pope.	**969–70.** Otto failed to take from the Eastern Emperors their possessions in South Italy. Under Basil II (969–1075) the Eastern Empire is at the height of its power.
972. Otto returns from his last expedition to Italy, which had lasted from 966.	**970–1.** John Zimisces defeats the Russians under Swiatoslaf in two great battles.
OTTO II, 973–983.	**976.** The Emir of Sicily invades Southern Italy.
Married Theophanô, daughter of the Emperor Romanus II.	Death of John Zimisces.
976. A Bishopric is founded at Prague by Boleslaw II.	**983.** Otto II gives Gerbert the Abbey of Bobbio in Italy, where he remains one year.
978. Otto drove back Lothair of France and Hugh the Great, who tried to take Lorraine.	**984.** Boniface VII, the Anti-Pope, returns to Rome.
978. Submission of Bavaria, Bohemia, and Carinthia.	John XIV is murdered.
980. Otto went to Italy, but failed to conquer Southern Italy.	**985.** Death of Boniface VII.
982. He is defeated by an army of Saracens in the pay of the Greeks (July 13).	John XV becomes Pope.
He then called a Diet at Verona, prepared a new expedition, and died (Dec. 983).	One Crescentius becomes Patrician of Rome.
OTTO III, 983–1002, O.S.P.	**987.** John XV is driven from Rome by Crescentius, but, protected by the Duke of Tuscany, is restored.
983. Henry of Bavaria seizes Otto, attempts to become king, negotiates with Lothair, King of France, and secures the adhesion of Bohemia and Poland.	**988.** The Russians seize Cherson, but restore it.
984. The opposition of Saxony, of Franconia, and of the Archbishop of Mainz forces Henry to submit (June), and Otto is restored to Theophanô, who acted as Regent during his minority.	**989.** The Empress Theophanô suppresses seditions in Rome and restores the authority of Otto III.
986. Death of Harold Blue Tooth.	**996.** Gregory from Pavia excommunicates Crescentius, who had driven him from Rome and made John XVI Pope.
988. Theophanô goes to Rome and conducts the government of Italy.	
991. Death of Theophanô at Nimeguen. Adelaide, grandmother of Otto, aided by the Archbishop of Mainz, carries on the government.	
994. Conversion of Hungary.	
996. Peace is made with the Wends.	
Otto visits Rome with an army, exiles Crescentius, makes his cousin Bruno Pope as Gregory V, and is crowned Emperor (May 21). Otto returns to Germany, and is visited by Gerbert.	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
972. Oswald, a Dane, is made Archbishop of York. The Scots repeat their oaths of fealty to Edgar.	**972.** Gerbert is placed by Adalberon at the head of the Bishop's School at Rheims.
973. Edgar is crowned at Bath by both Archbishops, thus English unity is enunciated.	
975. Death of Edgar, 'the evil days begin at once.' Edward succeeds Edgar.	**977.** Lothair alienates Adalbert, Archbishop of Rheims.
978. Death of Edward; accession of Ethelred II (the Unready).	**978.** Lothair provokes the hostility of Otto II by invading Germany. Otto drove him back and advanced almost as far as Paris.
980. The Danes and Norwegians invade England.	**980.** Peace is made with Otto.
985. Ethelred II begins to quarrel with his ealdormen.	**985.** After placing his brother Charles over part of Lotharingia, Lothair tries to seize the other part, but only succeeded in taking Verdun. 'Lothair was only King of France in name, while the real king was Hugh' (Gerbert).
987. Danish invasions begin again.	**LOUIS V, 986–987.**
	986. Crowned at Rheims by Adalberon, Archbishop of Rheims.
	987. Louis begins to interfere in the intrigues of Adalberon with Otto III, but dies May 26, 987.
	HUGH CAPET, 987–996.
	Married (1) Adelaide, d. of the Duke of Aquitaine. (2) Blanche, d. of Louis V.
	987. To strengthen his position, he had his son Robert crowned as joint king (Dec. 25). (This custom continues to the time of Philip Augustus, 1180.)
988. Death of Dunstan. Renewal of the raids of the Northmen.	**988.** Quarrel between Hugh and Charles of Lorraine. Baldwin IV becomes Count of Flanders.
991. Battle of Maldon. The Ealdorman Brithnoth is killed.	**991.** The French bishops, at the instigation of Hugh, depose Archbishop Arnulf in favour of Gerbert (July). Capture of Charles of Lorraine by Hugh.
994. Olaf of Norway and Sweyn of Denmark invade England and attack London. Ethelred makes a treaty with them.	**994.** Hugh maintains Gerbert at Rheims in opposition to the Pope.
	995. After a long contest with the Pope, John XV, who opposed the deposition of Arnulf and deposed Gerbert (July), Hugh ceases to support Gerbert, who fled to the Emperor Otto III. The French kingdom proves too weak to resist the Pope.
	996. Death of Hugh Capet (Oct. 24).

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
997. Death of Adalbert, Archbishop of Magdeburg, who had spread Christianity among the Slavs and Hungarians.	
998. Otto makes an expedition to Rome (Feb.), Crescentius is beheaded, John XVI imprisoned, and Gregory is restored.	
999. On the death of Gregory, Otto makes Gerbert Pope as Sylvester II.	
1000. Hungary becomes a kingdom under St. Stephen. Otto visits the tomb of Charles the Great at Aachen.	**1000–2.** Sylvester II attempts to strengthen the Papal authority and to reform the episcopacy, but Otto's death ruins his projects.
1001. Otto journeys for the third time to Rome, proposing to live there.	
1002. Owing to a revolt he quits Rome, dies (Jan.), and was buried at Aachen. Henry of Bavaria is elected Emperor at Mainz (June).	**1002.** Ardoin, Marquis of Ivrea, is crowned King of Italy at Pavia (Feb.), and at Rome a son of Crescentius becomes Patrician. Basil II conquers Bulgaria as far as the Danube. The Arabs take Sardinia.
HENRY II, 1002–1024 **(Duke of Bavaria, descendant of Otto I).** Married Cunigunda.	
1002. Submission of Hermann of Swabia.	
1003–17. Wars with Poland, the kingdom of which is founded by Boleslaw Chrobry. Henry is not very successful.	
1004. He overthrows Ardoin, is crowned King of Italy at Pavia, and supports Benedict VIII against the family of Crescentius.	
1005. Henry proclaims a General Peace at Zurich, and again in 1012 at Merseburg. Henry makes the Peace of Bautzen with Boleslaw.	
1006–7. The Count of Flanders heads a revolt against Henry.	
1007. Creation of the bishopric of Bamberg to effect the conversion of the Slavs.	
1007–17. A League, composed of the Count of Luxemburg, the Duke of Bavaria, the Archbishop of Mainz, acts against Henry, and illustrates the general spirit of rebellion and independence.	**1012.** The Counts of Tusculum become all-powerful in Rome, and one of the family becomes Benedict VIII, and his brother becomes Senator of Rome.
1013. After two expeditions against Poland in 1007 and 1009, Henry makes another peace with Boleslaw.	
1014. Henry is crowned Emperor at Rome (Feb. 14), and Ardoin submits.	**1014.** Conquest of Bulgaria by Basil, and death of Samuel, King of Bulgaria.

ENGLAND.

FRANCE.

ROBERT II, 996–1031.

Married (1) Rosalia, d. of Berengar, King of Italy (widow of Arnulf, Count of Flanders).
(2) Bertha, d. of Conrad, King of Arles (widow of Odo, Count of Blois).
(3) Constance, d. of William I, Count of Arles.

Hugh. Odo. Henry

THE DANISH KINGS OF ENGLAND.

Harold Blue Tooth + 985

Sweyn + 1014, k. of Denmark

Olaf Tryggvesen, k. of Norway

Ælgifu [1] = Canute 1016–38 = Emma [2]

Harold I, 1035–40

Hardicanute, 1040–2

Gyda = Henry III, Emperor.

997–9. Renewed Danish raids rouse Ethelred, who pursues the Northmen across the Channel.

1002. Ethelred marries Emma, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy.

Massacre of St. Brice's Day.

1003. Sweyn invades England. Ethelred flies to Normandy.

1004–13. Continual struggle between the English and Danes.

1014. Death of Sweyn (Feb. 3).

The Northmen are defeated at Clontarf by Brian Boroiuche (April 23).

Ethelred drives out Canute.

996–7. A rising of the servile population in Normandy is put down by the Norman nobles; it proves the severe feudal tyranny of the Norman lords.

998. Robert is compelled by a Papal order to separate from Bertha, though he attempted to propitiate the Pope by restoring Arnulf to Rheims.

1000. The end of the world was expected. A great religious revival sets in, which led to the Crusades.

1002. Robert inherits the duchy of Burgundy, and, aided by Richard of Normandy, undertook two expeditions against Otto William, son of the Lombard Prince Adalbert, who had seized it.

1013. Richard of Normandy receives Ethelred II and his queen.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1015. War with Poland begins again. 1016–23. Henry fails to secure Burgundy. 1018. A peace favourable to Boleslaw is made at Bautzen. 1020. The Pope visits the Emperor at Bamberg. 1021. Henry fights against the Greeks in the south of Italy. 1023. Henry has an interview with Robert II of France at Ivry, to concert measures for securing peace in their respective countries. The Archbishop of Mainz at Seligenstadt opposes reform on the Cluny principles. 1024. Death of the Emperor and Pope.	1016. The Normans land at Salerno, Pisa, and Genoa, and the Pope and Arabs defeat and expel them from Sardinia. 1018. Completion of the conquest of Bulgaria. 1019. The Greeks defeat the Normans in South Italy. 1021. The Pope enlists the Normans in his cause in South Italy. 1021–2. Basil's campaigns against the Armenians. 1025. Basil II prepares to restore the Byzantine power in the South of Italy and in Sicily.
CONRAD II, 1024–1039 **(First of the Franconian Emperors).** Married Gisela, d. of Hermann II, Duke of Swabia. 1026. Conrad is crowned King of Italy at Milan, and restores order. 1027. Conrad is crowned Emperor at Rome (March), and at his coronation Canute of England and Rudolf III of Burgundy were present. He receives the homage of the Princes of Beneventum, Salerno, and Capua. He makes himself the protector of the lesser nobles. 1030. Ernest of Swabia, who tried to raise a rebellion in Germany, fails and dies. 1031. Poland, now weak under Mieczislaw, is obliged to make peace with Conrad and to give up Lusatia.	**CONSTANTINE VIII, 1025–1028.** **ROMANUS III, 1028–1034.** 1028. On the death of Benedict VIII his brother, the Senator of Rome, makes himself Pope as John XIX. 1030. The Seljuks began to make aggressions in Asia Minor. 1031. With the death of Hisham III ends the Ommeyad dynasty, and the states of Castile and Aragon are formed.
1033. Conrad is crowned King of Burgundy (which did not include the Duchy of Burgundy) on the death of its last king Rudolf, and so the kingdom of Burgundy was united to the Empire. 1033–4. The Burgundian nobles in vain oppose Conrad in Burgundy. 1037–8. Conrad makes an expedition to Italy, is opposed at Milan, pillages Pavia, and restores Benedict IX. 1037. Conrad's Edict is issued decreeing that fiefholders should not lose their lands except by the judgement of their peers. 1038. St. Stephen of Hungary is succeeded by Abo, Peter, the legal heir, being driven to Henry III's court. 1039. Death of Conrad (June 4).	1033. On the death of John XIX another of the Tusculum family becomes Pope as Benedict IX. **MICHAEL IV, 1034–1042.** 1038. The Normans are established in Apulia.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1015. Canute receives the submission of Wessex.	**1015–16.** Robert is successful in his struggle to retain Burgundy.
1016. Death of Ethelred II. Battle of Assandun, defeat of the English, and partition of England at Alney between Canute and Edmund Ironsides.	**1017.** Robert has his son Hugh crowned.
1017–35. Canute is King of England.	
1017. Canute divides England into four Earldoms. He marries Emma.	**1024.** Robert, if he had wished, could have been elected King of Italy as successor of Ardoin, as the Lombard lords did not wish for Conrad II.
1020. Canute makes Godwin Earl of Wessex.	**1025.** Death of Robert's eldest son, Hugh.
1025. Canute goes to Denmark: he is defeated by the Swedes.	
1027. Canute goes to Rome.	**1027.** Death of Richard II (the Good) of Normandy. Robert's second son, Henry, is crowned as joint king.
1028. Canute conquers Norway.	**1028.** Robert the Devil succeeds in Normandy after the death of his brother Richard.
1031. Malcolm of Scotland does homage for Lothian.	**1031.** Death of William of Aquitaine, one of the greatest French princes, and death of Robert II. An attempt is made in Aquitaine to bring about a general cessation of wars.
	HENRY I, 1031–1060.
	Married (1) Matilda, d. of the Emperor Conrad. (2) Anne, d. of Jaroslaf, Duke of Russia.
	1031–2. Wars between Henry and his brother Robert supported by Constance and several barons. Henry, aided by the Normans, defeats this coalition, and Constance dies in 1032.
1035. Death of Canute, and after a short time Harold his son is recognized as king of the whole country.	**1035.** Robert (the Devil) of Normandy, on his way to Jerusalem, dies in Asia Minor, and the Norman Barons refuse to recognize his son William.
	1036. The 'Peace of God' is proclaimed, and recognized only in Southern and Eastern France.
	1037. Great battle near Bar, in which Odo of Champagne is killed while trying to seize the kingdom of Burgundy.
1040. Hardicanute succeeds Harold.	

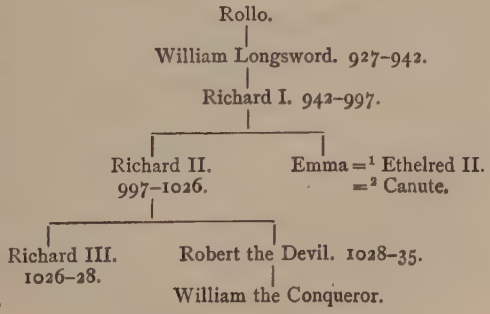
GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
HENRY III, 1039–1056. Married (1) Gunhild, d. of Canute (died 1038). (2) Agnes, d. of William, Count of Poitiers.	**1041.** The Normans defeat the Greeks at Venosa and at Cannæ.
He had been crowned King of Germany and Burgundy during Conrad's lifetime.	**MICHAEL V, 1042.**
1041. Henry forces the Duke of Bohemia to submit and do homage. Casimir, the exiled duke, returns to Poland.	**1042.** Michael is deposed by his wife Zoe.
The Truce of God is proclaimed.	**CONSTANTINE IX, 1042–1055.**
1043. A General Peace is proclaimed, and private war is checked.	**1043.** The Russians make an unsuccessful expedition against Constantinople.
The Hungarians make peace.	**1044.** Fall of Edessa.
1044. The Hungarians are defeated, and in 1057 they are again subdued.	**1045–6.** Anarchy in Rome, where three Popes struggle. The Roman clergy call in Henry III.
Henry wins a decisive battle against Hungary. Peter is restored, to be again driven out later.	**1046.** Clement II is consecrated (Dec. 25.)
1046. Henry is crowned Emperor by Clement II, a German, whom he had made Pope after deposing three rival Popes at the Synods of Sutri and Rome.	**1040–54.** Leo IX Pope.
Halinard, the new Archbishop of Lyons, refuses to take the feudal oath of fealty to Henry. This marks the beginning of the struggle between the Empire and the Papacy.	
Henry overcomes Godfrey, who claimed all Lorraine. Godfrey is given Upper Lorraine.	
1047. Henry re-establishes the ancient duchies, giving Carinthia to the Guelfs, Bavaria to Conrad the Palatine, Swabia to Otto of Bamberg.	
1048. Henry III nominates Bruno, the Bishop of Toul, Pope, as Leo IX, who was advised by Hildebrand.	**1048.** The Seljuk Turks ravage the Armenian frontier.
1049. Pope Leo visits Germany and consecrates churches and cathedrals. Henry calls upon Denmark and England to aid him against Godfrey of Lorraine, who opposed Henry's plan of dividing the duchy. Godfrey loses his duchy.	**1050.** Under Togrul Beg, the Seljuks advance to Bagdad. The conversion of Hungary is completed.
1050. Birth of Henry's son, afterwards Henry IV.	
1051. Henry makes an unsuccessful expedition against the Hungarians, who, under Andrew, destroy the influence of the Emperor in Hungary.	**1051.** The Normans defeat the Pope at the battle of Civitella.
1052. 'The great and the small people murmured more and more against the Emperor.'	
1053. Henry's son is elected and crowned Emperor at Tribur.	**1053.** The Pope grants the Normans Beneventum.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
	1041. The 'Peace of God' proving ineffectual, the 'Truce of God' was proclaimed, and its provisions were effectual in checking the evils of feudalism.
1042–66. Edward the Confessor succeeds Hardicanute.	
1044. Robert of Jumièges, a Norman, is made Bishop of London.	**1044.** Geoffrey of Anjou captures Tours.
1045. The king marries Edgitha, Godwin's daughter.	
1046. Sweyn, son of Godwin, ravages South Wales.	
1047. Sweyn flies to Bruges.	**1047.** With the aid of the French, William the Norman defeats a rebellion in Normandy at the battle of Val-ès-dunes. This is the last occasion on which Normans and French act together.
	1048. William the Norman defeats Geoffrey of Anjou, and takes Domfront and Alençon.
1049. Edward assembles a fleet to aid Henry III against the Count of Flanders.	**1049.** Leo IX holds a Council at Rheims, and begins a movement against simony and the marriage of the clergy.
1050. Sweyn is outlawed.	
1051. Robert of Jumièges is made Archbishop of Canterbury.	**1051.** Henry marries Anne of Russia.
The men of Dover attack Eustace of Boulogne. Banishment of Godwin and Harold. William of Normandy visits England.	
1053. Godwin dies and is succeeded by Harold.	

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1054. Henry makes Gebhard, Bishop of Eichstädt, Pope as Victor II. He, too, was influenced by Hildebrand. Godfrey of Lorraine marries Beatrice, widow of the Marquis of Tuscany, and becomes a dangerous enemy to Henry. After two unsuccessful campaigns in Hungary, Henry makes peace.	**1054–56.** Victor II, the fourth German Pope, holds a synod at Florence (June, 1055).
1055. Henry follows Victor into Lombardy, but is recalled to Germany by disorders there.	**1055.** The Normans create the Duchy of Apulia.
1056. He has a conference at Ivoix with the King of France.	
HENRY IV, 1056–1106.	**THEODORA, 1055–1057.**
	MICHAEL VI, 1056–1057.
	ISAAC COMNENUS, 1057–1059.
Married (1) Bertha, daughter of the Marquess of Susa. (2) Adelaide, a Russian princess. The Empress Agnes, aided by Henry, Bishop of Augsburg, governs at first.	
1060. The Lateran Council of 1059 alienates Germany, and at a German Synod Nicholas II is deposed. He dies the next year.	**1058.** The Romans elect Benedict Pope.
1061. A Council is held at Basle. Alexander II is deposed, and Honorius II chosen (Oct. 28). A struggle ensues between 'Germany and the antimonastic part of the clergy in Lombardy and other parts of Italy' against 'the Hildebrandism of Rome and the monasticism of Christendom, aided by the arms of the Normans.'	**1059.** Hildebrand's influence causes the deposition of Benedict and the election of Nicholas II (Jan.). A Lateran Council is held at Rome, which decrees (1) that Papal elections belong exclusively to the Cardinals, (2) that clerical marriage is unlawful.
	CONSTANTINE DUCAS, 1059–1067.
1062. Hanno, Archbishop of Cologne, seizes the Emperor and governs. A Council is held at Augsburg, and Alexander is declared the rightful Pope. Germany's claim to choose a Pope is abandoned.	**1061.** Election of Pope Alexander II without the consent of the Emperor (Oct. 1).
1063–5. Adalbert, Archbishop of Bremen, exercises paramount influence in Germany, and becomes the counsellor of Henry.	**1062.** The Normans under Roger Guiscard cross into Sicily.
1064. The Archbishop of Mainz with 7,000 men goes to Jerusalem.	**1063.** The Pope and Anti-Pope struggle in Rome.
1066. Fall of Adalbert.	**1064.** The Seljuks conquer Armenia.
1067. A Council is held at Mantua, and Alexander is declared the legitimate Pope.	**1066.** Alexander II blesses the invasion of England.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
	1054. Henry supports a coalition against William, but the coalition is overthrown at the battle of Mortemer.
1055. Death of Siward. Tostig becomes Earl of Northumberland.	
1056. The conference at Ivoix with the Emperor has no results.	
1057. Death of Leofric of Mercia, who is succeeded by Alfgar.	
1058. Alfgar is outlawed, but reinstated by the aid of the Welsh king.	**1058.** Geoffrey of Anjou forms another coalition, which was overthrown at the battle of Varaville.
	1060. Death of Henry I (Aug.).
	PHILIP I, 1060–1108.
1063. Harold and Tostig invade Wales, which is subdued.	Married (1) Bertha, daughter of the Count of Holland. (2) Bertrande de Montfort, wife of Fulk of Anjou.
1065. Tostig is banished, and Morcar, grandson of Leofric, is made Earl.	**1063.** William the Norman conquers Maine.
1066. Harold becomes King of England. He defeats Tostig and Harold Hardrada at Stamford Bridge (Sept. 25). William the Norman lands in England (Sept. 28). Battle of Hastings (Oct. 14). William I is crowned at Westminster (Dec. 25).	**1066.** William the Norman conquers England at the battle of Hastings (Oct. 14).
1068. William puts down a rising in the west and in the north in 1069.	
1070. Lanfranc is made Archbishop of Canterbury.	

Genealogy of the Norman Dukes.



GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	MICHAEL VII, 1067–1078. **ROMANUS IV (Diogenes, co-regent Emperor), 1067–1071.**
	1071. Battle of Manzikert. The Turks under Alp-Arslan defeat the Greeks and capture the Emperor Romanus —a turning-point in Byzantine history. By it Asia Minor is lost. The Normans conquer Bari, the last Greek possession in Italy.
1073. The oppressive rule of Henry drives the Saxons to revolt. Henry is besieged by the Saxons in the Harzburg, and escapes by flight.	1073. Hildebrand becomes Pope as Gregory VII.
1074. Henry makes the peace of Gerstungen with the Saxons (Feb.). Their conduct brings upon them an attack by Henry, who reduces them to submission (Oct.).	1074. A Council prohibits priests from marrying, and forbids simony.
	1075. The Seljuks take Jerusalem.
1076. A Council of German Bishops at Worms (Jan.) declares the deposition of Gregory VII. In October Henry's political enemies held a meeting at Tribur and, in spite of Henry's submission, accept Gregory's sentence and depose Henry.	1076. Gregory VII calls a Council (Feb.), deposes and excommunicates Henry IV. Seljukian conquest of Jerusalem and persecution of the Christians.
1077. Henry yields to Gregory at Canossa (Jan.). The Saxons and others choose Rudolf, Duke of Swabia, as their king (March) at Forchheim.	**NICEPHORUS III, 1078–1081.**
1077–80. Civil war in Germany, during which Henry is again deposed, but gains support in the Empire.	**ALEXIUS I, COMNENUS, 1081–1118.**
1080. An assembly of Archbishops and Bishops at Mainz deposes Gregory and elects an anti-Pope, Clement III. Death of Rudolf, after defeating Henry.	1081. Alexius grants commercial privileges to Venice.
1081. He receives the iron crown at Milan and marches on Rome (May).	1082. The Normans under Robert Guiscard defeat Alexius at Durazzo.
1083. Supported by the Countess Matilda and by the Normans under Robert Guiscard, Henry enters Rome.	1083. Alexius defeats the Normans at Larissa.
1084. Henry was crowned Emperor by Clement III, who is acknowledged as the true Pope, but the Normans come to Gregory's aid, and defeat the Germans. Sack of Rome by the Germans and the Normans.	1084. Alfonso VI, who had united Leon and Castille, recovers the old capital of Toledo.

England.	France.
1071. The last struggles of the English are suppressed.	**1071.** Philip attacks and is defeated by Robert the Frisian, who had seized Flanders.
1072. William forces Malcolm of Scotland to submit. Hereward submits.	
1073–4. First rebellion of the Norman barons, under Ralph Guader and Roger of Breteuil, against William.	**1073.** Maine is conquered by William of England, and the Peace of Blanchelande ends the war.
	1074. Philip makes an expedition against Corbie.
	1076. Philip defeats the Normans (who under William had reduced Maine in 1073), and makes peace.
1077. Second rebellion of the Norman barons, headed by Robert.	
1079. The battle of Gerberoi. Robert submits and is reconciled to his father.	**1077–80.** Philip aids Robert when in rebellion against William.
Malcolm of Scotland ravages Northumberland.	**1080.** Stephen of Chartres marries Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror.
1081. William makes an expedition into Wales.	
1082. Odo of Bayeux is disgraced.	
1083. Death of Queen Matilda.	**1083–6.** Revolt of Hubert of Beaumont against William the Conqueror.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1085. The death of Gregory VII at Salerno tends to restore the power in the Emperor's hands. Henry reduces the Saxons to submission, but Ecbert of Meissen rebels.	**1085.** Gregory VII is driven from Rome by Henry IV. Death of Robert Guiscard. Alexius regains Durazzo.
	1088. Urban II is elected Pope, and tries to mediate peace between Alexius and the Normans.
1087. Death of the Empress Bertha.	
1090. Henry again crosses the Alps to attack the Countess Matilda.	**1090.** The conquest of Sicily by Roger is completed.
1092. Henry's son Conrad deserts him, joins Matilda, is crowned King of Italy, and is supported by Urban, who establishes his authority in Italy.	
1093. The Empress Adelaide turns against Henry.	
	1094. Urban is present at a synod at Piacenza (Feb.–Ap.).
	1095. A Byzantine embassy demands from a Council held at Piacenza the assistance of the Latin world against the Turks. Beginning of the Crusades.

England.	France.
1085. Canute of Denmark, Olaf of Norway, and Robert, Count of Flanders, prepare to invade England. The project fails.	
1086. Domesday Book is compiled.	**1086.** Alan of Brittany marries Constance, daughter of William the Conqueror.
1088. Rebellion of Norman barons, headed by Odo of Bayeux, against William II.	**1087.** Philip invades the Vexin, and, in repelling this invasion, William I burnt Mantes, met with an accident, and died. Robert, the eldest son of William I, succeeds to Normandy.
1092. Rufus takes Southern Cumbria, rebuilds Carlisle, and peoples the country with English.	**1091.** Treaty of Caen ends the war between Robert of Normandy and William II.
1093. Death of Malcolm Canmore when invading England for the fifth time. His brother Donald Bane is made king, and the English and Norman exiles are expelled. Anselm becomes Archbishop of Canterbury, and disputes between him and the king ensue.	
1093–97. The beginning of the conquest of Wales by Rufus, who makes three campaigns against the Welsh.	
1095. William invades Wales and builds castles on the marches. This practice is continued by the Norman nobles. Robert joined first crusade. Rebellion of Mowbray against William is put down.	**1095.** The Pope Urban holds a Council at Clermont, Nov. 18, and advocates a crusade against the Turks. He excommunicates Philip for divorcing his wife, and summons him to appear before the Council of Piacenza.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1097. Henry abandons Italy and returns to Germany.	**1097.** The Crusaders cross the Bosphorus, and the Frankish County of Edessa is founded, which lasted till 1146.
1098. The German Princes exclude Prince Conrad from the succession.	**1098.** Battle of Antioch, and the principality of Antioch formed for Bohemond.
1099. Henry's second son Henry is crowned at Aachen.	**1099.** Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders.
1100. On the death of Pope Clement III, Henry proposes to go to Rome.	The death of the Cid enables the Moors to recover Valencia.
1101. At an Assembly at Mainz, Henry declares he will join the Crusades. Many German nobles set out for Palestine.	Election of Paschal II, and end of the Schism.
Death of Henry's son Conrad.	Battle of Ascalon. The Fatimite power in Syria overthrown.
1102. Henry proclaims Public Peace in the Empire. Union of Hungary and Croatia.	The Assize of Jerusalem is drawn up by Godfrey, the King of Jerusalem; legislation introduced and continued by his successors.
1104-6. Struggle between Henry IV and his son Henry, supported by the Papacy.	**1100.** Death of the anti-Pope, Clement III.
1105. Henry IV is captured by his son and abdicates, and his son is recognized as Emperor by the Diet at Mainz.	**1104.** Alfonso I becomes King of Aragon, and temporarily unites Castille and Aragon.
1106. After making a last attempt to recover his crown, Henry IV dies at Liège (Aug. 7).	**1107.** Alexius defeats the Normans and forces Bohemond of Tarentum to make peace.
HENRY V, 1106-1125.	**1111.** Alexius grants commercial privileges to the Pisans.
Married Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England.	**1114.** Death of the Countess Matilda of Tuscany.
1110. Henry, after making an alliance with England, invades Italy, and marches upon Rome. He razed Arezzo to the ground.	
1111. Henry entered Rome, and, having made a secret compact with the Pope (Feb. 4), was crowned Emperor after much confusion and delay (Feb. 12). He then forces Paschal II to abandon the right of investiture (April 12), and leaves Rome.	
1112. Paschal repudiates his renunciation, and Henry is placed under the ban.	
A rebellion breaks out in Germany, which is quelled, and Saxony falls into Henry's hands.	
1114. Henry's marriage with Matilda is celebrated at Mainz.	
Civil war again breaks out, and Saxony again rebels.	
1115. Henry is defeated by the rebels (Feb.).	
1116. Henry marches into Italy to claim the estates of the Countess Matilda of Tuscany.	
1117. Henry enters Rome, but is opposed by Paschal.	
1118. As the new Pope, Gelasius, is hostile to him, Henry sets up an anti-Pope.	**1118** Death of Paschal II (Jan.). Alfonso of Aragon recovers Saragossa, and Aragon becomes important.
1119. Henry proposed to support the English attack on France, but could not gather together an army.	

ENGLAND.

1097. Anselm leaves England.

1098. Edgar, Malcolm's son, is established on the Scottish throne, and Scotland becomes Anglicized.

1100. Accession of Henry I. He marries Matilda, daughter of Malcolm of Scotland.

1101. Robert's invasion of England is bloodless, and a peace is made.

1102. A revolt of Robert of Belesme is suppressed.

1103–7. Contest between Henry and Anselm, ending in a compromise.

1106. Henry I of England defeats Robert at Tenchebrai (Sept. 28) and takes Normandy.

1107. The administrative system is organized by Roger of Salisbury, and the Curia Regis and Exchequer develope. Barons of the Exchequer visit the counties and control the sheriffs. A fresh settlement of Flemings in Wales is effected.

1112. Henry captures and imprisons Robert of Belesme.

1114. The marriage of Henry's daughter Matilda and the Emperor Henry V is celebrated at Mainz.

1116. All the chief men of the kingdom swear fealty to Prince William at Salisbury.

FRANCE.

1097. War breaks out between Philip and William Rufus, which continues till 1099.
The Cistercian Order is founded.

1099. Maine is subdued by William Rufus.

1100. Philip makes his son Louis joint king, and retires from all administrative duties.

LOUIS VI, 1100–1137.

Married Adelaide, daughter of Humbert, Count of Savoy.

1100–11. Struggle against the turbulent barons.

1107. Council of Troyes. Henry V and the Pope adopt opposing views with regard to the Investitures.

1111. In attacking Hugh the Fair's Castle of Le Puiset, Louis was aided by the peasants, who now support royalty in its struggle against feudalism.

1113. Treaty of Gisors with Henry I of England ends the war for a time.

1116–20. Louis, Count of Flanders, and Fulk of Anjou support William Clito, son of Robert, against Henry I.

1116. Henry I of England supports Theobald of Blois against Louis.

1118. Foundation of the Order of Templars.

1119. Battle of Brenneville. Louis is defeated by Henry I of England.
The Council of Rheims renews the ban against the Emperor Henry V.
Charles the Good becomes Count of Flanders.

GERMANY.

1121. At Würzburg twenty-four princes meet together to try and effect a compromise between the Pope and Emperor.

1122. The Concordat of Worms ends the Investiture struggle by a compromise (Sept. 22).

1125. After proposing to invade France in the interest of Henry I of England, Henry died at Utrecht, the last of the Franconian dynasty.

LOTHAR II, 1125–1137
(of the Saxon House).

1127. Conrad of Hohenstauffen got himself proclaimed King of Germany at Spires, and was put to the ban of the Empire by Lothar and had to fly to Italy.

1128. Conrad is crowned King of Italy at Milan.

1129. Lothar besieges Spires, which belonged to the Hohenstauffens, and entered it in 1130.

1131. Meeting between Lothar and Innocent II at Liège.

1132. Lothar, supported by St. Bernard, conducts Innocent II to Rome.

1133. Lothar is crowned Emperor in the Church of the Lateran, the anti-Pope Anacletus being in possession of St. Peter's. Lothar receives from Innocent the estates of the Countess Matilda.

1134. Frederick of Swabia yields to Lothar, and Conrad soon followed his example.

1135. At a Diet held at Merseburg, Lothar proclaims a General Peace for ten years.

1136–7. Lothar again crosses into Italy, and advances into Apulia. Saluzzo yields, and Roger II fled to Sicily.

1137. Lothar died in the Tyrol on his way to Germany (Dec. 3).

CONRAD III, 1138–1152
(the First of the Hohenstaufen Emperors).

1138. Conrad represents the anti-papal party, and was opposed by Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria, of the house of Guelph. This reign sees the beginning of the wars between Guelphs and Ghibelines. Conrad gave Saxony to Albert the Bear, and Bavaria to Leopold of Austria.

1139. Henry chases Albert from Saxony, but dies, leaving Henry the Lion his successor.

EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.

JOHN II, 1118–1143.

1119. Death of Pope Gelasius; election of Calixtus II.

1123. John defeated the Servians.

1124. He defeated the Hungarians.

1126–37. He wars against the Seljuks with success.

1127. Roger II adds the Dukedom of Apulia to that of Sicily.

The separation of the kingdoms of Castille and Aragon follows a civil war.

1130. Death of Pope Honorius II: election of Innocent II.

Roger II of Sicily compelled Innocent II to leave Rome, and obtained from the anti-Pope Anacletus the title of king.

1134. Alfonso, 'the Battler,' King of Aragon, is killed by the Moors at the battle of Fraga.

1135–50. The Normans establish themselves on the northern coast of Africa.

1137. John II defeats the Armenians.

1138. The Normans occupy Naples.

On the death of Anacletus, Innocent II is universally recognized.

1139. Innocent II, captured by Roger of Sicily, is compelled to recognize the Norman kingdom of Sicily and South Italy. Revival of the Roman Senate.

England.	France.
1120. Prince William is drowned off Barfleur (Nov.).	**1120.** Peace between Louis and Henry I.
	1122. Suger becomes Abbot of Saint-Denis.
	1123. Louis establishes a commune in Corbie.
	1124. The preparations of Louis avert an invasion of France by the Emperor Henry V, acting in concert with Henry I of England.
1126. The chief men swear to receive Matilda as their 'Lady.'	**1126.** Louis establishes a commune in Saint-Riquier.
1128. The Cistercian Order is introduced into England.	
	1127. Charles the Good, Count of Flanders, is assassinated.
1129. Matilda marries Geoffrey of Anjou.	**1129.** Philip, eldest son of Louis, is crowned king, but died in 1131 from a fall from his horse. The Empress Matilda, heiress of Normandy and England, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and Touraine.
	1130. St. Bernard secured for Innocent II the support of Louis VI and Henry I of England.
1131. The oath of succession is renewed at Northampton.	**1131.** Louis, the king's son, is crowned on the death of his brother, and a few years later married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William of Aquitaine (1137).
1133. Oxford becomes known as a place of learning. Robert Pulein, a Breton, lectures there on the Holy Scriptures.	**LOUIS VII, 1137–1180.**
1135. Accession of Stephen of Blois to the English throne.	=(1) Eleanor of Aquitaine. =(2) Constance, daughter of Alfonso of Castille. =(3) Alice of Blois. | Philip.
1137. Stephen makes a successful expedition to Normandy, and concludes peace with Geoffrey.	**1137.** Anjou is invaded by Stephen of Blois with a force of Normans and Flemings. Orleans fails to establish a commune.
1138. Battle of the Standard. David of Scotland is defeated.	**1138.** Theodoric of Alsace becomes Count of Flanders.
1139. Civil War begins.	**1139–45.** Geoffrey of Anjou gradually conquers Normandy.

GERMANY.

1142. Treaty at Frankfort. Saxony is restored to Henry the Lion, the northern mark of Saxony held by Albert the Bear is separated from Saxony, and the widow of Henry the Proud marries a brother of Conrad, who receives Bavaria in 1143.

Conrad makes a treaty of alliance with Manuel Comnenus, Eastern Emperor, against Roger of Sicily.

1146. Influenced by St. Bernard, Conrad took the Cross, and (1147) proclaimed a General Peace.

1147. Conrad joins the Second Crusade.

1148. Henry the Lion consolidates his authority in Saxony, and makes fresh conquests.

1150. Albert the Bear became master of Brandenburg, and Germanized it.

Henry the Lion gets the title of Duke of Saxony.

1151. Henry the Lion takes the title of Duke of Bavaria.

1149–52. Conrad on his return has to deal with a rebellion headed by Count Guelph, brother of Henry the Proud.

1152. Death of Conrad.

FREDERICK I (Barbarossa), 1152–1190.

Married Beatrice, daughter of Rainald III, the Count of Burgundy.

The free elections of Lothar II, Conrad III, and Frederick I confirmed the elective principle, which now becomes the law. His reign was 'the most brilliant in the annals of the Empire.' During his reign he combats Italian nationality and the Papacy.

1153. Frederick and Eugenius ally against the Roman commune and against Roger of Sicily.

1154. Frederick enters Italy to crush Milan.

Diet at Roncaglia. Italian States submitted to Frederick, and Tortona was destroyed.

1155. Coronation of Frederick in Rome, followed by the inevitable quarrel with Hadrian IV, who refused to acknowledge the Emperor's right to the territories of the Countess Matilda, allied with the Norman King William and with the Eastern Emperor.

Frederick establishes order in Germany, and in 1156 reconciled Henry the Lion and the Margrave of Austria, and raised Austria into a Duchy.

1156. The Prince Electors are mentioned as a distinct and important body.

EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Manuel, 1143–1180.

1145-6. He wars against the Seljuks. Beginning of the influence of Arnold of Brescia in Rome.

1146. Manuel marries Bertha of Sulzbach. Council of Verzelai. Beginning of the Second Crusade, which owed its origin to St. Bernard.

1147. Arnold of Brescia becomes supreme in Rome.

1148. Eugenius IV at a Council condemns a number of heretical sects.

Ramon Berengar IV of Aragon takes Tortosa from the Moors.

1149. Ramon Berengar takes Lerida.

1151. The Emperor Manuel makes Andronicus Comnenus governor of Croatia.

1153. Adrian IV, an Englishman, succeeds Eugenius III as Pope. Death of St. Bernard.

1154. Death of Roger II of Sicily; is succeeded by William the Bad.

1155. Arnold of Brescia is burnt by the Pope.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1142. Henry of Anjou comes to England. Matilda is besieged in Oxford.	**1142.** Louis makes war on Theobald, Count of Champagne, who had sided with the Pope against him. He attacked Vitry, burnt the church, and made peace (1144).
1143. Matilda is supported in the West.	**1144.** A charter is given to Bourges.
	1146. Bernard of Clairvaux preaches a Crusade.
1147. A fleet of English, German, and Flemish ships delivers Lisbon from the Moors, and gives it to Alfonso of Portugal. An Englishman is left as Bishop of Lisbon. Matilda leaves England.	**1147.** Louis sets out on the Second Crusade, leaving Suger in charge of the kingdom. St. Bernard makes a missionary journey to the South to repress heresy.
1151. Henry, son of Matilda and Geoffrey of Anjou, becomes Count of Anjou and Duke of Normandy.	**1148.** Louis visits Jerusalem, but the Crusade fails and he returns to France the next year.
	1151. Death of Geoffrey of Anjou.
1152. Henry marries Eleanor of Aquitaine.	**1152.** Louis forms a League, including Stephen of England and Henry of Champagne, against Henry of Anjou. The death of Suger, the first statesman of the age (Jan. 13), is followed by Louis' divorce from Eleanor of Aquitaine (March)—a most impolitic act.
1153. The Treaty of Wallingford ends the Civil War and gives Henry the succession.	**1153.** After forcing Louis to make peace, Henry of Anjou compelled Stephen to recognize him as his heir, and succeeds to the English throne in 1154. Death of St. Bernard.
1154. Henry II begins his reign, and Becket becomes Chancellor.	**1154.** Louis marries Constance of Castille.
1155. He destroys the adulterine castles, resumes the royal demesnes, abolishes the fiscal earldoms, and expels the foreign mercenaries.	**1155.** An attempt is made to establish a General Peace for ten years.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1157. Diet at Besançon (Oct.). Hadrian tries to assert Papal superiority over the Emperor. This Diet marks the highest point of Frederick's power during the earlier portion of his reign.	**1158.** Diet of Roncaglia, called by Frederick I to settle all disputed questions.
1158. Boleslaw, Duke of Bohemia, receives the title of king (Jan.).	**1159.** Alexander III is elected Pope.
Frederick crosses the Alps to aid a League of Cities, which included Pavia, Cremona, Lodi, Como, against Milan, supported by Brescia, Parma, Piacenza, and Modena.	(Victor, anti-Pope.)
First siege of Milan; the inhabitants submit.	**1160.** Capture of Crema by Frederick.
1159–62. Second siege of Milan; Frederick destroys its walls and razes the city to the ground (1162).	**1161.** Alexander takes refuge in France.
1159. The Pope Hadrian supported Milan, and led a great opposition to the Imperial authority.	**1162.** Destruction of Milan. Death of Eric IX of Sweden, a great legislator.
1156–68. Henry the Lion wars successfully against the Slavs. He also creates Munich (1158), and marries Matilda, daughter of Henry II of England (1168).	**1164.** Death of Victor, Paschal III becomes anti-Pope.
1162. Frederick returned to Germany.	**1165.** Alexander returns to Rome.
1165. Diet of Würzburg. Frederick recognizes the anti-Pope, Paschal III, and declared that he would never make peace with Alexander.	**1167.** Alexander escapes from Rome, which submits to Frederick (July).
1166. Frederick II proposes to Henry II to support the anti-Pope; he journeys to Italy.	**1168.** Alessandria is built by the Lombard League as a check on the Ghibelin Pavia.
Albert the Bear attacks Henry the Lion, and the war lasts two years.	**1169.** Foundation of Moscow.
1167. Frederick enters Rome (July). Formation of the Lombard League (Dec.)—Milan, Cremona, Bergamo, Brescia, Mantua, Ferrara, Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Lodi, Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Bologna, Venice. Frederick returned to Germany with great difficulty.	Towns send representatives to the Cortes of Castille.
1168. Frederick arranges peace between Albert and Henry.	**1171.** War between Venice and the Eastern Emperor begins. Saladin puts down the Fatimite power in Egypt.
1169. Frederick secures the coronation of his son Henry as 'King of the Romans.' After this time any one who received this title during an Emperor's lifetime became himself Emperor, a fresh election and coronation not being necessary	**1172.** The Grand Council of Venice formed.
1170. Death of Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who had forced Christianity upon the Wends of Brandenburg, and had become an elector of the Emperor.	Accession of Saladin in Egypt.
1174. Frederick is checked in Italy by the resistance of Alessandria.	**1174.** After a naval war with Venice, Manuel makes peace, confirming to the Venetians their commercial privileges.

England.	France.
1158. Henry's expeditions to Toulouse take place.	**1157.** Invasion of France by an English army under Henry II.
1159. Institution of scutage.	**1158.** Death of Geoffrey of Anjou, who had accepted the Dukedom of Brittany; he is succeeded by Conan IV.
1162. Becket becomes Archbishop.	**1159.** Henry makes an expedition to Toulouse. Louis throws himself into the city, and in 1160 Henry agreed to a Peace, which enabled him to strengthen his position in France, though the dispute about Henry's sovereignty over Toulouse lingered on for many years.
1163–70. Quarrel between Henry and Becket.	**1160.** Assembly at Beauvais. France decides to recognize Pope Alexander III.
1164. The Constitutions of Clarendon are issued, and the royal supremacy is enforced.	**1160–80.** The struggle between Louis and Henry II continues for twenty years.
1165–9. Welsh expedition takes place.	**1160.** Death of Louis' second wife. He marries Alice of Champagne.
1166. The Assize of Clarendon recognizes the provincial administration of justice, establishes the Grand Jury of Presentment and circuits of itinerant justices.	**1164.** An interview takes place at Vaucouleurs between Louis and the Emperor.
1170. The Inquest of Sheriffs still further depresses the baronage.	**1166.** Brittany is compelled to do homage to Henry II. His son Geoffrey marries the heiress Constance. Henry now holds Normandy, Poitou, Aquitaine, Gascony, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, Quercy; feudal sovereignty over Auvergne and Brittany; and was the ally of Champagne and Flanders.
1171. Henry goes to Ireland (Nov.).	**1168.** Theodoric of Alsace is succeeded by his son Philip (Jan. 6).
	1171. Brittany is definitely secured for Geoffrey, son of Henry II of England.
1172. The young Henry is crowned king.	**1172.** Eleanor of Aquitaine raises a revolt of the Aquitanians against her husband, and Louis at the head of a great league attacks Normandy and Anjou. Richard of England is enthroned as Duke of Aquitaine (June).
1173. Henry brings about a peace between Toulouse and Aragon (Jan.). This marks the height of his influence. General League against Henry, including his sons Geoffrey, Richard, and Henry, Normandy and Brittany, Louis of France, the Count of Flanders, the King of Scotland, and most of the Norman barons.	**1173.** Louis attacks Henry II and burns Verneuil.
1174. The rising is put down. William the Lion is captured at Alnwick.	**1174.** On his failure to take Rouen, Louis makes the Treaty of Gisors, and the conspiracy against Henry II is dissolved.

GERMANY.

1176. Henry the Lion refused to help Frederick.

Battle of Legnano. The Imperial army badly defeated, and the struggle between the Emperor and the Lombard cities decided in favour of the League.

1177. Treaty of Venice. Frederick and Alexander III were reconciled, and a truce was made with the League.

1178. Frederick is crowned King of Burgundy and Arles, and returns to Germany after an absence of four years.

1180. War between Frederick and Henry the Lion.

1181. Henry yields at the Diet of Erfurt, and receives back his possessions with the exception of Bavaria and Saxony.

1183. Peace of Constance between the Emperor and the Lombard League and the Papacy (June 23).

(1) The citizens allowed to administer their own laws.
(2) The citizens allowed to make peace and war.
(3) The Emperor's rights defined.
(4) The Consuls nominally invested by him.
(5) Each city to admit an Imperial Judge of Appeal.

1184. Diet at Mainz (May) marks the highest point of Frederick's power and of the Hohenstaufen monarchy in the second half of his reign.

The Pope Lucius III and Frederick meet at Verona, but their relations become more and more strained.

1185. Urban III continues the Papal quarrel with Frederick.

EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.

1176. Defeat of Manuel by the Seljuks at Myriokephalon in Phrygia.

1180. Manuel's son Alexis is betrothed to Anne, daughter of Louis VII of France.

ALEXIUS II, 1180–1183.

1181. Provence reverts, on the death of the brother of Alfonso II of Aragon, to Aragon.

Death of Pope Alexander.

1180–83. Andronicus Comnenus conducts the government.

1183. Alexius is murdered at the instigation of Andronicus.

ANDRONICUS I, 1183–1185.

Popes from the death of Alexander to the election of Innocent III.

Lucius III, 1181–1185.
Urban III, 1185–1187.
Gregory VIII, 1187.
Clement III, 1187–1190.
Celestine III, 1190–1198.

Crusades:—

1. 1095–1099.
2. 1147–1149.
3. 1189–1192.
4. 1207.
5. 1215–1220.
6. 1248–1254.
7. 1270.

1184. King William II of Sicily and his nobles agree that Henry, eldest son of the Emperor, should be the next King of Sicily.

1185. Isaac Angelus appeals to the populace of Constantinople, and overthrows Andronicus.

ENGLAND.

1176. The Assize of Northampton issued to preserve order in England.

[The French dominions of Henry II stretched from the Somme to the Pyrenees.]

1177. Ireland is allotted to various nobles and knights.

Henry makes a treaty at Ivry with Louis VII.

1181. The Assize of Arms regulates the Militia.

Henry meets Philip of France at Gué St. Remy (April 27).

[The Grand Assize, the date of which is uncertain, enabled a man whose title to land was impugned to have his case considered by a jury.]

1183. Prince Henry and Geoffrey attack Richard. The former dies near Limoges (June 11).

1184. The Assize of Woodstock regulates the management of the royal forests.

1185. John goes to Ireland and offends the native chiefs.

FRANCE.

1179. Philip, Louis' eldest son, is crowned at Rheims, the 'Twelve Peers of France' being present. [There were (1) six lay peers: the Dukes of Normandy, Burgundy, Guienne, the Counts of Champagne, Flanders, Toulouse; (2) six ecclesiastical peers: the Archbishop of Rheims, and the Bishops of Laon, Noyon, Châlons, Beauvais, and Langres.]

Orleans receives a charter. Louis visits Canterbury.

1180. Philip marries Isabel of Hainault (April 28). He meets Henry II (June 28), and a treaty is made.

Death of Louis VII (Sept. 18).

PHILIP II (Augustus), 1180–1223.

Married (1) Isabel of Hainault, daughter of Baldwin V (the mother of Louis VIII).
(2) Ingeburga of Denmark.
(3) Alice of Meran.

1181. Philip is aided by Henry II and checks an invasion of the Count of Flanders.

1182. The banishment of the Jews is decreed (April).

1183. Death of Isabella, wife of Philip of Flanders.

Philip II claims Artois and the district of Amiens.

1184. On Philip of Flanders marrying again, the French king attacks him.

GERMANY.

1186. Marriage of the young Henry and Constance, heiress of Sicily, at Milan, where great festivities take place (Jan.). Cremona is heavily fined by the Emperor (June).

1186-7. A rebellion springs up in Germany, but Frederick is supported by the clergy. Pope Gregory VIII cultivates friendly relations with Frederick.

1188. A Crusade is preached at Mainz.

1189. Frederick sets out on the Third Crusade (May).

1190. Frederick is drowned in the river Calycadnus in Cilicia (June).

HENRY VI, 1180-1197.

Married Constance, daughter of Roger II of Sicily.

1190. Foundation of the Teutonic Order. A Treaty is made between the Emperor and Henry the Lion (July).

Death of Frederick of Swabia before Acre (Jan.).

1191. Henry VI is crowned Emperor by Celestine III (April); he marches into Southern Italy and fails before Naples. An opposition to his rule in Germany is formed, and Richard I of England encourages Tancred.

1193. Richard I of England is brought before the Diet at Hagenau, is imprisoned, and is released in 1194.

1194. The opposition in Germany comes to an end, Richard I of England is forced to recognize the superiority of the Emperor; the South of Italy and Sicily are conquered and united to the Empire; Tuscany and the domains of the Countess Matilda are given to Henry's brother Philip, who marries Irene, daughter of the Emperor Isaac and widow of Tancred's son; and in the North a league of Imperial towns is opposed to the Lombard League.

Henry VI marries the Norman heiress of Naples and Sicily. He sends envoys to the King of Armenia demanding the recognition of his supremacy, and forms projects against the Greek Emperor. He is crowned King of Sicily at Palermo (Nov.).

1195. Birth of Frederick—afterwards the Emperor. The Empress Constance carries on the administration of Sicily. Henry urges Richard I to attack Philip of France. He proposes to go on a Crusade, and holds a Diet at Worms (Dec.).

EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ISAAC II (Angelus), 1185-1195.

1186. Guy of Lusignan becomes King of Jerusalem.

1187. The Battles of Nazareth (May 1) and Haltin (July 4) are followed by the conquest of Jerusalem by Saladin (Oct. 3), and further conquests.

1188. Rebellion in Bulgaria, which results in its loss to the Eastern Empire.

Henry, son of the Emperor, devastates the estates of the Church.

1189. Death of William the Good, King of Sicily, and nephew of Constance (Nov.). Tancred, his illegitimate son, was proclaimed king. The Third Crusade begins.

1190. Richard I of England and Philip of France winter in Sicily.

1191. Isaac, the Comnenian ruler of Cyprus, is captured by Richard I. Fall of Acre, and Cyprus is given to Guy of Lusignan.

1193. Death of Saladin.

1194. Death of Tancred and his son Roger. A younger son William is proclaimed king under the regency of his mother Sibylla.

The line of Norman kings in Sicily comes to an end.

1195. Isaac II is deposed by his brother Alexius.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
	1185–9. Wars against (1) he Count of Flanders, from whom he gained the country round Amiens, and the Vermandois, but not St. Quentin, Artois and Peronne (1185); (2) Hugh, Duke of Burgundy; (3) Aquitaine, governed by Richard of England; (4) Henry II, from whom he gained Berry, a success which marks the beginning of the definite recovery of all France by the House of Capet (1188–9).
1186. Death of Geoffrey (Aug. 19) in Paris.	
1188. The Saladin tithe is collected in England. The beginning of taxation on movables. Henry and Philip Augustus agree to take the Cross (Jan.). They quarrel, and Henry invades France.	
1189. Death of Henry II at Chinon (July 6).	
1190. Richard I starts on the Crusade, and joins his fleet on the Italian coast.	**1190.** Philip sets off on the Third Crusade, and sails from Messina with Richard I. Death of his first wife (March 15).
1191. Richard quarrels with Philip of France and with the Duke of Austria. Expulsion of Longchamp.	**1191.** Philip of Flanders dies at Acre (June). Philip Augustus at once returns to France, and annexes Peronne.
1192. Capture of Richard by the Duke of Austria.	
1193. Hubert Walter becomes Chief Justiciar, and carries out useful reforms.	**1193.** Taking advantage of the captivity of Richard I, Philip attacked Normandy and took Evreux. Philip marries and repudiates Ingeburga of Denmark.
1194. Release of Richard (Feb.). Hubert Walter carries out useful judicial reforms in the Iter of 1194. Richard I is ransomed.	**1194.** Richard I defeats Philip at Fréteval, near Vendôme, and hostilities continued till 1199. Richard's object was to form a great Continental League against Philip.
1194–9. Richard wages war in France, and before his death forms an Anglo-Guelphic coalition against Philip of France.	
1195. Rebellion of William Fitzosbert and the poorer citizens of London.	**1195.** Alais, Philip's sister, marries William, Count of Ponthieu.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1196. Henry's plans for making the Empire into an hereditary monarchy are accepted by the Diet of Würzburg (April), but the acceptance is withdrawn later in the year. He leaves Germany and proceeds to Sicily. The young Frederick is elected King of the Romans.	**ALEXIUS III, 1195–1203.**
	1196. Jaffa is lost.
1197. The Pope, the Lombards, and Sicilians form a league against Henry, who puts down the Sicilian rebellion with great cruelty. His great Crusade starts from Apulia. Death of Henry (Sept. 28).	
1198. Philip of Swabia, brother of Henry, is elected Emperor by the Ghibelines (March). The Guelphs elect Otto of Brunswick (May).	**1198.** Death of Celestine (Jan. 8). Innocent III becomes Pope.
PHILIP, 1198–1208, Married Irene, daughter of the Emperor Isaac; and **OTTO IV, 1198–1215,** Married (1) Beatrice, daughter of Philip (1212). (2) Maria, daughter of the Duke of Brabant (1214).	
1198. War between Otto and Philip which lasts ten years. Richard I of England supports his nephew Otto (who is crowned at Aachen (July)), and projects a Teutonic League against France. Philip (who is crowned at Mainz (Aug.)) makes a compact with the King of France against their enemies.	**1202.** Venice joins the Fourth Crusade and takes Zara (Nov.).
	1203. Restoration of Isaac II by the Crusaders.
1199. The civil war continues; the death of Richard I proves a serious blow to Otto's cause.	**ALEXIUS V, 1204.**
1200. Philip's supporters appeal to Innocent III.	
1201. Innocent III decides to support Otto (March), whose prospects improve.	
1202. Otto is at the height of his power. Ottocar of Bohemia recognizes Otto as Emperor.	
1203. Though Philip's campaign in Thuringia fails, his fortunes begin to improve. A second Thuringian campaign is successful, and Ottocar makes peace with him.	
1204. Adolf, the Archbishop of Cologne, deserts the cause of Otto (Nov.).	**1204.** Fall of Constantinople, and destruction of the Byzantine Empire, a great crime which prepared the way for the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks. Baldwin is elected Emperor.
1205. Philip is crowned Emperor at Aachen (Jan.), and defeats Otto at Cologne, and the anarchy in Germany increases.	**The Latin Empire, 1204–1261.**
1206. Otto is again defeated and flies to Brunswick, Philip reopens negotiations with Innocent III.	**The Empire of Nicaea, 1204-1260.**
1207. Innocent abandons Otto and sides with Philip.	**1206.** Zingis Khan becomes first Emperor of the Moguls.

England.	France.
	1196. Arthur, Geoffrey's son, is placed under the care of Philip till 1197. Philip marries Agnes of Meran (June).
1198. Hugh of Lincoln opposes Hubert Walter on the subject of Taxation. Resignation of Hubert Walter of his post of Justiciar. Is succeeded by Geoffrey Fitz-Peter 1199.	**1198.** Philip is opposed by a powerful coalition, including England, Flanders, Champagne, and Brittany.
1199. John succeeds Richard I. Arthur, son of Geoffrey, flies to the Court of Philip of France.	**1199.** Richard I of England, after building Château Gaillard (1198), dies while besieging Chaluz (April 6).
1200. John marries Isabella of Angoulême.	**1200.** The interdict pronounced Oct. 13, 1199, is put into force (Feb. 5). Philip makes a treaty with John of England (Jan.). Louis, Philip's son, was to marry Blanche of Castille.
1203. John murders Arthur and makes friendly overtures to Otto IV.	
1204. Death of Queen Eleanor, and loss of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and, later, Touraine.	Philip makes peace with the Pope, and takes back Ingeburga. A number of French nobles such as the Counts of Champagne and Blois, Flanders, Perche and others, take the lead in the Fourth Crusade.
1205. Death of Hubert Walter.	**1201.** Death of Agnes of Meran (July).
1206. Innocent III orders the election of Stephen Langton as Archbishop. Loss of Poitou.	**1202.** Philip declares that John has forfeited his French possessions. **1204.** Philip conquers Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and later Touraine. **1206.** Philip conquers Poitou from John.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1208. Murder of Philip (June). Otto is formally elected Emperor (Nov.) at Frankfort.	
1209. Betrothal of Otto to Philip's daughter (May). Otto agrees to Innocent's conditions and is crowned Emperor at Rome (Oct. 4). After restoring order in Northern and Central Italy he advances into Southern Italy. Frederick of Hohenstaufen at Innocent's instigation marries Constance of Arragon.	
1210. Innocent excommunicates Otto, and stirs up Adolf of Cologne and Philip of France against him. Otto's expedition against the Sicilian kingdom is successful. John of England draws near Otto.	**1210–4.** Zingis invades China.
1211. Frederick of Hohenstaufen (the son of Henry VI and Constance) is offered the German throne (Feb.) by the rebellious German princes. Germany continues to be devastated by civil war till Otto's death.	
1212. Otto marries Beatrice of Hohenstaufen (July) while putting down the revolt in Germany. Supported by Innocent, Frederick leaves Sicily and advances into Germany. He allies with Philip of France (Nov.), and is elected king at Frankfort and crowned King of the Romans at Mainz. He grants to Innocent the Charter of Eger, placing the German bishops entirely under Papal influence, and giving up the royal claims to the estates of Matilda of Tuscany, &c., and the royal power over episcopal elections.	**1212.** A great victory of the Christians of Spain over the Moors at Tolosa.
1213. Otto, supported by John of England, the Counts of Flanders and Limburg and the Counts of Holland and Boulogne, and the Anglo-Guelphic coalition, is successful. Otto decides to invade France.	**1213.** Alfonso of Castille continues his successes against the Moors.
1214. Otto marries Maria, daughter of the Duke of Brabant (the son-in-law of Philip of France). Battle of Bouvines (July 27). Otto and his allies (the Count of Flanders and the English under the Earl of Salisbury) are completely defeated by Philip of France. Frederick reduces Brabant, Limburg, and Otto's other allies, but fails to take Aachen.	**1214** Death of Alfonso of Castille.

England.	France.
1208. England is placed under an Interdict by Innocent, who also organizes the Albigensian Crusade.	**1208.** Philip begins to take a close interest in German affairs, and on the death of Philip of Hohenstaufen induces the Duke of Brabant to become a candidate for the German throne. Beginning of the Crusade against the Albigenses.
1209. John is excommunicated.	**1209.** Simon de Montfort overruns Languedoc, the power of the Counts of Toulouse is broken up, and the French monarchy gains a hold upon the South of France.
1210. John begins to definitely support his nephew Otto IV.	**1210.** Innocent urges Philip to send men and money to support the Papal cause in Southern Italy against Otto IV.
	1211. The real conquest of the South of France begins.
1212. The English nation is absolved by the Pope from allegiance to John. The Earl of Salisbury attacks the French coast.	**1212.** Prince Louis meets Frederick of Hohenstaufen at Toul (Nov.), and Philip's support contributed to Frederick's election.
1213. Reconciliation of John and Innocent III. who becomes feudal lord of England (May 13). John's return to Richard I's plan of an Anglo-Guelphic League is successful. The barons meet at S. Paul's and demand a Charter similar to that granted by Henry I (Aug.). Death of Fitz-Peter (Oct.).	**1213.** Philip is ordered by Innocent to invade England (Jan.). Having met with successes in Flanders he is forced to retreat, and his fleet is destroyed by the English ships. Ingeburga is restored to her position as queen. Battle of Muret (Sept. 12) —'one of the most decisive events in the history of Southern Gaul'—the Albigenses are defeated. Pedro II of Aragon is killed, and Raymond VI makes peace.
1214. The defeat of Bouvines is followed by a truce with Philip. The barons meet at Bury St. Edmunds (Nov. 20).	**1214.** Poitou is occupied by John, who is eventually driven out by Prince Louis. Philip, aided by the Communes, wins a decisive victory over his enemies at Bouvines (July 27). Philip not only overthrows his German foes and saved France from invasion, his victory was a great blow to the forces of feudalism in France. Philip's position in France is assured.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
FREDERICK II, 1215-1250.	
1215. Married (1) Constance, daughter of Alfonso II of Aragon (d. 1222). (2) Iolanthe of Brienne, heiress of Jerusalem. (3) Isabella, daughter of John of England. Frederick is crowned King at Aachen (July 25) and takes the Cross. He captures Kaiserwerth.	**1215.** The power of Innocent III is at its height. The Lateran Council (Nov.) abolishes the ordeal, recognizes the Dominican and Franciscan Orders, orders a Crusade against the Turks, and declares against heresy.
1216. Frederick promises that on his coronation as Emperor all connexion with Sicily should cease.	**1216.** Death of Innocent III, and election of Honorius III. Andrew of Hungary lands in Palestine, but fails in an attack on Mount Tabor.
1218. Death of Otto IV.	**1217.** A crusading force attempts to conquer Palestine through Egypt.
1220. Frederick causes his son Henry to be elected King of the Romans (April). He was himself crowned at St. Peter's (Nov.). He holds an assembly at Capua, issues the Laws of Capua, begins the reorganization of Sicily, renews the taking of the Cross, and grants the Church fresh privileges.	**1218-24.** Zingis invades Carizme Transoxiana and Persia.
1221. The expedition organized by Frederick against Egypt having failed, the Emperor is blamed by Honorius.	**1221.** An expedition against Egypt fails, and Damietta is lost.
1222. Meeting of Frederick and Honorius to arrange for a new Crusade.	**1222.** The Hungarian Golden Bull is issued protecting the lesser nobles.
1223. By the Treaty of Ferentino between the Emperor and Pope, the opening of the Crusade is fixed for June 24, 1225. Capture of Waldemar of Denmark by Henry of Schwerin.	**1223.** Honorius III attempts to convert the Saracen colony in Sicily.
1225. Treaty of San Germano (July) between Frederick and the Pope, arranging for the postponement of the Crusade for two years. Frederick at Brindisi (Nov.) marries Iolanthe, heiress of Jerusalem and daughter of John of Brienne, who informally renounces his claims in favour of Iolanthe. Frederick declares himself King of Sicily and Jerusalem. A Saracen revolt in Sicily is put down. Murder of Engelbert, Archbishop of Cologne, and disorders in Germany. Treaty between the Empire and Waldemar of Denmark, who gives up territory between the Elbe and the Eider and is released.	**1224.** The Mongols advance into Russia. **1225.** The Lombard cities renew their league.
1226. Frederick attempts to enforce order in Northern Italy, and summons his Sicilian vassals against the Lombard towns (Jan.). The Lombard League is renewed. Honorius mediates a peace. Frederick grants Prussian territory to the Teutonic knights.	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1215. Magna Carta is signed.	**1215.** Council of Montpellier (Jan. 8). Simon de Montfort is chosen lord of Languedoc. The University of Paris is founded.
1216-32. Minority of Henry III. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, is Regent till 1219.	
1217. Louis of France is defeated at Lincoln, and Hubert de Burgh defeats the French at sea near Sandwich. Magna Carta is confirmed, and a Forest Charter is issued.	**1217.** Philip's son, Louis, renounces his claim to the English throne, by the Treaty of Lambeth (Sept.).
	1218. Death of Simon de Montfort (June 25).
1219. Hubert de Burgh becomes Justiciar, and expels the foreign Mercenaries.	**1219.** The war against the Albigenses is renewed.
1221. Pandulf is recalled to Rome.	**1222.** Raymond II becomes Count of Toulouse.
	1223. Death of Philip Augustus (July 14).
	LOUIS VIII, 1223–1226.
	Married Blanche of Castille.
1224. Overthrow of Falkes de Breauté and capture of his castle at Bedford.	**1224.** Amaury de Montfort cedes his rights to the French king, and Poitou, Saintogne, and all the country up to the frontier of Gascony is occupied by Louis VIII.
1225. The English secure Gascony.	
	1226. Louis undertakes a Crusade against Languedoc, but is unable to take Avignon or Toulouse. He dies the same year. Blanche of Castille becomes Regent. The County of Perche becomes united to the kingdom of France.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1227. A crusading force assembles at Brindisi (Aug.). Frederick postpones his departure till the following year, and is excommunicated by the Pope. War between the Empire and Denmark; the Danes are defeated at Bornhövede, and Waldemar is forced to yield Holstein, Lübeck, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania.	**1227.** Death of Honorius III (March). Election of Gregory IX, a nephew of Innocent III. Death of Zingis Khan.
1228. Though the Pope renews his excommunication Frederick proceeds with the Crusade, leaves Brindisi (June), and lands in Acre (Sept.).	**1228.** A civil war breaks out among Saladin's heirs, and the Sultan of Egypt seeks the alliance of the Emperor Frederick.
1229. Treaty between Frederick and the Sultan of Egypt, El Ramel (Feb.). By it, Jerusalem and all land and towns to the coast are ceded to the Christians. Frederick occupies Jerusalem (March 17). The Papal legate stirs up sedition in Germany. Frederick leaves Acre (May 1), lands in Italy (June 10), and defeats Gregory's troops.	**1229.** The Papal troops defeat Frederick's forces in Naples (March 17) and occupy the mainland provinces of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
1230. Frederick is released from the Papal ban (Aug.). He restores the office of Grand Chancellor of the Empire—vacant since 1224—and confers it on Siegfried, Bishop of Ratisbon.	**1230.** The Teutonic knights under Hermann de Salza begin to settle in Prussia.
1231. Diet of Worms. Leagues between cities are forbidden by the Emperor. King Henry (Frederick's son) is forced to give the territorial lords numerous privileges, and checks the growth of the independence of the cities. Frederick issues the Constitutions of Melfi, which establish the absolutism of the monarchy. Growth of internal disorder in Germany increased by the introduction of the Papal Inquisition. A Lombard rebellion causes Frederick to call Diets at Ravenna and Aquileia. King Henry, who favoured the German cities, appears at latter Diet and promises submission, but remains insubordinate.	
1234. The Diet at Frankfort restrains the powers of the ecclesiastical courts with respect to heresy.	**1234.** Gregory IX is driven from Rome and appeals to Frederick and other princes for aid.
1235. Frederick returns to Germany; puts down a rebellion of his son Henry, who is imprisoned for life and died in 1241. Frederick marries Isabella of England at Worms. An important Diet is held at Mainz, and far-reaching legal and constitutional reforms are enacted; the laws were codified and published in German. A reconciliation between Frederick and Otto of Lüneburg (the remaining male descendant of Henry the Lion) is effected. War is declared against the Lombard League, and this marks the beginning of the decline of Frederick's power.	

England.	France.
1227. Henry declares himself of age.	**LOUIS IX (Saint Louis), 1226–1270.** Married Margaret of Provence. **1226–32.** Feudal reaction against the work of Philip Augustus, but it is checked by the ability of the Regent, Blanche of Castille.
1228. Death of Langton.	
1229. Henry quarrels with Hubert de Burgh, and postpones an invasion of France.	**1229.** Treaty of Meaux, concluded by Blanche of Castille with the Count of Toulouse, strengthens the royal power in the South; all the lands between the Rhone and Narbonne are occupied, and Toulouse is promised to the kingdom of France after the death of Raymond VII.
1230. Henry invades France and marches through Anjou, Poitou, and Gascony.	
1231. Return of Peter des Roches.	**1231.** The Treaty of St. Aubin du Cormier is followed by the submission of Peter Mauclerc in 1234. A truce is made with the King of England (July 5).

Louis VIII = Blanche of Castille

- Louis IX
- Robert of Artois
- Alfonso = Jeanne, heiress of Toulouse
- Beatrice of Provence = Charles of Anjou

1232. Fall of Hubert de Burgh.	**1234.** Theobald of Champagne gives up Chartres, Blois, and Sancerre to the crown. The ordinance of Saint-Denis is published limiting the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Louis marries Margaret of Provence.
1235. Henry becomes his own minister.	

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1236. Frederick returns to Italy and attacks the Lombard League. He then goes to Austria and reduces Austrian Styria and Carinthia.	**1236.** Gregory IX takes the Lombard League under his protection.
1237. He holds a Court at Vienna and then defeats the Lombard League at Cortenuova (Nov.). His son Conrad is elected King of the Romans.	**1237.** The battle of Cortenuova nearly ruins the Guelph party in Italy. The Knights of the Sword in Livonia are joined by the Teutonic knights.
1238. He makes Enzio (his illegitimate son) King of Sardinia.	**1238.** James I of Aragon annexes Valencia and Murcia. The Pope, Venice, and Genoa league against the Emperor.
1239. Gregory IX excommunicates Frederick, and a bitter contest ensued, Gregory trying to raise Germany against the Emperor.	**1239–40.** Gregory, having excommunicated Frederick, proclaims a crusade against him.
1241. Certain towns on the Rhine form a confederation. Frederick gains successes against the Pope and Genoa.	**1241.** A Mongol invasion of Russia, Poland, and Hungary takes place, and the Teutonic knights are defeated. Battle of Meloria (May 3):—A Sicilian and Pisan fleet defeats the Genoese and captures a number of prelates. Death of Gregory IX (Aug.). Celestine IV is Pope only eighteen days and the Popedom is vacant for twenty months.
1242. The Mongols are defeated at Olmütz by Stenberg, and later at Neustadt in Austria. They then retire (about 1245).	
1243. Frederick II urges the Cardinals to elect a Pope.	**1243.** The Carizmians take Jerusalem. Innocent IV is elected Pope (June 24).
	1244. The Pope Innocent IV goes to Lyons and acts vigorously against Frederick.
1245. At the Council of Lyons Innocent IV excommunicates Frederick and declares him dethroned. Till 1250 the struggle continues.	**1245.** Innocent at the Council of Lyons deposes the Emperor and the King of Portugal.

England.	France.
1236. Henry III marries Eleanor of Provence, sister of the Queen of France.	**1236.** End of the regency of Blanche of Castille. A number of French nobles embark on a crusade which fails completely. Louis attains his majority (Apr. 25) and begins to govern France.
1238. A national party under Simon de Montfort is gradually formed, and the Church begins to join the lay opposition.	
1240. An English crusade under Richard of Cornwall and William Longsword reaches Jaffa, but fails.	**1239.** Louis IX buys Macon. He refuses to attack the Emperor at the Pope's request, and declines the Pope's offer of the Imperial crown for Robert of Artois.
1241. Boniface of Savoy becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.	**1241.** Expedition to Poitou to resist Henry III's claims. Louis appoints his brother Alfonso Governor of Poitou.
1242. Henry makes a great expedition to France.	**1242.** Defeat of Henry III at Taillebourg and Saintes.
1243. Henry returns to England, and Gascony remains the only English possession in France.	**1243.** A truce is made between France and England in which Henry resigns all claims on Poitou and gives up the island of Rhé (Sept.). The Counts of Toulouse and Foix make the peace of Lorris, renewing the treaty of 1224 with Louis, and a great step is taken in the humiliation of the Baronage.
1244. Innocent IV sends Master Martin to England to raise money.	**1244.** End of the Albigensian Persecution.
	1245. The Council of Lyons stirs up a crusade, and Louis assumes the Cross.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1246. Innocent attempts to raise Germany against Frederick. Henry, Margrave of Thuringia, is elected King of Germany (Aug.). Wenzel of Bohemia inherits Austria on the death of the Archduke.	
1247. On Henry's death (Feb.) William of Holland is elected King (Oct.) and crowned at Aachen.	1247. Parma is besieged by the Emperor Frederick.
	1248. The siege of Parma is raised (Feb. 18). The Genoese take Rhodes.
1250. Death of Frederick II (Dec. 13) in Apulia.	1250. Beginning of the Mameluke domination in Egypt.
CONRAD IV, 1250–1254, and WILLIAM OF HOLLAND, 1247–1256 (Rivals).	1251. Innocent returns to Italy (July) and resides at Perugia.
1251. Conrad enters Italy. He marries Elizabeth of Bavaria.	1252. The accession of Alfonso X of Castille marks an epoch in the conquest of Spain from the Moors.
1252. Conrad takes Capua and besieges Naples.	
1253. Conrad takes Naples, and Innocent offers Sicily to Richard of Cornwall.	1253. Innocent returns to Rome, then dominated by Senator Brancaleone. Beginning of the struggle between Venice and Genoa, which reached its climax in the war of Chioggia.
1254. Conrad is excommunicated and dies (May 21). His son Conraddin, two years old, is proclaimed King of Sicily.	1254. Death of Innocent IV (Dec.); he is succeeded by Alexander IV.
1255. The League of the Rhenish towns is supported by William of Holland.	1258. Manfred, illegitimate son of the Emperor Frederick, is crowned King of Sicily, and a crusade is preached against him. The Caliphate is destroyed by the Mongols, who take Bagdad.
1256. Death of William of Holland. Double election of Richard of Cornwall and Alfonso of Castille.	
THE INTERREGNUM, 1256–1273.	1260. Victory of the Ghibelines at Monteaperto.
1257. Richard of Cornwall is crowned King of the Romans; he only visits Germany three times. Alfonso of Castille never came to Germany.	1261. The Latin Empire of the East is destroyed, and Michael recovers Constantinople.
1260. Continued struggle of the Prussians and Lithuanians against the Teutonic knights.	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
	1246. Charles of Anjou, Louis' brother, carries off and marries the heiress of Provence, and Provence is definitely united to the French crown. Conference at Cluny between Louis and Innocent, who refuses to make peace with the Emperor.
1247. A great inroad of Poitevins takes place.	**1247.** Death of Raymond VII of Toulouse; Alfonso of Poitiers, Louis' brother, succeeds, and so ends a long series of struggles.
1248. Simon de Montfort becomes Governor of Gascony.	**1248.** Louis sets out on a crusade, and wintered in Cyprus.
1249. Henry extorts money from the Londoners.	**1249.** Louis seizes Damietta (June), but is defeated and captured at Mansourah, and the Count of Artois is killed. Louis is released on giving up Damietta and retires to St. John d'Acre.
	1250–1254. Louis remained in Palestine.
1252. The Sicilian crown, refused by Richard of Cornwall, is offered to Henry's son Edmund.	**1250.** The Sorbonne is founded in Paris.
	1251. Rising of the 'Pastoureaux,' who are suppressed with difficulty by Blanche.
	The Gascons resist de Montfort.
1253. Death of Grosseteste. Simon de Montfort saves Gascony for England and resigns. Peace is made with Alfonso X of Castille. Henry goes to France and stays there for a year and a half.	**1253.** Death of Blanche of Castille (Nov. 28).
1254. Henry III formally accepts Sicily for his son Edmund. At an assembly held to grant an aid two knights of the shire are present from each county, elected by the county courts.	**1254.** Return of Louis to France. He represses disorders in France.
	1257. Perche is joined to the French crown.
1258. The Provisions of Oxford are drawn up.	**1258.** Louis makes the treaty of Corbeil (May 11) with James of Aragon for an exchange of territories near the Spanish frontier.
1259. Henry goes to France (Nov.).	**1259.** Peace is made at Paris between Louis and Henry of England. France received Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, and Poitou, and Henry did homage for Gascony (Dec.).
1260. Henry returns from France (April).	**1261.** Charles of Anjou accepts the Sicilian crown.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	MICHAEL PALEOLOGUS. 1259–1282.
	1264. Venetian victory over Genoa at Trapani. Clement IV becomes Pope.
	1266. Manfred is killed at Benevento, Charles of Anjou remaining master of Naples.
1268. The Hohenstaufen dynasty ends with the death of Conraddin.	1268. Battle of Tagliacozzo. Death of Conraddin. The hopes of the Ghibelines in Italy are crushed. Loss of Antioch by the Christians.
	1271. Election of Gregory X, who aims at a general peace in Europe, and united action against the Turks.
1272. Death of Richard of Cornwall. Rudolf of Hapsburg is elected Emperor (Sept. 1).	1272. Death of Enzio, King of Sardinia.
1273. Rudolf is crowned Emperor at Aachen (Oct. 24).	1273. The Pope claims and receives the county of Venaissin.
RUDOLF OF HAPSBURG, 1273–1291.	
Married (1) the Countess of Hohenberg. (2) Agnes of Burgundy.	
1275. Ottocar is put to the ban for the Empire. Rudolf has an interview with Gregory X, and secures the support of the Papacy, while Gregory, by restoring the Empire and bringing back the Ghibeline exiles, checked the designs of Charles of Anjou.	1274. A temporary reconciliation between the Eastern and Western Churches is brought about at the Council of Lyons. Gregory preaches a crusade.
	1276. Death of James of Aragon after a reign of 63 years. Novgorod joins the Hanseatic League.
1277. Ottocar II of Bohemia, who had vast Sclavonic possessions and great designs, after threatening war, submitted and yielded Austria and other German districts to Rudolf.	1277. Nicholas III succeeds Gregory X. He makes the Papacy a territorial power and supports the Ghibelines.
1278. Ottocar takes up arms again, but is defeated and killed at the battle of Marchfield (Aug. 26). The Czech Empire is dismembered and the foundations of the Hapsburg greatness are laid.	1281. Martin IV succeeds Nicholas III (Feb.), and supports Charles of Anjou.

England.	France.
1262. Henry goes to France for six months.	**1262.** Arles, Foix, and Calais are united to the French crown.
1263. Quarrel between Henry and the barons.	
1264. Battle of Lewes (May 14).	**1264.** Louis in the Mise of Amiens arbitrates between Henry III and the barons, and annuls the Provisions of Oxford (Jan.).
1265. Simon de Montfort's Parliament meets. He is killed at Evesham (Aug. 4).	**1269.** By the Pragmatic Sanction, Louis limits the power of the Pope in France and brings the clergy under the law of the land (cf. Constitutions of Clarendon).
1267. The *Dictum de Kenilworth* is issued.	**1270.** Louis sets out on a crusade and dies at Tunis (Aug. 25).
	PHILIP III, 1270–1285.
	Married (1) Isabella, d. of James I of Aragon. (2) Mary, d. of Henry, Duke of Brabant.
1270. Prince Edward sails on a crusade with Louis IX.	**1270.** Philip makes a treaty with the Sultan.
1271. Prince Edward takes Nazareth. Death of Richard of Cornwall.	**1271.** He arrives in Paris (May 21). The county of Toulouse is united to the French Monarchy.
1272. Accession of Edward I (Nov. 30).	**1272.** He restores peace in the south of France. He advances the French boundary in the valleys of the Rhone and Meuse, and the Archbishop of Lyons takes an oath of fealty to him (Dec.).
1274. Edward I arrives in England and is crowned (Aug. 14).	**1274.** Death of Henry of Navarre. His only daughter was brought to the Court and married to Philip's second son.
1275. Statute of Westminster the First is passed.	**1275.** Philip's queen Mary is crowned (June 28).
	1276. A short war is undertaken against Castille, which is not successful.
1277. Edward makes his first expedition against the Welsh	
1278. Writs of *Quo Warranto* and Distraint of Knighthood are issued. The Jews are attacked.	**1278.** The procedure of the *Parlement* of Paris is settled.
1279. The Statute of Mortmain is passed. Edward obtains formal possession of Gascony.	

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	ANDRONICUS II, 1282–1328.
1282. Rudolf gives Austria, Styria, and Carniola to his sons Albert and Rudolf (the former of whom became eventually possessed of all), and Carinthia was given later to Count Meinhard of the Tyrol, whose daughter had married Albert, but on conditions which restored the Duchy to the Hapsburgs in the fourteenth century.	1282. Important changes are effected in the Florentine Constitution. The Sicilian Vespers take place (March 30) and bring about the expulsion of the French from Sicily.
1283. Lübeck, Wismar, Rostock, and Stralsund form a close alliance, which, gradually joined by other towns, becomes the famous Hanseatic League. The Teutonic knights subjugate Prussia.	1284. The power of Pisa is broken by its defeat at Meloria by Genoa.
	1285. Deaths of Peter of Aragon, of Martin IV, and of Charles of Anjou. Honorius IV becomes Pope. The descendants of Charles of Anjou keep Naples, while Sicily becomes a separate kingdom in the House of Aragon. As the kings in both kingdoms called themselves Kings of Sicily, the term arose: 'the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.'
1287. Rudolf reduces Eberhard of Würtemberg to submission after restoring order and the judicial and police system of Frederick II.	1287. Alfonso VII of Portugal signs the 'Privilege of Union,' authorizing his subjects to arm against a king who infringed their liberties.
1288–9. Rudolf, after a civil war, reduces Otto of Burgundy to submission.	1288. Nicholas IV succeeds Honorius IV.
1291. Rudolf fails to get his son Albert elected king, and to make his crown hereditary. He dies July 15 at Germersheim. His death is followed by intrigues against the perpetuation of the Imperial power in the Hapsburg House. The Everlasting League between Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden for self-defence is made (Aug. 1), and Uri, Schwyz, and Zürich join the general rising in Swabia against Albert of Austria.	1291. Fall of Acre and end of the Christian domination in the East.
ADOLF OF NASSAU, 1292–1298.	
1292. Adolf is chosen King of the Romans (May), and crowned at Aachen (June 24). A severe capitulation is extorted from him. By abolishing tolls on the Rhine he tried to win over the cities.	1292. Nicholas IV dies while preparing for a crusade.
	1293. Celestine V becomes Pope.

England.	France.
1282. Edward's second Welsh expedition.	**1282.** Charles of Anjou and the King of Aragon meet at Bordeaux (June 1).
1283–4. The conquest of Wales is effected.	
1284. Margaret of Norway is acknowledged heiress of Scotland.	**1284.** An assembly of barons and prelates signified approval of French intervention on behalf of Charles of Anjou.
1285. Statute of Westminster the Second (including *De Donis Conditionalibus*) and the Statute of Winchester are promulgated.	**1285.** Death of Charles of Anjou (Jan. 7). Philip invades Spain, besieges Gerona, and retires, his army being decimated by disease (Sept.). Champagne, Navarre, and Brie are united to the royal dominion. Death of Philip III (Oct. 5) at Perpignan.
	PHILIP IV (le Bel), 1285–1314.
	Married Joanna, d. of Henry, King of Navarre and Count of Champagne.
1286. Edward goes to Gascony (May). Death of Alexander III of Scotland. Edward mediates between France and Aragon.	**1286.** Philip makes a truce with Aragon.
1289. Edward returns from France (Aug.).	**1289.** Philip secures Le Quercy from Edward I, who does homage for Guienne.
1290. The Jews are expelled from England (July). Statute of Westminster the Third (*Quia emptores*) is passed. The Isle of Man is annexed. Death of Margaret of Norway.	
1291. Edward is called in to settle the disputed Scottish succession.	**1291.** A congress of European powers meets at Tarascon to discuss the questions arising out of the late events in Sicily.
1293. The Isle of Man is restored to Scotland.	**1293.** The Gascons attack the French.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1294. Adolf allies with Edward I against France. He buys Thuringia from the Landgrave Albert, and is attacked by Albert's two sons. The first meeting of the Assembly of Schwyz is held.	1294. Defeat of the Venetian fleet by the Genoese. Abdication of Celestine V. Election of Boniface VIII (Dec.).
1295. He takes part in the war in Flanders against the King of France.	1296. By the Bull *Clericis laicos* (Feb.) ecclesiastics are forbidden to pay taxes to the civil power.
1297. Adolf confirms to Schwyz the charter of 1240. Gerhard, Archbishop of Mainz, stirs up a powerful opposition.	1297. Battle of Curzola and defeat of Venice by Genoa. The closing of the 'Golden Book' in Venice strengthens the power of the aristocracy.
1298. Adolf is killed in battle against Albert of Austria, near Worms (July).	1299. Treaty between Venice and the Turks.
ALBERT I (of Hapsburg), 1298–1308.	
Married Elizabeth, d. of Meinhard, Count of the Tyrol.	
1299. Interview between Albert, who had been excommunicated by Boniface, and Philip of France (Dec. 8), followed by a French alliance. Albert lays claim to Holland, Zealand, and Friesland. He is opposed by the Pope.	1300. The year of Jubilee. Boniface at the height of his power.
1300. Wenzel II, King of Bohemia, becomes King of Poland, and later of Hungary.	1301. Charles of Valois overthrows the Ghibelines in Florence and drives Dante into exile.
1301. Albert ravages the Palatinate and the electorate of Mainz.	
1302. The electors of Mainz and the Palatinate, together with the Archbishops of Cologne and Trèves, submit. A reconciliation is effected between Boniface VIII and the Emperor.	1302. The Bull *Unam Sanctam* forms 'the high-water mark of Papal pretensions.' End of the war of the Sicilian Vespers between the Houses of Anjou and Aragon.
	1303. Boniface attacks Philip of France (July), and dies (Oct. 11); 'with him fell the mediaeval Papacy.' Andronicus hires the 'Grand Company' to aid him against the Turks.
1304. Albert begins a policy of strengthening his hold upon the Swiss Confederacy.	1304. Benedict XI is chosen Pope (Feb. 25), but dies the same year (July 27).

England.	France.
1294. War is declared against France.	**1294.** The English fiefs in France are declared forfeited, and Gascony is overrun by the French.
1295. The Model Parliament meets (Nov.). The Pope tries to mediate peace with France.	**1295.** War is declared against England. Balliol leagues with Philip to resist the claims of Edward I. The beginning of the famous connexion between France and Scotland.
1296. Invasion and first conquest of Scotland by Edward I. Edward opposes *Clericis laicos*.	**1296.** In answer to *Clericis laicos*, Philip forbids the exportation of gold and silver or anything of value.
1297. Confirmatio Cartarum.	**1297.** A truce is made with Edward I under the mediation of Boniface VIII, and a peace is patched up with the Pope.
1298. Battle of Falkirk, and defeat of Wallace. Edward fails in the conquest of Scotland.	**1299.** A truce is made between Philip and Edward I at Chartres, and Margaret of France marries Edward. A meeting between Philip and the Emperor takes place at Neufchâtel, and the cession of the kingdom of Arles to France is discussed. Philip leagues with Edward against Boniface.
1299. Scotland is claimed by Boniface VIII (June 27). Peace with France.	**1301.** The struggle with the Pope is renewed, and Philip allies with the excommunicated Albert of Austria.
1300. The *Articuli super Cartas* are published.	**1302.** An Ordonnance confirmed the changes which had taken place in the arrangements of the *Parlement* of Paris. Meeting of the States-General, and representatives of the towns are called for the first time (Apr. 10).
1301. Edward's son is created Prince of Wales. The Parliament of Lincoln rejects the Papal claims on Scotland.	Philip is totally defeated by the Flemings in the battle of Courtrai (July).

TABLE SHOWING THE MARRIAGE ALLIANCES OF PHILIP IV.

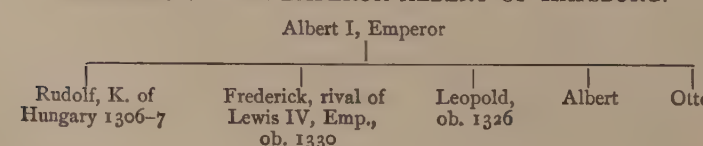
Philip III

Philip IV	Margaret = Edward I	Charles of Valois = (1) Margaret of Naples (2) Catharine, d. of Philip, titular Eastern Emperor	Blanche = Ferdinand, son of Alfonso X of Castille

1303. Edward invades Scotland, which he conquers for the second time.	**1303.** A Treaty is made at Paris with Edward I, who keeps Guienne. Philip quarrels with Boniface VIII, and the States-General called to the Louvre (June 13) support the King. Edward I marries Philip's sister, Margaret.
1304. Stirling is captured (July).	**1304.** Philip defeats the Flemings by land and by sea.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1305. Death of Wenzel II, who is succeeded by his son Wenzel III (June).	**1305.** Election of Clement V, who remains in France.
1306. On the death of Wenzel III of Bohemia (Aug.), leaving no children, Albert granted Bohemia to his son Rudolf, who marries the widow of Wenzel II.	
1307. Albert is defeated by Frederick of Thuringia. On the death of Rudolf (July) the Bohemians elect Henry of Carinthia, brother-in-law of Wenzel. Albert invades Bohemia, and a desultory war ensues.	**1307.** Death of Alaeddin III, and break-up of the power of the Sultans of Roum.
1308. While advancing against the Swiss, Albert is murdered. Henry of Luxemburg is elected Emperor (Nov.).	**1308.** The Venetian war with Ferrara marks the beginning of the tendency of Venice to extend in the mainland.
HENRY VII (of Luxemburg), 1308–1313. Married Margaret of Brabant.	**1309.** The Hungarian Diet, largely influenced by the Papacy, recognized as their king Charles Robert, grandson of Charles le Boiteux, the Angevin king of Naples. The Pope, Clement V, fixes his residence at Avignon.
1308–10. Henry conquers Bohemia, which remained in the hands of the House of Luxemburg till 1437. He fails in his schemes with regard to Arles.	
1310. John of Luxemburg, Henry's son, is recognized as King of Bohemia. Henry is crowned at Aachen. He confirms to Uri and Schwyz the charters of 1297. Henry makes an expedition into Italy, which marks the last revival of true Imperial feeling in Italy, and was crowned at Milan. He allied with the King of Sicily and put Florence and Naples under the ban of the Empire.	**1310.** Coronation of Charles Robert, King of Hungary; he reigns till 1342.
1313. He dies (Nov. 25) while marching against Siena. His death is a serious blow to the Italian Ghibelines.	**1314.** Death of Clement V, followed by a Papal interregnum of twenty-seven months.

THE SONS OF THE EMPEROR ALBERT OF HAPSBURG.



ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1305. Capture and death of Wallace.	**1305.** Clement V settles at Avignon—the beginning of the Babylonish captivity (1305–1376). Philip makes the Treaty of Athis with the Flemings (July), the terms of which were disastrous to Flemish independence, Philip getting temporary possession of Orchies, Lille, Douai, and Bethune.
1306. Bruce heads a new rising.	**1306.** The suppression of the Order of Templars is begun.
1307. Edward I dies on an expedition to Scotland. Accession of Edward II, and rising in Scotland. He recalls Gaveston.	**1307.** Interview between Philip and Clement V at Poitiers, where a crusade is discussed.
1308. Robert Bruce begins the reconquest of Scotland. Edward II marries Isabella, daughter of Philip IV.	**1308.** Philip sends envoys to Germany to forward the candidature of Charles of Valois to the Imperial throne. Meeting of the States-General, at which representatives of 270 towns were present.
1310. Twenty-one Lords Ordainers, headed by Thomas of Lancaster, are appointed.	**1310.** Meeting of the States-General at Tours (May 1), which declares against the Templars. Philip and the Pope again meet at Poitiers to discuss the question of the Templars.
1311. The Ordinances are published.	
1312. Execution of Piers Gaveston (June).	**1312.** Lyons becomes incorporated in France by the Treaties of Pontoise (Sept. 1310) and Vienne (1312). The Count of Flanders is forced to make a new treaty with Philip. The abolition of the Templars is finally decreed.
1313. A general pacification is brought about between Edward and the nobles.	
1314. Defeat of Edward at Bannockburn (June 24). Thomas of Lancaster becomes supreme.	**1314.** Meeting of the States-General. Opposition of the nobles to the Government. Difficulties in Flanders.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
LEWIS IV (of Bavaria), 1314–1347. **(Frederick, Duke of Austria, also elected, 1313–1330.)** Married (1) Beatrice of Glogau. (2) Margaret, d. of William, Count of Holland.	
1315. Battle of Morgarten (Nov.). Crushing defeat of Leopold of Austria by the Swiss, who renew the Everlasting League of 1291 (Dec.).	
	1316. John XXII is elected Pope.
1318. A truce is made between the Swiss League and the Hapsburgs.	**1318.** Genoa, besieged by Ghibelins, is relieved by King Robert of Naples.
1319. End of the Ascanian line in Brandenburg.	**1320.** Interview between Robert of Naples and John XXII.
1322. Frederick is overthrown at the battle of Mühldorf and taken prisoner by Lewis (Sept. 28). The victory was due in great measure to Frederick IV of Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremberg.	
1323. The Diet at Nuremberg confirms Lewis in the possession of the Imperial crown.	
1324. Lewis appeals against John XXII to a Council, and a long struggle ensues between Emperor and Pope, the former being defended by Marsilius of Padua, William of Occam, Dante, and the Fraticelli.	**1323.** James I of Aragon conquers Sardinia from the Pisans.
1325. Meeting of the Electors at Rhense, where the election of the King of France as Emperor was proposed. Lewis makes peace with Frederick of Austria, who gives up his claim to the Empire.	**1325.** Castruccio makes himself master of Pisa.
1326. Death of Leopold of Austria.	**1326.** Othman, Prince of the Ottoman Turks, takes Prusa (Broussa).
1327. Lewis goes to Italy, was proclaimed Emperor at Milan, and received the submission of Galeazzo Visconti.	**1327.** Orkhan, Othman's son and successor, takes Nicomedia.

ENGLAND.

1315. Lancaster and the Lords Ordainers become supreme.

1316. Lancaster is made chief of the Council, and refuses to join an expedition to Scotland.

1318. Bruce retakes Berwick.

1319. Edward makes a truce with Bruce.

1320. Edward recalls the Despensers, who had been banished by the Barons.

1322. Defeat and death of Lancaster at Boroughbridge (March 16). Parliament at York (May) revokes the Ordinances and asserts a great constitutional principle—that which concerns the whole realm must be treated in full Parliament.

1323. Robert Bruce becomes King of Scotland.

1326. The Queen and Mortimer land in England.

1327. Edward is deposed. Accession of Edward III.

The Scots invade England.

[*For causes of the war with France*, see Summary I, p. 365.]

FRANCE.

LOUIS X, 1314–1316.

Married (1) Margaret, d. of the Duke of Burgundy.
(2) Clementia, d. of Charles Martel of Hungary.

1315–16. Years of great famine in France.

1315. Louis gives charters to many of the Provinces, as a counterpoise to the support given the nobles in their opposition to the Crown by the Church and Communes.

1316. Death of Louis X. His daughter Jeanne inherits Navarre.

PHILIP V, 1316–1322.

Married Jeanne, d. of the Count of Burgundy.

1316–22. Issue of a series of Ordinances summarizing and codifying the changes made during the last century in the institutions of the country.

1317. The Salic Law adopted, by which no woman could succeed to the throne of France (Feb.). Assemblies of representatives of the towns are held at Paris (Feb.) and Bourges (March), and demand reforms which are promised by Philip in an Ordinance (April 7). The States-General meet in Paris later in the year.

1318–20. Philip endeavours in vain to establish a uniform coinage and a uniform system of weights and measures throughout France.

1321. Meeting of the States-General to consider these reforms, which are not adopted.

CHARLES IV, 1322–1328.

Married Mary of Luxemburg, sister of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia.

1323. Abolition of the commune at Laon.

1324. Charles thinks of becoming Emperor, and is encouraged by John XXII and by some of the Electors.

The conquest of Gascony is attempted.

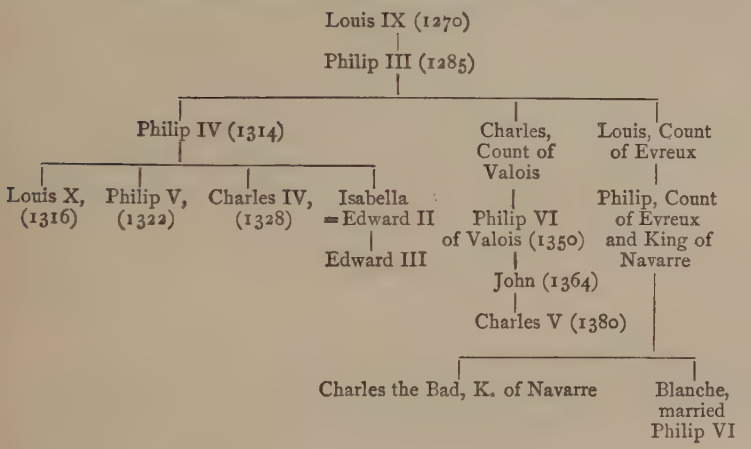
1326–27. Difficulties with England about Guienne.

1327. An Embassy arrives from England to negotiate peace. Charles restores Guienne, but keeps Agen.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	ANDRONICUS III, 1328–1341.
1328. Lewis enters Rome, is crowned (Jan. 17), and deposes John XXII. Popular feeling turned against him, and he was forced to fly from Rome in August.	**1328.** Death of Castruccio Castracani, Duke of Lucca.
1329. He finds little support in North Italy, and returned to Germany in December.	**1329.** War of Venice with Scala. John of Bohemia, son of the Emperor Henry VII, marches into Italy and receives the adhesion of many towns. Andronicus is defeated by Orkhan at Pelekanon.
1330. Death of Frederick of Austria.	
1332. Lucerne joins the Swiss League.	
1333. Charles Robert of Hungary claims Naples. It is arranged that Andrew, his second son, should marry Joanna, granddaughter of Robert of Naples.	**1333.** John leaves Italy, having failed in all his plans. Orkhan takes Nicaea.
	1334. Death of John XXII. He is succeeded by Benedict XII.
1335. Lewis makes overtures to Benedict XII. Zürich joins the Swiss League.	**1335.** Genoa expels King Robert's Governor.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE FRENCH THRONE.



1328. Treaty of Northampton between England and Scotland.
1329. Edward does homage to Philip for Guienne and Ponthieu. Death of Robert Bruce (June 7).
1330. Edward takes the government into his own hands.
1332. Balliol crowned King of Scotland (Sept.).
1333. The English win Halidon Hill. David Bruce flies to France.
1334. Balliol, by ceding the South of Scotland to England, offends his supporters and flies to Berwick.
1335. Edward III, with Balliol, invades Scotland.

PHILIP VI (of Valois), 1328–1350.

Married (1) Jeanne, d. of the Duke of Burgundy.
(2) Blanche of Navarre.

1328. Philip defeats the Flemings at Cassel. The House of Evreux obtains Navarre.
1329. The Count of Alençon captures Saintes from the English, and Philip endeavours to undermine the English position in Aquitaine.
1330–3. Philip supports the schemes of John of Bohemia in Italy. [John's son, Charles, had married the daughter of Philip.]
1333. Philip receives King David of Scotland and supports him.
1334. Robert of Artois, being banished, fled to the English Court.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1336. James van Arteveld rules Flanders.	1337. Peter II becomes King of Sicily.
1338. Conference at Coblentz. Lewis IV appoints Edward III Vicar-General of the Rhine. The Electors at Rhense form an Electoral Union, and it is laid down that 'he who has been legally elected by a majority of the Electors does not need the confirmation of his title by the Pope.' The Diet at Frankfort declares against Papal interference and confirms the decision of the Electors. (Au Saint Empire romain du moyen âge se substituait un Empire allemand laïque, dont la Bulle d'or allait bientôt déterminer la constitution.—Hist. Gén. p. 622.) Charles of Luxemburg opposes Lewis, who alienates the Princes by his folly. He marries Margaret Maultasch, heiress of the Tyrol, to his son, Lewis, Margrave of Brandenburg. John of Bohemia attacks him and forces him to make peace.	1338. Fall of the Scala domination in Italy, and dismemberment of their possessions. **JOHN V (Palaeologus), 1341–1391.** **(JOHN VI, Co-regent, Cantacuzene, 1347–1354.)** 1342. Accession of Louis the Great to the Hungarian throne. [He reigns till 1382.] 1342–3. The Duke of Athens is tyrant of Florence.
1343. Clement VI, who had become Pope in 1342, renews the excommunication of the Emperor Lewis, and is opposed by the Diet.	1343. Death of Robert of Anjou, King of Naples; succeeded by Joanna I. Benedict XII supports a naval attack on the Infidels.
1344. Establishment of the Archbishopric of Prague.	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1336. Arrest of English merchants in Flanders. The war with Scotland begun 1335 is continued.	**1336.** Philip instigates the Count of Flanders to arrest all English merchants in Flanders. He also attacks the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands, his evident intention being to wrest from Edward III all his French possessions.
1337. Battle of Cadzand. The Count of Flanders is defeated.	**The Hundred Years' War, 1337–1453.** [See Summary I, p. 365.]
1338. Edward allies with James van Arteveld, Lewis IV, and the cities of the Netherlands, and lands in Flanders. Beginning of the Hundred Years war.	**1337.** The French send aid to the Scots. **1338.** The French burn Portsmouth (June) and attack Southampton (Oct.).
1339. Edward, having adopted the title of King of France, invades France from Flanders.	
1340. Edward wins the battle of Sluys (June 24). Impeachment of Bishop Stratford, the Chancellor. Robert de Bourchier becomes the first lay Chancellor.	**1340.** Philip, having occupied a great part of Guienne, makes a two years' truce with England after the siege of Tournay (Sept. 25).
1341. Edward supports John de Montfort in the Breton succession dispute.	**1342.** Beginning of war in Brittany between the de Montfort and Blois families (Jan.).
1342. Edward goes to Brittany.	**1343.** A treaty is made with Edward (Jan. 19), to last for three years from the following Michaelmas.
1344. The Earl of Derby is successful in Guienne.	**1344.** Dukedom of Orleans created by Philip, and given to his son Philip.

THE BRETON SUCCESSION.

Marie of Limoges (1) = Arthur, Duke of Brittany = (2) the Countess of Montfort

John III (1321–41) o. s. p.

Guy Count of Penthièvre

= Jeanne

= Charles of Blois (1341–64) son of Margaret, sister of Philip VI

John of Montfort = Jeanne, d. of Louis, count of Nevers

Jeanne, d. of Charles II of Navarre = John IV (1364–99)

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1346. Lewis IV is excommunicated by Clement VI, and Charles of Luxemburg is put up against him. Civil war.	**1345.** Murder of James van Arteveld.
1347. University of Prague founded. Death of Lewis IV (Oct. 11).	**1347.** Rising of Rienzi at Rome. Louis of Hungary invades Naples. Joanna marries Louis of Tarentum.
CHARLES IV of Luxemburg, 1347–1378. King of Bohemia, 1346.	**1348.** The Great Plague rages in Italy. Cantacuzene negotiates with Clement VI.
Married (1) Anne, d. of Rudolf II, Count Palatine. (2) Anne of Schweidnitz (the mother of Wenzel). (3) Elizabeth of Pomerania (the mother of Sigismund).	**1349.** Fall of Rienzi.
1349. Lewis of Brandenburg withdraws his opposition to Charles. Great persecution of the Jews.	**1350.** Louis of Hungary makes a treaty with Joanna.
1351. Formation of the Swabian League of Towns. Zürich joins the Swiss Confederation.	**1351.** He confirms the Golden Bull of Hungary.
1352. War of Austria against Zürich, and Glarus and Zug join the Swiss League. At the close of the war Austria regains Glarus and Zug.	**1352.** Joanna and Louis of Tarentum are crowned at Naples. Innocent VI becomes Pope (Dec.).
1353. Bern joins the Swiss Confederation.	**1353.** Battle of the Bosphorus. Defeat of Venice by Genoa.
1354. A new League of the Rhine is formed.	**1354.** Death of Rienzi (Sept. 8).
1355. Charles IV is crowned at Milan and at Rome (April 5), but returns at once across the Alps, 'virtually abandoning all the imperial rights in Italy.'	**1355.** Death of Stephen Dushan, King of the Servians, followed by the break-up of the Servian Empire. The conspiracy of Marino Faliero is discovered by the Council of Ten. The Great Company devastates Naples.
1356. Charles issues the Golden Bull, which settles everything connected with the election of the king. There were to be seven Electors:—Brandenburg, Saxony, Bohemia, Mainz, Cologne, Trèves, and the Palatinate. The King of the Romans to be elected at Frankfort, and the coronation to be at Aachen. The three archbishops to be chancellors of the three kingdoms of Germany, Italy, and Arles. The Electors received increased privileges, all private wars were declared illegal, towns were forbidden to receive fugitive slaves, and all unions and leagues of the Emperor's subjects made without the consent of their territorial lords forbidden. (Charles aimed at the union of Germany, and wished to prevent the growth of the independence of the towns. He hoped by means of the Electors to check the development of a state of things such as existed in Italy. He also aimed at uniting Germany under the Luxemburg family.) Zürich makes a treaty with Austria.	**1356.** War between Venice and Hungary.
1358. The Hapsburgs, after two defeats at Zürich, make peace with the Swiss Confederation.	**1358.** Peace is made by Venice with Lewis of Hungary (Feb.). Battle of Sapienza. Defeat of Venice by Genoa.
	1359. Death of Orkhan. Accession of Murad I.

England.	France.
1345. Edward goes to Flanders, but, van Arteveld being slain, he returns.	
1346. Edward invades France and wins Creçy (Aug. 26). Defeat of the Scots at Neville's Cross (Oct. 17).	**1346.** Battle of Creçy (Aug. 26). Defeat of the French by the English. Lord Derby makes a successful campaign in Guienne.
1347. Surrender of Calais (Aug. 4).	**1347.** Capitulation of Calais.
1348–9. The Black Death devastates Europe. The Statute of Labourers is passed.	**1349.** Abdication of Humbert II, Dauphin of Vienne, in favour of Charles of France (Charles V).
1351. The first Statute of Provisors is passed to check the encroachments of the Papacy on patronage.	**1350.** Death of Philip (Aug. 20).
1352. Statute of Treasons is passed.	
1353. The first Statute of Praemunire is passed.	**JOHN, 1350–1364.**
	Married Bona, daughter of John, King of Bohemia.
1355. The Black Prince ravages Languedoc.	**1355.** Triple invasion of France by the English.
	1356. Battle of Poitiers, won by the Black Prince (Sept. 19). King John and his son were taken prisoners. The Dauphin summoned the States-General of Paris, but they did nothing. The Dauphin then went to Metz, and, on his return, Etienne Marcel and the burghers caused the Estates to be called together again. They agreed
1356. He wins Poitiers (Sept. 19).	(1) That equality of all under taxation should be asserted.
	(2) To name collectors of the revenue who should be independent of the king.
	(3) To form a national guard.
	(4) To check the depreciation of the coinage.
	1357. A two years' truce is made with England.
	1358. Revolution in Paris organized by Marcel. The marshals of Champagne and Normandy murdered. The Dauphin is named Regent and escapes from Paris and collects an army. Marcel is killed, and his attempt to govern France from Paris failed.
1357. A truce is made, and David, King of Scotland, is released.	

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	1361. Murad defeats the Emperor at Adrianople. Peter I of Cyprus, supported by the Pope, Genoa, and Rhodes, attacks the Seljuks.
	1362. Foundation of the University of Cracow. Urban V is elected Pope.
	1363. Timour begins his conquest of Asia.
1364. By a treaty between Charles IV and Rudolf IV of Austria, it is settled that the possessions of the two families (Luxemburg and Hapsburg) are to go to the surviving family. Zug joins the Swiss Confederation.	1364. Revolt of Candia from Venice. Lewis of Hungary begins definitely to extend his sway over the Danubian provinces.
1365. Charles proceeds to the kingdom of Arles and renews the ceremony of his coronation. He visits Paris, obtains a French alliance, and makes the Dauphin, son of Charles V, Vicar of the empire.	1365. Peter I of Cyprus takes Alexandria, but cannot keep it, and also conquers Tripoli, &c.
1366. Foundation of the University of Vienna.	1366. Amadeus VI of Savoy took Gallipoli from the Turks and Varna from the Bulgarians.
1367. The Hanseatic League now included 77 towns, of which the chief were Lübeck, Brunswick, Cologne, and Danzig.	1367. Death of Cardinal Albornoz (August). Urban V enters Rome (Oct.).
1368. Charles enters Rome to support Urban V. But neither Empire, nor Papacy, nor Italy, was benefited by this expedition.	1369. Death of Pedro the Cruel, after his defeat at Montiel. The Venetians defeat a Hungarian invasion, and Carrara, the Hungarian ally, makes terms with Venice. Henry of Trastamare is recognized as King of Castille. Birth of John Huss. John V, Palæologus, visits Urban V and Venice and France to obtain support against the Turks.
1369. Charles returns to Germany.	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1360. The English besiege Paris. The Treaty of Bretigny is made.	**1360.** Treaty of Bretigny between France and England. (1) Edward III gives up all possessions north of the Loire, except Calais, Guisnes, and Ponthieu. (2) Edward III's sovereignty over Guienne and Gascony, Poitou, Saintonge, La Rochelle, the Limousin, and the Angoulême country is recognized. (3) England gives up the Flemish, and France the Scottish, alliance. Isabella, daughter of John, marries John Galeazzo of Milan.
1362. The English language is henceforward used in the Law Courts.	**CHARLES V, 1364–1380.** Married Jeanne, daughter of the Duke of Bourbon.
	1364. Continuance of Breton war. Charles of Blois is killed at the battle of Auray.
	1365. Treaty of Guérande. Settlement of affairs in Brittany. John de Montfort is left in possession of the Duchy. Treaty of Pampeluna. Charles the Bad gives up his Norman fiefs.
1366–7. The Black Prince makes an expedition into Spain to help Pedro the Cruel. The Statute of Kilkenny is passed to check intercourse between the English colonists in Ireland and the Irish.	
1367. Battle of Najara (Apr. 3) is won by the Black Prince in Spain. The tribute promised by John to the Papacy is refused by Parliament.	**1367.** Meeting of the States-General.
1368. The Prince of Wales imposes a hearth tax in Gascony.	
	1369. Charles V declared war against England, and defends Brittany. Revolt of Aquitaine against the English rule.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	1370. On the death of Casimir III of Poland Lewis of Hungary is proclaimed King. Urban V returns to Avignon, where he dies (Dec. 19). The beginning of the elective Polish monarchy.
	1371. Gregory XI becomes Pope (Jan.).
	1372. War between Venice and Genoa.
1373. Charles IV gains by treaty Brandenburg and Lower Lusatia.	
	1374. Castille and Aragon make peace.
1376. Charles' son Wenzel is chosen King of the Romans.	1376. End of the Avignon captivity of the Popes.
	1377. Urban VI returns to Rome.
1378. Death of Charles IV at Prague (Nov. 29); Wenzel succeeds him in Germany and Bohemia, Sigismund receives Brandenburg, John Lusatia.	1378. Death of Gregory XI. Beginning of the Great Schism, Urban VI and Clement VII being both elected Popes. War of Chioggia begins between Venice and Genoa. Rising of the Ciompi in Florence. Gian Galeazzo succeeds his father in Milan.
	1379. Battle of Pola: defeat of Venice by Genoa, and occupation of Chioggia by Genoa.
WENZEL, 1378–1400 (dep.) King of Bohemia 1376–1419. Married Sophia, daughter of John of Bavaria.	1380. Venice recaptures Chioggia and takes the Genoese fleet.
1381. A league of the free cities in Germany is formed.	1381. The war between Venice and Genoa comes to an end. Treaty of Venice between Hungary and Venice; the latter to pay an annual tribute and to yield the disputed Dalmatian towns.

England.	France.
1370–75. The English experience defeat and disaster in the French wars.	**1370.** The massacre of Limoges by the Prince of Wales weakens the hold of England in the south of France.
1372. Defeat of the English fleet under the Earl of Pembroke.	**1372.** An English naval defeat off Rochelle by the Spaniards is the death-blow to English ascendency in the south of France. **1373.** France is invaded by the Duke of Lancaster. Du Guesclin reduces Brittany.
1375. The English now held in France only Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Calais.	**1375.** A truce is made (June) to last till the end of 1376, the English losing most of their possessions in France. Death of Philip, Duke of Orleans.
1376. Death of the Black Prince (June 8). The Wycliffite movement begins. Meeting of the Good Parliament and impeachment of ministers.	
1377. Accession of Richard II.	
	1378. Charles frustrates the plots of Charles of Navarre by seizing most of the fortresses in Normandy.
	1379. A rising in Brittany on behalf of John of Montfort is successful against Charles V.
	1380. Death of Du Guesclin (July). England only retains Calais, Cherbourg, Bordeaux, and Bayonne.
1381. Rising of Wat Tyler.	

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	1382. Guelphs gain upper hand in Florence. Death of Louis the Great followed by 150 years of disorder in Hungary. Battle of Bruges, victory of Philip van Arteveld. Death of Joanna I.
1384. The Union of Heidelberg brings about a temporary peace in the war between the Swabian League and the Count of Würtemberg, supported by many princes.	**1384.** Charles of Durazzo is master of Naples.
	1385. Gian Galeazzo Visconti kills Bernabo and rules alone.
1386. Leopold III of Austria is defeated and killed by the Swiss at Sempach (July 9). Foundation of the University of Heidelberg.	**1386.** Death of Charles of Naples. Urban gives Naples to Louis of Anjou, who holds out against Ladislaus, son of Charles, till 1499.
	1387. Valentina Visconti marries Louis of Orleans.
1388. The Austrians, under Leopold IV, were again defeated by the Canton Glarus at Naefels (April 9). Defeat of the Swabian League by the Count of Würtemberg, and the Rhenish towns are beaten at Worms by the Elector Palatine Rupert. Foundation of Cologne University.	
1389. A truce is signed by the Hapsburgs with the Swiss.	**1389.** Battle of Kossova: the Servians are defeated by Murad I, who is himself killed.
1392. Foundation of Erfurt University.	

ENGLAND.

1382. The war is continued with France.

1385. John of Gaunt forms an alliance with the King of Portugal and takes part in a war with Spain (1386–88).

FRANCE.

THE HOUSES OF BURGUNDY & ORLEANS.

John

Charles V — Philip le Hardi, Duke of Burgundy (1404)

Charles VI — Louis of Orleans (1407) — Jean Sans Peur (1419)

Charles VII — Charles of Orleans, taken at Agincourt — Philip the Good

TABLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE ENGLISH ALLIANCES WITH SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Alfonso XI of Castille and Leon — Peter of Portugal

Peter the Cruel — Henry of Trastamare — Ferdinand — John = Philippa, d. of John of Gaunt

Isabel m. Duke of York — Constance m. John of Gaunt — John = Beatrice — Edward [whence spring the Kings of Portugal]

Catherine = Henry of Castille

1388. The Lords Appellant (Gloucester, Derby, Arundel, Warwick, and Nottingham) attack the king's favourites in Parliament. John of Gaunt's daughter Catherine marries Henry, son of the King of Castille.

1389. Richard takes the government into his own hands.

1390. The Third Statute of Provisors is re-enacted and confirmed.

1393. The great Statute of Praemunire.

CHARLES VI, 1380–1422.

Married Isabella of Bavaria.

1382. Battle of Roosebek. The French defeat Van Arteveld and the men of Ghent. A great triumph for the nobles against the cities.

1384. The Duke of Burgundy through his wife obtains the inheritance of the Counts of Flanders on the death of Louis de Male.

1385. Death of Louis of Anjou.

1386. Charles VI declares war against England.

1388. Charles takes the government into his own hands.

1389. A truce with England for thirty years.

1392. Charles is seized with madness, and Burgundy and Berri governed. Louis, the second son of Charles V, becomes Duke of Orleans.

GERMANY.

1394. By a peace between the Swiss and the Hapsburgs the independence of the former is recognized.

1395. Wenzel gives Gian Galeazzo the title of Duke of Milan.

1397. The three Scandinavian kingdoms form the Union of Kalmar.

1400. Deposition of Wenzel by an aristocratic combination, and election of Rupert as King of the Romans (Aug.).

RUPERT OF THE PALATINATE, 1400–1410.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick I, Elector of Brandenburg.

1401. Rupert's Italian expedition ends ingloriously, and he returned to Germany in 1402.

1404. Sigismund, King of Hungary, publishes the *Placitum regium* to restrain the power of the Papacy and that of the clergy.

1409. Opening of the Council of Pisa. Election of Alexander V.

Victory of the Czech over the German element in the University of Prague.

1410. Death of Rupert (May). Wenzel, Sigismund, and Jobst of Moravia are all candidates for the throne.

Overthrow of the Teutonic knights at the battle of Tannenberg.

1411. Death of Jobst (Jan.). Election of Sigismund as King of the Romans (July).

SIGISMUND, 1411–1437.

King of Hungary 1387, King of Bohemia 1419.

Married (1) Mary, daughter of Lewis of Hungary.

(2) Barbara Cilly.

1412. Renewal of the Treaty of 1394 between the Swiss League and the Hapsburgs.

EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.

MANUEL II, 1391–1425.

1395. Gian Galeazzo obtains the title of Duke.

1396. Genoa received a governor from Charles VI of France, and this marks the decline of her power.

1400. Manuel visits France and England to try to obtain aid against the Turks.

1402. Death of Gian Galeazzo Visconti. Defeat of Bajazet I at the battle of Angora by Timour the Tartar. Sigismund, King of Hungary, introduced representatives of the towns into the Diet.

1403. Death of Bajazet I. Manuel makes an advantageous treaty with Soliman, one of Bajazet's sons.

1408. Rome is seized by Ladislaus of Naples.

1409. Sicily joined to Aragon through the marriage of the Queen of Sicily to Martin of Aragon.

Venetian war against Sigismund of Hungary.

1410. Death of Alexander V, succeeded by John XXIII.

1411. Louis of Anjou defeated Ladislaus of Naples at Rocca Secca.

1412. Philippo Maria Visconti gradually regains his father's lands. Huss is excommunicated by the Pope. Sigismund of Hungary loses Zips.

England.	France.
1394. A truce for four years is made with France.	
1396. Richard marries Isabella, daughter of the King of France, and the truce is extended.	**1396.** A French army defeated at Nicopolis by the Turks. A truce is made with England for twenty-eight years.
1398. Parliament of Shrewsbury. The Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk are banished.	**1398.** Conference between Charles VI and Wenzel at Rheims to settle the affairs of the Papacy. D'Ailly, on behalf of the University of Paris, tries to persuade Benedict XIII to resign, but fails.
1399. Revolution in England. Deposition of Richard II and accession of Henry IV.	**1399.** Death of John IV, Duke of Brittany.
1400. Rebellion of Glendower in Wales.	**1401.** An attempt to reform the finances and judicial procedure fails.
1401. 'De heretico comburendo' passed.	
1402. Defeat of the Scots at Homildon Hill.	**1403–4.** The French send aid to Glendower.
1403. Overthrow of the Percies at Shrewsbury.	**1404.** Death of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, succeeded by John the Fearless, who retired to his estates.
1405. Second rising of the Percies aided by Scrope and Mowbray.	**1405.** Burgundy returns and takes the government, and a sort of reconciliation is made with Orleans till 1407.
1408. Defeat and death of Northumberland at Bramham Moor.	**1407.** The murder of Orleans by a Burgundian brings on civil war.
1410. Thomas Badby, a Lollard, is executed.	**1410.** New league of princes against Burgundy, followed by the outbreak of war in 1411.
1411. Henry sends aid to the Duke of Burgundy.	
1412. Henry IV sends help to the Armagnacs.	**1412.** Battle of St. Cloud, and defeat of the Armagnacs, followed by a treaty at Auxerre, which made Burgundy supreme.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1414. The Council of Constance assembled, and Sigismund took a leading part in its proceedings.	**1414.** Death of Ladislaus Postumus, succeeded by Joanna II.
1415. John Huss is burnt, and Jerome of Prague the next year. Frederick, Count of Hohenzollern, gains the Mark of Brandenburg, which had fallen into the hands of the Emperors, and the title of Elector. The Swiss League aids the Emperor against Frederick of Austria, then under the ban of the Empire.	**1415.** Manuel II visits the Morea.
1417. Election of Martin V, and close of the Council of Constance, 1418. Frederick of Hohenzollern is made Margrave and Elector of Brandenburg.	**1417.** Death of Louis of Anjou.
1419. On the death of Wenzel, Sigismund claimed the Bohemian crown, and the war which broke out with Bohemia lasted seventeen years.	**1418.** Renewal of the war between Venice and Sigismund the Emperor, who is helpless owing to the Hussite troubles. Venice takes Friuli.
1420-1-2. Defeat of Sigismund at Wyschebrad (Nov. 1420), at Saas (Sept. 1421), at Deutschbrod (Jan. 1422).	**1421.** Death of Mahomet I, after re-establishing the Ottoman power.
1423. Frederic, Margrave of Meissen, secures Sachsen-Wittenberg with the title of Elector. Sigismund is crowned Emperor.	**1422.** Amurath II forces Manuel to make an ignominious treaty.
1424. The four articles of Prague are promulgated. Death of Zizka.	**1424.** Francisco Foscari, the Venetian Doge, makes a treaty with Florence against Milan.
1426. Victory of the Bohemians under Procopius at Aussig (June).	
1427. The forces of the Empire are totally defeated by Procopius (July), who invades Germany.	
	JOHN VII, 1425-1448.
	1426-54. War in North Italy. Venice takes Carmagnola into her employ.
1429. Failure of peace negotiations with the Hussites.	**1431.** Death of Martin V (Feb.). Election of Eugenius IV.
1430. Invasion of Germany by the Bohemians.	**1432.** Execution of Carmagnola by the Venetians.
1431. Council of Basle opened (July). Battle of Taas (August). The Bohemians win another signal victory. Sigismund passes into Italy, receives the Iron Crown of Lombardy, and enters Siena.	**1435-9.** Proposed reconciliation of the Eastern and Western Churches.
1432. Sigismund is crowned Emperor (May), and Eugenius IV recognizes the Council of Basle.	**1435.** Death of Joanna II.
1434. The Bohemians are defeated at Lipan (May), and Procopius is killed. Sigismund is recognized as King of Bohemia (August).	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1413. Henry V becomes King.	**1413.** Issue of the Cabochian ordinance, the work of doctors and jurists.
1415. Southampton plot discovered.	**1414.** Treaty of Arras between Burgundy and the Armagnacs.
[*For causes of the war with France*, see Summary II, p. 365.]	**1415.** Battle of Agincourt (Oct. 25). Defeat of the French (the Dukes of Burgundy, Berri, and Brittany were absent).
1416. Treaty of Canterbury between Henry and Sigismund.	
1419. Henry holds his court at Rouen, taken Jan. 13	**1417.** Henry V again lands in France, and takes Caen.
1420. Henry marries Catherine of France (June 2) and keeps Christmas in Paris.	**1419.** Murder of Burgundy on the bridge of Montereau (Aug. 12).
1421. Henry comes to England.	**1420.** Treaty of Troyes (May) with England.
1422. Death of Henry V at Vincennes (Aug. 31). Accession of Henry VI. Bedford renews the treaties with Burgundy and Brittany.	(1) The King of England to take the name of Regent and heir of France.
1424. Gloucester invaded Hainault in support of the claims of his wife Jacqueline.	(2) The King of England to maintain the privileges of the *Parlement* of Paris, nobles, cities, and individuals.
1425. Gloucester quarrels with Beaufort.	(3) The King of England to aid in restoring to Charles all revolted towns, castles, &c.
1426. Beaufort is made Cardinal.	(4) The King of England, when he became King of France, to restore to the kingdom of France all his conquests.
1429. Bedford early in the year defeats at Roveroy an attempt to stop English supplies entering Orleans (Feb.).	(5) The King of England to marry Catherine, daughter of Charles, to succeed to the throne of France, and to unite England and France.
1431. Henry VI is crowned King of France at Notre Dame (Dec. 17).	**CHARLES VII, 1422–1461.**
1432. The death of Bedford's wife, sister of Burgundy, tends to sever the English and Burgundians.	Married Mary of Anjou, daughter of Louis II, titular king of Naples.
1433. Bedford marries Jacquetta of Luxemburg.	**1423.** The French defeated at Cravant near Auxerre.
1435. Death of Bedford (Sept. 14).	**1424.** The French again defeated at Verneuil, and most of the Scottish contingent killed.
	1428. Orleans besieged by the Earl of Salisbury.
	1429. Jeanne d'Arc raises the siege of Orleans, and Charles is crowned at Rheims.
	1430. Jeanne d'Arc is captured by the Burgundians, and executed the following year.
	1433. Conferences for peace under Papal mediation fail. La Trémoille is finally driven from the Court.
	1435. Congress at Arras, followed by the treaty of Arras between Burgundy and Charles VII. Burgundy got Auxerre and Macon, and the towns on the Somme.

GERMANY.

1437. In the dispute between the Council of Basle and the Pope, Sigismund remains neutral. Death of Sigismund (Dec. 9), leaving all his possessions to his son-in-law, Albert V of Austria.

1438. Albert, Duke of Austria and King of Hungary, is elected King of the Romans (March 18).

EMPERORS OF THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

ALBERT II, Duke of Austria, 1438–1439, and King of Hungary and Bohemia.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of the Emperor Sigismund.

1439. Albert, with the consent of the Diet, accepted the reforming decrees of the Council of Basle. He made a campaign against the Turks and died suddenly (Oct.). He is succeeded by Frederick, Duke of Styria, elected Feb. 1, 1440.

FREDERICK III, 1440–1493.

Married Eleanor, daughter of Edward, King of Portugal.

1440. Austria and Bohemia acknowledged Ladislaus Postumus, son of Albert, and Hungary chose the King of Poland.

1441. The Diet at Mainz proposes a new Council.

1443. A League of the German Electors is formed in favour of Felix V.

1444. Frederick fails to support Zürich against the rest of the Swiss.

1446. On Eugenius IV deposing the Archbishops of Cologne and Trèves (Feb.), the Electors formed a League at Frankfort for mutual defence (Mar.). A treaty is made between Eugenius and the Emperor (Feb.).

The Electoral League comes to an end (Oct.).

1447. Congress of Aschaffenburg (July) confirms the adhesion of Frederick and many German Princes to Nicholas V (July).

1448. The whole of Germany recognizes Nicholas V. Concordat of Vienna between the Emperor and Nicholas V arranged the relations between the Papal Court and the German Church, and marks the restoration of the Papacy to its former position (Feb.).

EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.

1437. Venice obtains from Sigismund formal investiture of his land possessions, Sigismund losing the Dalmatian coast.

1438. Arrival of John Palaeologus and the Greek clergy at Ferrara. A Council is held which is removed to Florence, but effects nothing.

1439. The Council of Basle deposes Eugenius IV, and elects Amadeus of Savoy (Nov. 5) as Felix V.

1443. Scanderbeg defeats the Turks.

1444. Battle of Varna. Wladislaus, King of Poland and Hungary, was killed, and the Hungarians chose Ladislaus Postumus.

Death of Nicolo Piccinino.

1447. Scanderbeg defeats Murad II.

Death of Filippo Maria Visconti and of Eugenius IV (Feb. 23). Election of Nicholas V (March 6). Alfonso of Naples claims the Milanese as legitimate heir of Philippo. The House of Orleans claims the Milanese, through Valentina Visconti. This claim marks an epoch in Italian politics.

CONSTANTINE XI, 1448–1453.

1448. Second battle of Kossovo. Huniades defeated.

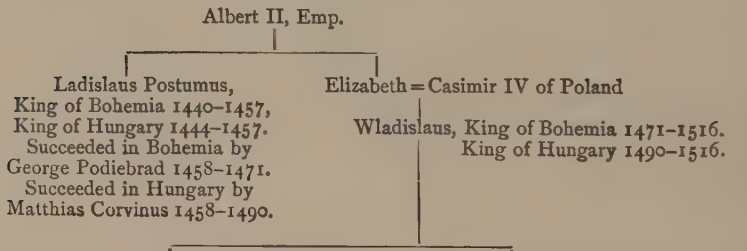
England.	France.
1437. Henry VI begins to govern.	**1436.** The royal army, under Charles VII and the Duke of Burgundy, occupies Paris.
1438. A truce for nine years is made with Scotland.	**1438.** National council at Bourges, which drew up the 'Pragmatic Sanction' which (1) Limited the power of the Papacy over Church preferments. (2) Forbade appeals to Rome. (3) Stopped Annates. The liberties of the Gallican clergy and their close connexion with the Crown are asserted.
1439. A three years' truce is made with Burgundy.	**1439.** Convention of the States-General at Orleans. It was agreed (1) That a permanent tax should be established. (2) That the tax should be used in the payment of a standing army. ['These two things, the standing army and the fixed taxation, form an epoch in French history.'] A Royal edict is issued for a *levée en masse*.
1440. Cardinal Beaufort advocates peace with France.	**1439–40.** The 'Praguerie,' formed of discontented nobles and adventurers, and headed by the Dauphin, is put down. **1441.** Charles takes Ponthieu from the English.
1442. Henry VI comes of age.	
1444. Truce of Tours with France. Henry was to marry Margaret of Anjou, to yield Maine, but to keep Normandy.	**1444–46.** Truce with the English. The reorganization of the army is carried out, and this leads to the establishment of a regular standing army.
1445. Henry VI marries Margaret of Anjou (April), and Suffolk's influence increases.	**1445.** Death of the Dauphiness.
1447. Death of Gloucester and of Beaufort.	**1447.** Congress at Bourges (June) to consider the question of recognizing Nicholas V. The Dauphin defeats the Swiss (Aug.) and makes peace. **1448.** The French regain Anjou and Maine.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1449. Death of Lewis IX, Count Palatine. His son Philip being a minor, Frederick the Victorious, the brother of Lewis, is accepted as Elector, provided that he did not marry. The Emperor opposes Frederick. Beginning of a seven years' war between Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Nuremberg.	**1449.** The Council of Basle ends, and the anti-pope Felix retired.
1450. Francesco Sforza, who had married Bianca, daughter of Filippo, becomes Lord of Milan (Feb.).	
1451. Frederick III set out for Italy (Dec.).	**1451.** Death of Murad II.
1452. Frederick III is crowned Emperor at Rome (March), and goes to Naples. Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia rise against the Emperor, who submits to the demands of his enemies (Sept.), and his league with the Pope ends in failure.	
	1453. Capture of Constantinople by the Turks (May 29) and fall of the Byzantine Empire. Conspiracy of Stefano Porcaro in Rome. Nicholas V proclaims a crusade.
1454. A congress at Ratisbon to consider about a crusade (April–May). A Diet at Frankfort (Oct.) shows no crusading zeal.	**1454.** Peace of Lodi between Venice and Milan (April), Venice securing Brescia, Bergamo, Crema, and Treviglio.
1455. At a Diet at Neustadt proposals are made for the reform of the Empire.	**1455.** Death of Nicholas V (March).
1456. John Huniades defends Belgrade successfully against the Turks, and dies the same year.	**1456.** Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia) sends a fleet against the Turks. Successful defence of Belgrade by John Huniades, followed by his death (Aug.).
1457. Death of Ladislaus Postumus (Dec.), King of Hungary and Bohemia and Duke of Austria.	**1457.** End of Foscari's Dogeship. Beginning of the decline of Venice.
1457–64. The Emperor opposed both elections, but in vain, and in 1463 he makes a treaty with Matthias.	
1458. The Emperor secures Lower Austria; the Bohemians elect George Podiebrad king; and the Hungarians elect Matthias Corvinus, son of John Huniades.	**1458.** Pius II (Æneas Sylvius) succeeds Calixtus III as Pope (Aug. 19). Death of Alfonso V of Aragon, Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia. His brother John takes Aragon, Sicily, and Sardinia; his natural son, Ferdinand I, Naples. Pius recognizes Ferdinand (Oct.).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1449. Renewal of war with France.	**1449.** The French break the truce and conquer Normandy, with the exception of Caen, Cherbourg, and Harfleur.
1450. Battle of Formigny (April). Defeat of the English. Impeachment of Suffolk, and Cade's rebellion.	**1450.** The French win Formigny, and drive the English out of Normandy.
1451. England loses Guienne.	**1451.** The French take Guienne. The Dauphin marries Charlotte of Savoy.
1452. The Duke of York takes up arms.	**1453.** Defeat of the English under Talbot at Castillon, and end of the Hundred Years' War. The English only hold Calais and the Channel Islands.
1454. The Duke of York is made Protector.	**1454.** Philip of Burgundy shows great crusading zeal and attends the Congress at Ratisbon (May).
The Wars of the Roses, 1455–1485.	
1455. First battle of St. Alban's (May). Beginning of the Wars of the Roses.	
1456. Henry VI recovers, and York retires.	**1456–61.** The Dauphin remains at the Court of Burgundy.
	1458. John of Calabria contests for six years the claim of Ferdinand I to Naples.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1459. The Emperor confers on Podiebrad the imperial investiture of his kingdom (July).	**1459.** The Congress of Mantua, called to oppose the Turks, proves a failure. Civil war breaks out in Naples, where John of Anjou (Duke of Calabria) asserts the claims of his house.
1459–61. Diether of Isenburg and Adolf of Nassau strive for the Archbishopric of Mainz.	**1459–67.** The Turks conquer Servia (1459), the Morea (1460), Bosnia (1464), Herzegovina (1467), and Montenegro.
1460–1. Great discontent in the Empire, and a scheme for the deposition of the Emperor is mooted in favour of George Podiebrad.	**1461.** Scanderbeg makes a truce with the Turks.
1461. Albert of Austria attacks Frederick (Aug.). Pius II deposes Diether (Aug.), and appoints Adolf.	**1462.** Defeat of John of Calabria by Ferdinand of Naples. Pius plans a crusade.
1462. Insurrection in Vienna. The Emperor was forced to cede Lower Austria with Vienna to his brother Albert for eight years. Civil war rages in Germany. George Podiebrad breaks with the Pope. Frederick, Elector Palatine, defeats the forces of the Emperor.	**1463–79.** War between the Turks and Venetians.
1463. On the death of Albert, the Emperor gains all the Austrian lands except the Tyrol. Pius II arranges a peace between Matthias Corvinus and the Emperor.	

TABLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE SUCCESSION IN BOHEMIA AND HUNGARY.


Albert II, Emp.
Ladislaus Postumus, King of Bohemia 1440–1457, King of Hungary 1444–1457. Succeeded in Bohemia by George Podiebrad 1458–1471. Succeeded in Hungary by Matthias Corvinus 1458–1490.
Elizabeth = Casimir IV of Poland
Wladislaus, King of Bohemia 1471–1516. King of Hungary 1490–1516.
Anna = Emp. Ferdinand I
Lewis, King of Bohemia and Hungary 1516–1526, killed at Mochacz.

1464. Germany becomes gradually pacified. Death of Frederick II of Saxony, leaving his lands to his sons Ernest and Albert.	**1464.** End of the Neapolitan war, Ferdinand remaining in possession. Pius starts on a crusade (June 18).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1459. Yorkist victory at Bloreheath (Sept. 23). Rout of Ludlow (Oct. 13). York goes to Ireland.	**1459.** The French protest against the Neapolitan policy of Pius II.
1460. Battle of Northampton (July). Defeat of the Lancastrians. Battle of Wakefield. Defeat and death of York.	
1461. Second battle of St. Alban's (Feb.). Victory of the Lancastrians. Edward of York is proclaimed King (March), and wins Towton (March).	**1461.** Death of Charles VII (July). **LOUIS XI, 1461-1483.** Married (1) Margaret of Scotland, daughter of James I. (2) Charlotte of Savoy. **1461.** Louis abolishes the Pragmatic Sanction, and thus 'sweeps away the bulwark of the liberties of the Gallican Church' (Nov.). **1462.** Establishment of the *Parlement* of Bordeaux. Louis does not support the Papal plan of a crusade. He acquires Rousillon from the King of Aragon. Philip of Burgundy proposes to join the crusade of Pius II against the Turks. **1463.** Louis recovers the Somme Towns, and makes a treaty at Hesdin with Edward IV. Louis, angry at the Pope's Neapolitan policy, issues royal ordinances restoring the provisions of the Pragmatic Sanction.
1464. Edward IV defeats Margaret at Hedgley Moor and Hexham (April, May), and marries Elizabeth Woodville.	**1464.** Louis assumes the government of Normandy. Meeting at Tours (Dec.), when Louis complains of the conduct of Brittany. John of Calabria leaves Italy and joins the nobles against Louis XI.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	Death of Pius II (August); succeeded by Paul II, who turns the arms of Matthias Corvinus against Podiebrad.
	Death of Cosmo de' Medici, who is succeeded by his son Piero.
1465. A League is formed against George Podiebrad, who is opposed by Paul II (Nov.).	
1466. Birth of Erasmus at Rotterdam.	
The years from 1466 to 1486 are declared by the Diet to be a period of public peace.	
	1466. By the Peace of Thorn the Teutonic knights are forced to cede a great part of their territories to Poland.
	Death of Francis Sforza.
	Scanderbeg continues to successfully defend Albania against the Turks.
1467. The Diet reject a proposal of the Papal legate, and form a crusade against Podiebrad.	
	Paul II excommunicates Podiebrad.
	1467. Death of Scanderbeg.
1468. War in Bohemia. Matthias Corvinus declares against Podiebrad, hoping to secure his throne. The Emperor, alarmed, goes to Rome (Nov.) to try and get a recognition of his claim to Bohemia and Hungary.	1468. Beginning of a war in Bohemia between Podiebrad and Matthias Corvinus.
1469. Matthias, worsted in Bohemia, makes an armistice with Podiebrad (April), which he breaks, resumes hostilities, and is crowned king of Bohemia by the Papal legate.	1469. Death of Piero de' Medici; succeeded by Lorenzo de' Medici.
	1470. The Turks take Negropont.
1470. A truce is made between Corvinus and Podiebrad (July).	
1471. Death of George Podiebrad (March). The Bohemians elected Wladislaus, son of Casimir IV of Poland.	1471. Death of Paul II (July). Election of Sixtus IV, who resumes the crusading plans of Paul II. He definitely begins a system of nepotism by raising to the Cardinalate two of his relatives, Giuliano della Rovere and Piero Riario.
	1472. Sixtus sends a fleet against the Turks.

England.	France.
	1465. Formation of the League of Public Weal. The war of the League of Public Weal begins; Louis fights the indecisive Battle of Montlhéry (July 16), and makes the Treaty of Conflans with Burgundy and the other princes. Charles of Berry was to receive Normandy, and Charles the Bold the Somme Towns.
1466. Henry VI is captured in Lancashire.	**1466.** Louis reannexes Normandy to the French crown. He allies with Warwick. Philip the Good sacks Dinant. The death of the Duke of Savoy is a blow to Louis' schemes.
1467. Alliance between Edward IV and Burgundy. Breach between Edward and Warwick.	**1467.** Death of Philip the Good (June), who is succeeded by Charles the Bold. Louis stirs up Liège to revolt. Charles the Bold wins the battle of St. Tron (Oct. 28), and Liège submits. Louis is proclaimed Protector of the League formed by the Pope against the Turks.
1468. Treaties are made with Castille, Aragon, Denmark, Scotland, and Brittany. Charles the Bold marries Margaret of York (July).	**1468.** Meeting of the States-General at Tours (April). Louis makes a visit to Peronne, where he is forced to sign a treaty giving the Duke of Berry Champagne and Brie, instead of Normandy (Oct.).
1469. Rising of Robin of Redesdale.	**1469.** Charles the Bold acquires Ferrette, Alsace, and the Breisgau. Ghent submits to Charles and loses its charter. Louis gives Guienne to Charles of Berry.
1470. Edward defeats the Lancastrians at Losecoat Field, and Warwick flies to France. Warwick invades England (Sept.) and Edward flies to Flanders (Oct.).	**1470.** Louis reconciles Warwick and Queen Margaret.
1471. Defeat and death of Warwick at Barnet (April), and overthrow of Margaret of Anjou at Tewkesbury (May). Murder of Henry VI.	**1471.** Louis attacks Charles the Bold, and Amiens is taken (Feb.). A truce is made (March).
1472. The Archbishop of York (George Neville) is disgraced.	**1472.** A new League is formed against Louis for the dismemberment of France on the death of Charles of Berry (May), the Duke of Guienne. Louis annexes that province. He makes a truce (Nov.) with Charles the Bold, who had failed to take Beauvais. Philip de Commines deserts Charles the Bold and joins Louis. Louis compels the King of Aragon, who had tried to reconquer Rousillon, to make a treaty.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1473. Meeting between the Emperor and Charles the Bold at Trèves.	**1473.** Death of James Lusignan, of Cyprus. Venice becomes guardian of his widow, Catherine de Cornaro, and before long forces her to abdicate in its favour.
1474. The city of Neuss is besieged in vain by Charles the Bold on behalf of the Archbishop of Cologne. Frederick encourages the Swiss and opposes Charles the Bold. Corvinus defeats the Bohemians and Poles, forces from them an armistice for three years, and repels the Turks.	**1474.** Antonio Loredan successfully defends Scutari against the Turks. Accession of Isabella of Castile, followed by a war of succession.
1475. Charles the Bold promises his daughter to Maximilian, the son of the Emperor.	
1476. Great joy in Germany at the victory of Morat. Death of Frederick the Victorious, and the Palatinate goes to his nephew Philip. Bavaria is divided into three Duchies till 1502.	**1476.** Murder of Galeazzo Maria Sforza (Dec.). Organization of the Santa Hermandad in Spain for police and judicial purposes.
1477. The marriage of Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy founds the European greatness of the Hapsburgs. The Swiss aid René of Lorraine to win the battle of Nancy. Frederick formally invests Wladislaus with the Bohemian crown (June), and Austria is invaded by Corvinus. The Emperor is forced to agree to humiliating terms.	**1477.** The Turks threaten Venice.
	1478. Murder of Giuliano de' Medici (April), and failure of the Pazzi conspiracy. War of Sixtus IV, in alliance with Naples, against Florence. Inquisition authorized by Sixtus V.
1479. The Treaty of Olmütz between Hungary and Bohemia. Treaty of Brünn between Poland and Hungary. Wladislaus of Bohemia cedes Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia to Corvinus. The Turks suffer a severe defeat in Transylvania. Corvinus again attacks Austria. Maximilian defeats the French at Guinegate (Aug.). The Turkish advance into Germany checked by a victory won by the Count of Temeswar and the Voyvode of Transylvania.	**1479.** Venice makes a treaty with the Turks, ceding Lemnos, her possessions in Albania, and paying a sum of money. She obtains commercial privileges. Treaty of Lisbon between Spain and Portugal ends the war of succession. Portugal gains the West Coast of Africa. Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella.

England.	France.
1473. Edward begins to collect Benevolences.	**1473.** The Count of Armagnac intrigues with the King of Aragon against Louis, and is killed in his capital. Charles the Bold, having acquired Gelderland, now plans a Burgundian kingdom—a complete change in his policy.
1474. Edward leagues with Charles the Bold against Louis XI (July).	**1474.** Revolt of Alsace from the rule of Charles the Bold. Louis stirs up the Swiss against Charles, and occupies Franche-Comté (Nov.).
1475. Edward makes an expedition to France, and signs a truce with Louis XI for seven years (Aug. 27) at Pecquigny. Edward's daughter Elizabeth is to marry the Dauphin, and Louis to pay large sums to England.	**1475.** Charles the Bold besieges Neuss (July), which is relieved by the Imperialists the following year (June). The Swiss invade Burgundy, and Edward IV invades France, but is bought off by the Treaty of Pecquigny (Aug. 27). Charles conquers Lorraine, and St. Pol is executed for intriguing with the English (Dec.).
	1476. Charles the Bold is defeated by the Swiss at Grandson (March) and Morat (June).
	1477. Death of Charles the Bold (Jan. 2) while attacking Nancy. René II recovered Lorraine; Louis seizes Burgundy, and the French entered Flanders and occupied Artois and the Somme Towns. Mary, Charles' daughter, marries Maximilian (Aug.). The Truce of Pecquigny is made into a truce for life.
1478. Death of Clarence.	**1478.** Truce between Louis and Maximilian, which is shortly afterwards broken. Louis XI sends Commines to mediate a peace in Italy between Florence and the Papacy, but fails. Treaty between France and Castille destroyed the hopes of the opponents of Isabella.
1479. Edward raises large sums by unconstitutional methods.	**1479.** Defeat of Louis at Guinegate (Aug.) by Maximilian. Louis opens negotiations. Continuation of the war for three years.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	1479–80. Lorenzo de' Medici visits Naples, and makes a treaty with Ferrante.
	1480. The occupation of Otranto by the Turks alarms Italy. Venice attacks Ferrara, aided by Ferdinand of Naples, the Pope, and Milan. Venice, during the war, invites Charles VIII to take Naples, and Orleans to take Milan. The Turks fail against Rhodes.
	1481. Death of Mohammed II; civil war between Bajazet and Djem, and evacuation of Otranto. Beginning of Spanish war against the Moors.
1482. Death of the wife of Maximilian, leaving two children, Philip and Margaret (March).	1482. War in Italy. Alfonso of Naples defeated by the Papal forces at Campo Morto. Sixtus attacks Ferrara (May), and makes peace in November.
1485. Matthias Corvinus captured Vienna. Ernest and Albert of Saxony divide their lands, and become the founders of the Ernestine and Albertine lines, the one line residing at Wittenberg, the other at Dresden.	1484. Peace of Bagnolo ends the war in Italy.
1486. At a Diet a Public Peace was proclaimed for ten years. Maximilian is crowned King of the Romans. The Imperial Chamber is the title now given to the Court of the Emperor.	1486. Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and opened a new commercial route.
1488. A Confederation of princes, nobles, and cities is formed in Swabia. Disturbances in Bruges. Maximilian imprisoned there.	1488. Venice annexes Cyprus.
1489. A revolt of the Flemish towns ends by a treaty (Oct.) with Maximilian.	
1490. Death of Matthias Corvinus. The Hungarians elect Wladislaus of Bohemia.	
1491. Maximilian, aided by Bohemian mercenaries, invaded Hungary. The Treaty of Pressburg (Nov.). The Emperor regains the Austrian territories, and, on failure of the male descendants of Wladislaus, Hungary and Bohemia are to revert to the Hapsburgs.	
1492. Albert of Bavaria, whose violence had led to the formation of the Swabian League, yields to the Emperor and joins the League. A movement of the peasants of Kempten, which had been going on since 1423 against feudal oppression, comes to a head, and is crushed.	1492. Conquest of Granada, and consolidation of the Spanish monarchy. Death of Lorenzo de' Medici (April) and of Innocent VIII (July).

England.	France.
1480. War breaks out with Scotland.	**1480.** Death of René of Anjou (July), leaving Provence to his nephew Charles. Louis reunites Anjou to the French Crown, and occupies Bar.
1482. The war with Scotland continues, and Berwick is recovered by the Duke of Gloucester.	**1481.** Death of Charles of Provence (Dec.), leaving the King his heir.
1483. Edward IV prepares for war with Louis, but dies (April 9).	**1482.** Death of Mary of Burgundy (March), followed by the *Peace of Arras* (Dec. 23), which provided for the marriage of Mary's daughter, Margaret, with the Dauphin Charles.
1483. Accession of Richard III.	**1483.** Louis ratifies the contract of the betrothal of the Dauphin to Margaret of Austria. Death of Louis (Aug. 30).
1484. Parliament declares benevolences illegal.	**CHARLES VIII, 1483–1498.** Married Anne of Brittany. Regency of Anne of Beaujeu, 1483–1491. **1484.** Meeting of the States-General at Tours.
1485. Battle of Bosworth and accession of Henry VII.	**1485.** Revolt of the Great Lords, headed by Orleans and Brittany.
1486. Defeat of Lord Lovel and the Staffords at Stoke.	
1487. A new Court set up (which later became the Star-Chamber), and a Statute against Livery and Maintenance passed, both against the power of the nobles. Simnel and his supporters are defeated at Stoke.	
1488-92. Henry supports Brittany against the French king.	**1488.** Anne of Beaujeu, the Regent, wins Saint Aubin (July), overthrows the League, and ends the reaction against the policy of Louis XI. Brittany makes the Treaty of Sablé. Death of Duke Francis (Sept.).
1489. Statute of Fines is passed to establish a prescriptive right to land.	
1490. Henry, Ferdinand of Spain, and Maximilian agree to oppose the scheme of Charles VIII on Brittany.	**1490.** Anne of Brittany married by proxy to Maximilian.
1492. Invasion of France. Henry is bought off at the Treaty of Étaples.	**1491.** Charles marries Anne of Brittany (Dec.), thus uniting the last great fief to the Crown, and releases Orleans. He begins to reign.
	1492. Charles protects himself at home by making the Treaty of Étaples with England. Perkin Warbeck is expelled from France and a large sum of money is paid to England.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1493. Death of Frederick III (Aug.).	**1492.** Discovery of America by Columbus. Death of Casimir IV of Poland (June). The expulsion of the Jews from Spain is ordered.
MAXIMILIAN I, 1493–1519. Married (1) Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold. (2) Bianca, daughter of Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan. [*See Genealogy at end of the Book.* THE DESCENDANTS OF MAXIMILIAN.]	**1493.** Alexander VI makes his award about the New World, defining the rights of Spain and Portugal. He makes peace with Naples.
1493. A rising of peasants in Alsace is put down.	**1494.** Death of Ferdinand I of Naples (Jan.); succeeded by Alfonso II. Expulsion of the Medici from Florence (Nov.). A new Constitution in Florence is promulgated. Revolution at Pisa (Nov.). Death of Gian Galeazzo (Dec.).
1495. Diet of Worms (May). A perpetual Public Peace was proclaimed and private wars were abolished. A Court of Appeal called The Imperial Chamber was set up, consisting of a President or Judge and sixteen Assessors, the President being nominated by the Emperor, the Assessors by the Diet. It eventually sat at Wetzlar. A general tax, 'The Common Penny,' was imposed.	**1495.** Death of Djem (Feb.). A League is formed against France (March) between Spain, the Empire, Milan, Venice, and the Pope. Ferdinand II, who had succeeded Alfonso II (abdicated), reconquers Naples (July).
1496. Philip, Maximilian's son, is married to Joanna, who in 1498 became heiress of the Spanish dominions. Maximilian fails to take Leghorn, and leaves Italy (Nov.).	**1496.** Death of Ferdinand II of Naples (Sept.).
	1497. John II of Norway and Denmark enters Stockholm and endeavours to ensure the submission of Sweden.
1498. Wladislaus of Poland grants the Silesian province a charter. Frederick of Saxony becomes Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.	**1498.** Death of Savonarola (May 23). Vasco di Gama reaches India by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

England.	France.
1493. Warbeck goes to Flanders.	**1493.** Charles makes the Treaty of Barcelona (Jan.) with Spain, ceding Cerdagne and Roussillon, and the Treaty of Senlis (May) with Maximilian, restoring Artois and Franche Comté.
	The Invasion of Italy by the French and the beginning of the Italian wars. [See Summary III, p. 366.]
1494. Poyning's Law is passed to make the Irish Parliament dependent on the English Privy Council.	**1494.** The Italian expedition of Charles VIII 'marks a new epoch in the politics of Europe,' and with it the history of modern Europe begins. Charles enters Florence (Nov. 17).
1495. Statute declaring that no one should suffer for obeying the King *de facto*.	**1495.** Charles enters Naples (Feb.), wins Fornovo (July), makes the Treaty of Vercelli (Oct.) with Sforza, and leaves Italy (Nov.).
1496. Warbeck, expelled from Flanders, goes to Scotland, and James IV invades England. Marriage of Catherine of Aragon to Prince Arthur is negotiated. The Magnus Intercursus—a commercial treaty—is made with Flanders (Feb.).	**1496.** The French forces in the South of Italy are driven out.
1497. Peace with Scotland. Capture of Warbeck in Hampshire. John Cabot, employed by Henry VII, reaches Newfoundland.	**1498.** Death of Charles VIII (April 7), and with him ended the direct line of the House of Valois.
	LOUIS XII, 1498–1515.
	(House of Orleans.)
	Married (1) Jeanne, daughter of Louis XI. (2) Anne, widow of Charles VIII. (3) Mary of England, daughter of Henry VII.
	1498. The Treaty of Étaples is confirmed (July), and the Treaty of Marcoussis (Aug.) made with Spain.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1499. War with the Grisons. Maximilian is aided by a force from Nuremberg under Bilibald Pirkheimer, but fails, and had to declare, by the Peace of Basle, the Swiss free from Imperial taxation and the jurisdiction of the Imperial Chamber.	Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, becomes heiress of the Spanish monarchies. Savonarola is burnt to death in Florence (May).
1500. Diet of Augsburg. A Council (The Council of Regency) consisting of representatives of the three Colleges of Electors, princes, and towns, established for the administration of political affairs. Germany was also divided into six circles, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony.	**1499.** Venice joins the French alliance (Feb.). Total defeat of the Venetian fleet at Sapienza by the Turks.
1501–2. A rising of the peasants in the Franconian region is put down.	**1500–1.** Caesar Borgia conquers the Romagna.
1502. Maximilian assumed the title of Emperor without going through the ceremony of coronation. Meeting of the Electors at Gelnhausen to maintain the rights of the Empire against Maximilian's encroachments.	**1502.** Sten Sture returns to Stockholm, and the Swedish revolt continues till 1520.
1504. Maximilian successfully overcomes Rupert, Count Palatine, in the war of Bavarian succession, and gained some additions to his territory.	**1503.** Death of Alexander VI. Election of Pius III, who died the same year, and was succeeded by Julius II (Nov.). Venice makes a treaty with the Turks, and ends her second war with that Power.
1505. Diet at Cologne. Maximilian apparently in a strong position, partly owing to the deaths of the Electors of Trèves and Mainz (1504).	**1504.** Naples is annexed to Aragon. Death of Isabella (Nov. 26).
1506. Death of Philip, Maximilian's son, in Spain (Sept.).	**1506.** Ferdinand marries Germaine de Foix (March), and goes to Italy (June). Death of Philip of Austria, the husband of Joanna.
1507. Margaret, Maximilian's daughter, becomes Governor of the Netherlands, and helps, with d'Amboise, to arrange the League of Cambrai. Diet of Constance. The Imperial Chamber is again established, and by it the unity of the Empire was recognized, but the Council of Regency remained in abeyance till 1521, when it was re-established, only to again fall into disuse in 1524. The Diet also recognized the system of territorial taxation, known as the Roll (Matrikel), by which taxes were levied on the separate States, and the contributors regarded primarily as subjects of the different States.	**1507.** Death of Caesar Borgia. Julius foments a League against Venice.
1508. Maximilian makes an expedition into Italy against Venice, but his troops are beaten, and he makes a truce with the Venetians. He then joins the League of Cambrai.	**1508.** The formation of the League of Cambrai against Venice (Dec. 10).
1509. The Venetians retake Padua from Maximilian, and he leaves Italy (Oct.).	**1509.** Julius II annexes Faenza, Rimini, and Ravenna, and Ferdinand Otranto, Brindisi, and the other Apulian ports to Naples. Florence takes Pisa.

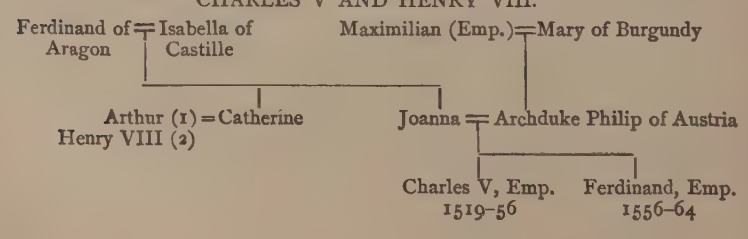
England.	France.
	1499. By an agreement with Philip (July 2) Louis restores Aire, Bethune, and Hesdin, and refers the question of the restoration of the Duchy of Burgundy to arbitration. Louis captures Milan (Oct.), and Ludovico Sforza fled to the Swiss.
	1500. The French recover Milan, and Ludovico Sforza is imprisoned in France. A treaty of partition (Treaty of Granada) is arranged between Louis and Ferdinand the Catholic (Nov. 11).
1499. Execution of Warbeck and Warwick.	
1501. The marriage of Catherine and Arthur takes place (Nov.).	**1501.** Frederick of Naples, unable to resist, surrenders Naples to Louis and retires to France.
1502. Marriage of the Princess Margaret to James of Scotland (Aug.). Death of Prince Arthur. Catherine is contracted to Prince Henry.	**1502.** Louis XII is again at Milan, where Caesar Borgia visits him. War breaks out between France and Spain.
1503. On the death of his wife Elizabeth, Henry negotiates for a second marriage.	**1503.** The French, in spite of the efforts of Guillaume de Villeneuve, are expelled from Naples, Gonsalvo de Cordova winning the battles of Cerignola (April) and Garigliano (Dec. 28).
	1504. Louis makes with Maximilian and his son Philip the Treaty of Blois. Louis promises his daughter Claude in marriage to Charles, grandson of Maximilian, and Burgundy, Brittany, Milan, Genoa, Asti, and Blois as dowry (Sept.). He was to receive Milan, Venice was to lose her mainland possessions, and Julius II to be attacked.
	1505. Germaine de Foix, niece of Louis XII, marries Ferdinand of Spain, Louis giving her his rights on Naples.
1506. Philip and Joanna land in England and make the *Malus Intercursus*—a treaty of commerce to the disadvantage of the Netherlands — with Henry VII.	**1506.** Meeting of the States-General (May). They declare in favour of the marriage of Louis' daughter Claude with Francis of Angoulême, and assert the inalienability of Brittany and Burgundy. Claude marries Francis the same year.
	1507. Louis and Ferdinand agree at Savona to sell Pisa to Florence, which was done in 1509. Genoa is captured and united to France.
	1508. Louis secretly aids the Venetians against Maximilian (Feb.–June). Louis XII, Ferdinand the Catholic, and Maximilian unite in the League of Cambrai (Dec.), joined by Julius II (March 1809). 'The League of Cambrai was a great political crime.'
1509. Accession of Henry VIII. England enters definitely into European politics. Marriage of Henry to Catherine of Aragon.	**1509.** Defeat of Venice at Agnadello (or Vaila) (May 14). Quarrel between Julius II and Louis XII (Sept.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1511. Albert of Brandenburg is chosen Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.	**1510.** Venice and Julius II come to an agreement (Feb.), and Julius allies with the Swiss against France.
1512. Maximilian and the Swiss join the Holy League, and the Swiss invade Italy.	**1511.** Julius arranges the Holy League against France (Oct. 5). A Council hostile to the Pope meets at Pisa, and is transferred to Milan.
Diet at Cologne. The hereditary dominions of Maximilian and the Electors are formed into ten circles—Austria, Burgundy, Upper Saxony together with Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, Westphalia, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine.	**1512.** Accession of Selim I. Restoration of the Medici by Spanish arms (Sept.). Ferdinand of Spain conquers Navarre.
1513. At Mechlin a treaty is signed between Maximilian, Henry VIII, Ferdinand, and Leo X (April 5).	**1513.** Death of Julius II (Feb. 20), and election of Giovanni de' Medici—Leo X (March). Navarre incorporated with Spain.
Maximilian joins Henry VIII, and after the 'Battle of the Spurs' receives Terouenne.	**1514–6.** Selim I wars against the Persians.
1512–14. Movements of the peasantry on a large scale in the Black Forest and Würtemberg are suppressed.	**1516.** Death of Ferdinand of Spain (Jan. 23).
1515. Maximilian's granddaughter Mary is betrothed to Louis, the heir of Hungary and Bohemia, and Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand is betrothed to Anna, sister of Louis.	Selim I conquers Egypt.
1516. Death of Wladislaus of Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia (March); succeeded by his son Lewis (1516–1526).	**1517.** Charles arrives in Spain (Sept.).
Maximilian makes an expedition to Italy, but the Swiss would not support him, and his expedition is a failure.	Death of Ximenes (Nov.).
1517. Luther nails up his theses on the door of the church at Wittenberg.	
1519. Death of Maximilian (Jan.). His grandson, Charles of Spain, inherits Austria.	**1518.** The Barbary pirate states are founded.

CHARLES V, 1519–1556.

King of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia, 1516, and Emperor, 1519.
Married Isabella, daughter of Emanuel of Portugal.

CHARLES V AND HENRY VIII.



England.	France.
	1510. Synod of Tours. Louis makes an ecclesiastical attack on Julius II, and a Council is spoken of. Death of the Cardinal d'Amboise (May).
1511. Henry joins the Holy League (Oct.).	1511. Louis is opposed by the Holy League, consisting of the Papacy, Ferdinand of Venice, and Henry VIII. It was formed by Maximilian in 1512. Its object was to drive the French out of Italy.
	1512. Gaston de Foix drives back the army of the League and takes Brescia (Feb.). He defeats the Spaniards at Ravenna (April), but is himself killed. The French withdraw from Milan. Ferdinand of Spain overruns Navarre.
1512. In conjunction with Ferdinand of Spain, an expedition is made to the South of France, but it proves useless.	1513. French invasion of Milan, followed by their defeat by the Swiss at Novara and retirement to France (June), and by the Swiss attack on Dijon (Sept.). Peace made with Spain (April) and with the Papacy (Dec.).
1513. Henry VIII invades France and wins the battle of Terouenne (Aug. 16). The Scots are defeated at Flodden, and James IV killed (Sept.). Execution of Edmund De la Pole.	1514. Death of Anne of Brittany (Jan.). Marriage of Louis' daughter Claude with Francis of Angoulême (May). Truce with Maximilian and Ferdinand (April), and peace with Henry VIII. Marriage of Louis to Mary of England (Oct.).
1514. Peace is made with France by Wolsey, and followed by an alliance which marks an advance in England's position.	1515. Death of Louis (Jan.).
1515. Wolsey is made a Cardinal and becomes Lord Chancellor.	**FRANCIS I, 1515–1547.** Married (1) Claude, daughter of Louis XII (d. 1524). (2) Eleanor, widow of Emmanuel, King of Portugal. 1515. First war between Francis I and Charles V. Francis invades Italy, wins the battle of Marignano (Sept. 13), and conquers Milan. The power of the Swiss in North Italy is broken.
1518. Treaty of London with France (Oct.).	1516. Treaty of Bologna. Leo X cedes Parma. Francis makes a Concordat with the Pope (Aug.) :— (1) The Pragmatic Sanction of 1438 was abolished. (2) The king was to appoint to the ecclesiastical dignities. (3) The Annates were restored to the Papacy. Treaty of Noyon with Charles of Spain (Aug.) joined later by Maximilian. A treaty is also made with the Swiss at Freiburg. The perpetual Peace.
1519. Henry is a candidate for the Imperial throne.	1518. Birth of an heir to the French throne.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1519. Ulrich of Würtemberg is expelled from his dominions, and his territories are administered by the Hapsburgs.	1520. Invasion of Sweden by Christian II. Death of Sten Sture (Jan.). Accession of Suleiman I, the Magnificent, to the Turkish throne. The Blood Bath of Stockholm (Nov. 7) destroys the hold of Christian II of Denmark in Sweden. Risings in Spain.
1520. Charles visits England on his way from Spain to the Netherlands (May). Meeting between Charles and Henry at Gravelines and Calais, when a treaty is made (July). Ferdinand confirms the Charter of Wladislaus to Silesia.	
1521. Diet of Worms (Jan.), where Luther appears. The Edict of Worms declares Luther a heretic. It reconstituted the Imperial Chamber, and re-established the Council of Regency, which governed Germany during Charles' absence. Treaty between Charles and the Pope, (1) For the expulsion of the French from Milan and Genoa; (2) For the suppression of heresy. Conference at Calais, where Wolsey acts as arbitrator between Charles and Francis. A treaty is made with the Pope by which the French are to be expelled from Milan and Parma, and Piacenza given to the Papacy. Ferdinand of Austria marries Anne, sister of Lewis of Hungary, who (in Dec.) marries Mary, sister of Charles and Ferdinand.	1521. Leo X joins the Emperor against France (May). He dies (Dec.). Solyman conquers Belgrade. Civil war in Spain. The rebellion of the Communeros fails. Rising of the miners of Dalicarlia against Christian II.
1522. The Imperialists conquer the Milanese. Charles again visits England on his way to Spain, arriving there in July. The Zwickau prophets, by their violence, endanger the cause of the Reformation, and Luther declares against them. The Knights' War breaks out in Germany under Ulrich von Hutten and Franz von Sickingen; the latter attacks Trèves and is repulsed. Charles makes an alliance with England.	1522. Francesco Sforza, son of Ludovico, is restored to Milan. Adrian IV is elected Pope (Jan.). Suleiman takes Rhodes. Suppression of the rising of the Communes in Spain under Padilla.
1523. The knightly movements end with the capture of Landstuhl, Sickingen's castle, and his own death. Death of the Imperialist General Colonna (Dec.); a great blow to the Imperialists. Venice joins Charles V, and Adrian VI makes with him a defensive league against France.	1523. Death of Adrian VI (Sept.), and election of Giulio de' Medici as Clement VII (Nov.). Charles V compels the Castilian Cortes to grant supplies before presenting petitions for redress. Gustavus Vasa is proclaimed King of Sweden (June 15). Ibrahim Pacha is made Grand Vizir.
1524. The peasant revolt breaks out under Carlstadt and Münzer in Germany, principally in Swabia, Franconia on the Neckar, Bavaria, the Tyrol, Carinthia, Thuringia, Alsace, and Lorraine. The Diet at Nuremberg orders that the Edict of Worms shall be executed 'as far as possible,' and that a general council shall be summoned (April). The Imperialist invasion of Southern France fails.	1524. The Union of Calmar comes to an end, and Sweden becomes independent.

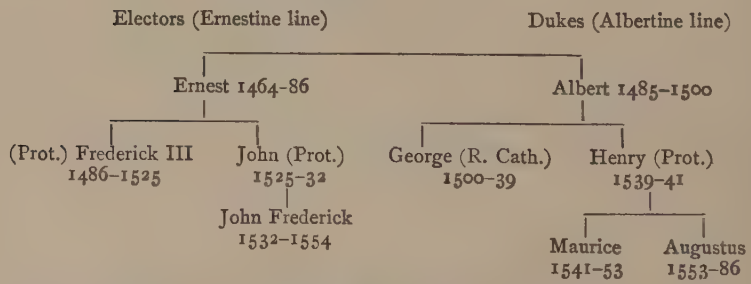
ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1520. Henry meets Charles V at Sandwich (May), Francis at the Field of the Cloth of Gold (June), and Charles at Gravelines (July).	**1520.** Meeting between Francis and Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold (May).
	The beginning of the Wars between France and Austria. [See Summary III, p. 366.]
1521. Wolsey presides at the conference at Calais (Aug.), but he fails to avert war. Execution of Buckingham. England joins the league of the Emperor and Pope (Nov.).	**1521.** Beginning of the long rivalry between France and the Hapsburgs. Conference at Calais between the French and Imperialists. The French overrun Navarre, taking Pampeluna, when Ignatius Loyola, wounded, was led to devote his life to religion. The French are driven out of Navarre before the end of the year. In August the French are opposed by a combined Imperial, Papal, and Swiss army, and lose Milan. Champagne is invaded. Another treaty is made with the Swiss, which leads to further interference in Switzerland.
1522. War is declared on France (May), and a treaty made with Charles V.	**1522.** The French are compelled to abandon Lombardy. War is declared against France by England. Francis makes an alliance with Scotland.
1523. The English expedition to France is a total failure. Parliament is summoned, and forces Wolsey to modify his demands.	**1523.** The Constable Charles of Bourbon leagues with Charles V and Henry VIII, and invites an invasion of France. The English, Spaniards, and Germans invade France in Picardy, Guienne, and Champagne, and Bourbon fled to Lombardy. The invasion fails, but France is completely isolated in Europe.
	1524. Second war. The French invade Lombardy, but are defeated on the Sesia, and the Chevalier Bayard is killed (April). The Imperialists now invade France, taking Aix in Provence, and besieging Marseilles (Aug.). The invaders then retire, and Francis follows them across the Alps with a large army and besieges Pavia.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1525. Death of Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony and the supporter of Luther. Suppression of the peasant revolt (May). Secularization of Prussia by Albert of Brandenburg. The Catholic electors form the League of Dessau (May). Charles V by his victory at Pavia becomes master of Italy.	**1525.** Suleiman prepares to invade Germany, and makes a seven years' truce with Sigismund of Hungary.
1526. Charles marries Isabella of Portugal (March). Bourbon takes Milan (July), and is joined by Freundsberg and Protestant troops (Feb. 1527). The League of Torgau is formed (March). Diet of Spires (June) issues a recess advising every member of the Empire to so conduct himself with regard to the Edict of Worms as he should answer for it towards God and his Imperial Majesty. The Emperor's quarrel with Clement prevented him from carrying out the Edict, and forced him to rely on the Reformers. The Archduke Ferdinand is elected King of Hungary (Dec.), as is John Zapolya.	**1526.** Pizarro conquers Peru. Suleiman wins a great victory at Mochacz, where Louis, King of Hungary, is killed (Aug. 28), and takes Buda (Sept. 10). The League of Cognac, or Clementine League, formed by the Pope, Venice, and Milan (May), (1) To compel Charles V to restore the French Princes kept as hostages in Spain. (2) To give Sforza an independent sovereignty of Milan.
1527. Sack of Rome by Bourbon's troops (May), Bourbon being killed in the attack. Consequent reconquest of Italy by Charles V. Charles and the Pope make a treaty (Nov.). Ferdinand of Austria is crowned King of Bohemia (Feb.), but is opposed in Hungary by Zapolya, whom he overthrows in August at Tokay.	Diet of Westerås in Sweden. Beginning of the Swedish Reformation.
1528. Zapolya makes a treaty with Suleiman (Feb. 24) and with France (Oct. 28).	**1527.** Expulsion of the Medici from Florence. The Diet of Westerås in Sweden carries out the Reformation there.
1529. Vienna is besieged by Suleiman (Sept. 21–Oct. 14), and the national sentiment in Germany is awakened by the siege. Treaty of Barcelona with the Pope (June). (1) Charles gives Milan to Sforza for his life, and agrees to re-establish the Medici at Florence, and to procure the restoration of certain towns to Clement, Ravenna, Cervia, Modena, and Reggio. (2) Clement to crown Charles, and to invest him with the kingdom of Naples. Alessandro de' Medici to marry Margaret, Charles' natural daughter. The second Diet of Spires (March) proposed to quash the Edict of 1526, and to return to the Edict of Worms. The minority, headed by John of Saxony, George of Brandenburg, and Philip of Hesse, protest, and the Reformers are now called Protestants. Civil war is averted by the attack of the Turks on Vienna.	**1528.** The French are expelled from Genoa, and the Republic restored and placed under the Emperor's protection. **1529.** Lutheranism is definitely established in Sweden by the Diet of Oerebro. Civil war in Switzerland between the Forest Cantons, Uri, Schwyz, Lucerne, and Unterwalden, and the rest.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1525. Wolsey's pacific plans are shattered by Pavia, but in August he succeeds in making a treaty with France. He fails to collect an amicable Loan and Benevolence.	**1525.** Francis sends a large force under Albany to conquer Naples (Jan.), and so weakens his army. Battle of Pavia (Feb.), total defeat of the French and capture of Francis (cf. battles of Poitiers, Agincourt, Sedan). The treaty between England and France (Aug.) was a severe blow to Charles V. Francis negotiates with Suleiman, and urges an attack on Germany.
1526. Peace is signed with Scotland (Jan.).	**1526.** Treaty of Madrid (Jan.) between Charles V and Francis I, the latter promising to yield the Duchy of Burgundy, to give up his claims on Naples, Milan, Asti, Genoa, Flanders, and Artois, and to furnish no assistance to Navarre or Guelderland. Both kings to unite to suppress heresy. After repudiating this treaty, Francis joined Venice and Henry VIII in the League of Cognac (May).
1527. Wolsey hopes that the close alliance with France (April) will form the basis of a universal peace. The case for a divorce is submitted to the Pope.	**1527.** Third war. Francis makes the Treaty of Amiens and a close alliance with Henry VIII (April). A French army enters Italy (July) under Lautrec, who takes Pavia and besieges Naples in vain (Aug.). Francis opens friendly relations with the Turks.
1528. Henry VIII makes a truce with Margaret, who governed the Netherlands (Jan.). Wolsey suppresses some small religious foundations.	**1528.** Francis receives from Suleiman important trading privileges for the French in Egypt. Lautrec besieges Naples. The French are totally defeated at Aversa (Aug. 28), and are forced to evacuate Naples and Genoa.
1529. The trial for Henry's divorce from Catherine begins (June). The Seven Years or Reformation Parliament meets. Fall of Wolsey and rise of Thomas Cromwell. Sir T. More becomes Chancellor. Henry is freed from his debts by Act of Parliament.	**1529.** Invasion of Lombardy by a French army under St. Pol ends in the defeat and capture of St. Pol at Landriano (June). Treaty of Cambrai (Aug. 3). (1) Francis renounces all claims in Italy, all suzerainty over Flanders and Artois, all protection to his Italian and German allies, and recognized Charles' right to the succession of Guelders on the death of its duke. (2) Francis is relieved from his obligation to restore the Duchy of Burgundy, and arranges to marry Eleanor of Portugal; the ransom of the French princes is reduced. (3) He gives up Tournay and pays two million gold crowns.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1530. Coronation of Charles at Bologna (Feb.). Diet of Augsburg (June), at which Charles was present. Having been crowned, and the Turks being driven back, he determined to crush heresy. Melancthon draws up the Confession of Augsburg. The teaching of Protestant doctrines is forbidden. The Imperial Chamber is reorganized (Nov.). League of Schmalkalden is formed (Dec.) by the Protestants for mutual defence.	The Forest Cantons were defeated, and the first Peace of Cappel ended the war. The Turks attack Vienna. Clement VII transfers Henry VIII's divorce suit to Rome.
1531. Ferdinand of Austria, now King of the Romans (Jan. 5), makes a truce with Zapolya (Jan. 31), but later in the year the Austrian forces besiege Zapolya in Buda. The League of Schmalkalden is completely organized (Dec.). Charles proposes to Francis united action against the Turks.	**1530.** Restoration of the Medici in Florence by Imperial arms (Aug. 12). The Knights Hospitallers are established in Malta.
1532. In consequence of the invasion of the Turks, Charles is compelled to agree to the Religious Peace of Nuremberg (July), by which no one was to be molested on account of religious opinions until a General Council had met. Death of the Elector of Saxony (Aug.), succeeded by his son, John Frederick. The Diet of Ratisbon publishes the Caroline Code, reforming the criminal jurisprudence of Germany.	**1531.** Renewal of war in Switzerland. Zwingli is slain, and the second Peace of Cappel ends the war. **1532.** Suleiman invades Hungary (June), fails before Güns (Aug.), and retires.

THE HOUSE OF SAXONY.



1533. Ferdinand makes a treaty with Solyman (June 22)—the first peace made between Austria and Turkey.	**1533.** By the treaty of June 22 with Ferdinand of Austria, Solyman receives the right to sanction any arrangement about Hungary.

England.	France.
1530. Death of Wolsey (Nov. 29).	1530. Francis marries Eleanor of Portugal.
1531. The Statute of Praemunire is revived.	1531. Francis makes an alliance with John Zapolya of Hungary.
1532. Appeals to Rome are restrained.	1532. Francis makes an alliance at Kloster-Severn with Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse to oppose the recognition of Ferdinand as King of the Romans (May). Francis and Henry VIII make a treaty at Boulogne (Oct.).
1533. Cranmer is made Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry marries Anne Boleyn (Jan.). Final rupture with the Pope.	1533. Francis has an interview with the Pope at Marseilles, and Prince Henry of Orleans marries Catherine de' Medici (Oct.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1534. Philip of Hesse, on behalf of Ulrich, now the Protestant Duke of Würtemberg, defeats the forces of Ferdinand at Laufen (May), and the Duke was, by the Peace of Cadan (June), restored to his territories. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, settle in Münster and damage the Protestant cause by their excesses.	**1534.** Suleiman attacks Charles V in the Mediterranean. Death of Clement VII (Sept.), succeeded by Paul III. The Turks are now supreme in both the Eastern and Western basins of the Mediterranean. Ignatius Loyola founds the Jesuit Order.
1535. Charles captures Tunis from Barbarossa (June), and on the death of Sforza occupies Milan. The Anabaptists are put down with great severity. Death of the Catholic Joachim I of Brandenburg. His younger son, John of Brandenburg-Neumark, adopts the Protestant religion; Joachim II the Elector remained a moderate Catholic till 1539. Charles takes possession of Milan.	**1535.** Death of Francesco Sforza (Oct.), leaving the Emperor his heir.
1536. Charles' natural daughter Margaret marries Alessandro de' Medici (June). Charles takes Tunis and invades Provence. After his disastrous retreat, Charles sailed from Genoa to Barcelona.	
1537. Ghent refused to pay an impost levied by Mary, Queen of Hungary, Regent of the Netherlands. Joachim II, Elector of Brandenburg, and the Duke of Liegnitz make an *Erbverbrüderung*, by which, if the Duke's line died out, the Duchies of Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau should go to the Electoral House, and, if the Electoral line failed, certain districts in Brandenburg were to go to the Duke of Liegnitz. **1538.** The Holy League of Nuremberg formed (June) by Catholic Princes, including Ferdinand, George Duke of Saxony, and others. Charles V and Ferdinand make a treaty with Zapolya, according to which, on the death of the last-named, Ferdinand will receive all Hungary.	**1537.** Death of Alessandro de' Medici. Cosmo de' Medici is placed at the head of affairs in Florence. The Turkish fleet fails to take Corfu, but attacks Italy. **1538.** Charles V excludes the nobles from the Castilian Cortes, which now consist of thirty-six deputies from eighteen towns. The war between Venice and the Porte continues.

England.	France.
1534. The payment of Annates to Rome is forbidden, and the authority of the Pope in England is abolished.	**1534.** Francis intrigues with the German Princes, and supports the restoration of the Duke of Würtemberg. He also is in close communication with Suleiman and Barbarossa, and acknowledges his close relations with the Turks. He raised seven legions of French infantry, each of 6,000 men. He intrigued with Sforza. Persecution of Protestants in France alienates for a time the German allies of Francis.
1535. Act of Supremacy. Henry assumes the title of Supreme Head of the Church of England. Execution of Fisher and More. England is in danger of an attack from Francis and Charles Henry is deposed by Paul III.	**1535.** Francis invades Savoy, makes a commercial treaty and an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey (Feb.), and receives important trading privileges for France. He persecutes the Lutherans in France. Cartier explores the St. Lawrence.
1536. Henry marries Jane Seymour. Beginning of the Pilgrimage of Grace in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire (Oct.). Suppression of the lesser monasteries. The Statute of Uses is passed.	**1536.** Fourth war. Francis hopes to get Milan for his third son. The French, having an understanding with the Turks, invade and conquer Savoy and Piedmont (Feb.). In July Charles invaded Provence, but the French devastated the country, and after besieging Marseilles the Imperialists make a disastrous retreat (Sept.). The death of the Dauphin Francis (Aug.) causes fresh negotiations to be made. James V of Scotland arrives in France.
1537. The Council of the North is created to put down the rebellion. Birth of Prince Edward.	**1537.** James V marries Madeleine, daughter of Francis (Jan. 1). Charles V summoned to appear before the *Parlement* of Paris to do homage for Flanders and Artois (Jan.). Francis arranges that Suleiman and Barbarossa should act in concert with him against Charles. The French invade Italy as far as Rivoli, but Paul III offers his mediation, and hostilities are suspended. The French troops fail in Picardy, but Piedmont is regained.
1538. An English Bible is placed in every church. Execution of Henry Pole and the Marquis of Exeter (Dec.).	**1538.** *Truce of Nice* (June 18) between Charles V and Francis I. (1) The Duke of Savoy lost all his territory (except Nice), as Francis and Charles kept their conquests. (2) The French recover Hesdin, yield with regard to Gelderland, and gain Mirandola. (3) The Swiss retain the Pays de Vaud, and Geneva remained free. Personal interview between Francis and Charles at Aigues Mortes after the truce was made (July), when probably measures hostile to the Protestants were concerted. James V of Scotland, on the death of Madeleine (July, 1537), marries Mary of Guise.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1539. Death of George, Duke of Saxony (Albertine line), who is succeeded by his Protestant brother, Henry, and death of Joachim I of Brandenburg, who is succeeded by the moderate Joachim II.	**1539.** Venice makes a truce with the Porte (March). The Pope sanctions the formation of the Jesuit Order.
1540. Charles, after passing through France, arrives at Ghent (Feb.), destroys the liberties of that town, and ruins its commercial prosperity. Charles invests his son Philip with the Milanese (Oct.). Death of Zapolya, leaving a son John Sigismund (July 21).	**1540.** The Order of the Jesuits is established. A treaty is concluded between Venice and Suleiman, the former losing several islands and other places (Nov.).
1541. Diet of Ratisbon (April), at which Charles was present, marks an attempt to bring about a compromise between the two religions. Charles, though convinced of the necessity of using force, was obliged to confirm the Treaty of Nuremberg, and to admit Protestants to the Imperial Chamber. Charles makes a disastrous expedition against Algiers, after which the French and Turkish fleets dominate the Mediterranean. Death of Henry, Duke of Saxony.	**1541.** Solyman invaded Hungary for the fourth time, and set up a Turkish government at Buda, which lasts till 1688. The Spaniards conquer Chili. Calvin becomes the civil and religious dictator of Geneva. Paul III deputes Contarini to try and effect a reconciliation with the Protestants at Ratisbon.
1542. Diet of Spires alarmed at the Turkish progress, and Joachim II of Brandenburg attacks the Turks. Maurice, Duke of Saxony since 1541, withdrew from the Schmalkaldic League. The League of Schmalkalden expels the Duke of Brunswick from his territories for not obeying the Diet of Ratisbon's decrees, and Protestantism is established in his lands.	**1542.** The Council of Trent is convoked, but does not meet till 1545. Paul III establishes the Inquisition in Rome on the Spanish model.
1543. Charles travels from Spain through Italy to Cleves, and compels the Duke to make abject submission, yielding Gelderland and Zutphen (Aug.). Hermann von Wied, Archbishop of Cologne, allows the introduction of Protestantism, and is deposed.	**1543.** Solyman again invades Hungary, and reduces more of the country, while Barbarossa ravaged the Italian coasts, threatened Rome, and wintered at Toulon.
1544. Diet of Spires is opened (Feb.). Charles declaims against the alliance between France and Turkey, and the Diet votes supplies against the French and the Turks. The decrees already in force in favour of the Protestants were continued. The King of Denmark renounced his alliance with France. Charles invades Champagne.	**1544.** Suleiman again entered Hungary, and took places there and in Croatia and Slavonia. Hungary is divided into twelve Sandjaks.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1539. Marriage of Henry to Anne of Cleves. Dissolution of all monasteries. The Act of the Six Articles is passed, a check to Cromwell's forward policy.	**1539.** By the Treaty of Toledo (Feb.) marriages are arranged between the houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg. Charles V arrives in France on his way to Flanders, and meets Francis at Loches, &c.
1540. Fall of Thomas Cromwell (July). Henry marries Katherine Howard, and the period of reaction continues.	**1540.** Massacre of the Vaudois in Provence. Entry of Francis and Charles V into Paris (Jan. 1).
1541. Execution of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury.	**1541.** Francis has an understanding with the Turks; makes an alliance with the Duke of Cleves, who claimed Gelderland, with the King of Denmark (Nov.), and with Sweden in July, 1542. Disgrace of Montmorency. Beginning of the fifth war between Francis and Charles V (July).
1542. Battle of Solway Moss (Nov.). Defeat of the Scots is followed by the death of James V (Dec.). Execution of Katherine Howard.	**1542.** Francis, with five armies, attacked Charles in the Netherlands, in Rousillon, and in Piedmont, but gained no signal success.
1543. Henry marries Katherine Parr: the reforming movement begins to revive. Henry allies with Charles V against Francis (Feb.).	**1543.** Francis advances into Luxemburg, is successful at Landrecies against Charles V, but is too late to save the Duke of Cleves. The combined French and Turkish forces capture Nice, though the citadel held out.
1544. Henry invades France and takes Boulogne, which is held till 1550. Hertford invades Scotland, and burns Edinburgh. The king is released from his debts by Act of Parliament.	**1544.** D'Enghien defeats the Imperialists and Swiss at Cerisola (April 14), and recovers Carignano. In April Barbarossa sailed from Toulon for Constantinople. Charles invades France through Champagne, takes St. Dizier, and threatens Paris, and Henry VIII besieged Boulogne. Peace of Crespy (Sept.) ended the war. (1) All conquests since the Truce of Nice to be given up. (2) Francis gave up all claims to Naples, Flanders, Artois, Gelderland, and Zutphen. (3) Charles promised his daughter Mary, or his niece, the second daughter of Ferdinand, as wife of the Duke of Orleans, their dowry to be the Netherlands and Franche Comté or Milan. (4) Charles gives up all claim to Burgundy and the Somme towns.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1545. The Diet of Worms is opened (March 24). Charles shows hostility to the Protestants. Ferdinand makes a truce with the Turks, and Charles is thus free from the attacks of Suleiman and Francis, and is able to turn his attention to Germany.	**1545.** Opening of the Council of Trent (Dec. 13). Paul III makes Piero Farnese Duke of Parma and Piacenza.
1546. Death of Martin Luther (Feb.). Beginning of the inevitable civil war. Diet of Ratisbon followed by the issue of the Ban of the Empire against the leaders of the League of Schmalkalden (July). Maurice of Saxony makes a secret treaty of alliance with Charles (June), and occupies the Saxon electorate (Dec.). The Spanish conquest of Germany begins.	**1546.** Death of Barbarossa.
1547. Battle of Mühlberg (April 24). The Elector of Saxony is taken prisoner and his electorate given to Maurice, Duke of Saxony. Philip of Hesse is treacherously made prisoner at Halle (June). The Duke of Brunswick is restored to his Duchy. Diet of Augsburg. Charles at the height of his power. The Imperial Chamber is reconstituted, a military treasury organised, the Netherlands formed into a circle, and a truce of five years is made with Suleiman (June 13). The Diet accepted the Interim, a system of faith drawn up by Charles' orders, and which made some concessions to the Protestants, but Maurice of Saxony protests against it.	**1547.** The Council is transferred from Trent to Bologna against Charles' wish. On the death of Piero Farnese, Gonzaga, Governor of Milan, takes Piacenza. Ivan the Proud takes the title of Tsar.
1549. Charles V remains in the Netherlands.	**1550.** Julius III is elected Pope (Feb.) on the death of Charles' enemy, Paul III, and is willing to resume the Council of Trent.
1551. Transylvania rises, on behalf of Ferdinand, against Sigismund and Isabella, the son and wife of Zapolya.	**1551.** Second Session of the Council of Trent (Jan.). The Turks fail in an attack on Malta.
1552. Maurice takes Augsburg, and nearly captured Charles V at Innsbruck. Charles made shortly afterwards the Treaty of Passau. (1) The Lutherans to have free exercise of their religion. (2) A Diet to meet to arrange a permanent settlement. (3) The Electors of Saxony and Hesse released. The Jesuits appear in Austria. Charles fails to retake Metz (Oct.–Jan. 1553). He is reconciled to Maurice.	**1552.** The Turks invade Hungary, win Szegedin, but fail before Erlau. Second Session of the Council of Trent comes to an end.
1553. Maurice defeats Albert of Brandenburg at Sievershausen, but is killed (July).	**1553.** The Turkish fleet ravages the Mediterranean. Suleiman makes peace with Persia.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1545. A Benevolence is exacted. The French land in the Isle of Wight.	**1545.** Death of the Duke of Orleans (Sept.). Francis exterminates the Vaudois (April), and seconds Charles V against the Protestants.
1546. Norfolk and Surrey are charged with high treason. Wolsey's Cardinal College is named Christ Church.	**1546.** By a treaty with France Henry VIII, on payment of 800,000 crowns, promises to give up Boulogne at the end of eight years. Further persecutions in France, and Stephen Dolet is burnt alive (Aug.).
1547. Execution of Surrey. Death of Henry VIII (Jan. 28). Accession of Edward VI. Battle of Pinkie (Sept. 10). Somerset defeats the Scots.	**1547.** Death of Francis (March 31). **HENRY II, 1547–1559.** Married Catherine de' Medici.
1548. Mary of Scots goes to France.	**1548.** Henry visits Turin, but is recalled owing to an insurrection in Guienne. Bordeaux is severely punished.
1549. The First Prayer Book of Edward I is ordered to be used by the Act of Uniformity (Jan.). Religious rising in the West, and social rising in the East. Fall of Somerset (Oct.).	
1550. Peace with France and Scotland. Boulogne is restored.	**1550.** Peace is made with England. France gains Boulogne.
	1551. Henry II begins warlike operations in Italy.
1552. Execution of Somerset. The Second Act of Uniformity enforces the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI.	**1552.** Brandenburg, Hesse, and Mecklenburg make the Treaty of Friedewalde (Jan.) with Henry. (1) Henry to aid the Princes against the Emperor. (2) Henry to rule Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Cambrai. Henry II takes Metz (April), and declares his alliance with the German Protestants. The French fleet acts in co-operation with that of the Corsair Dragut.
1553. Accession of Mary.	**1553.** On Charles' retirement from Metz (Jan.), Metz, Toul, and Verdun passed definitely into French hands. The French fleet acts with the Turkish fleet in the Mediterranean. Philibert Emmanuel becomes Duke of Savoy.
1554. Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt (Jan.) Lady Jane Grey is executed (Feb.). Marriage of Mary and Philip (July). England is reunited to Rome (Dec.).	**1554.** Henry II invades and devastates part of the Netherlands. The French and Turkish fleets gain successes in the Mediterranean.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1555. Religious peace of Augsburg. (1) Toleration to Lutherans confirmed. (2) Imperial Chamber to be composed equally of members of both religions. (3) Ecclesiastical reservation insisted on. Every prelate who became a Lutheran was to resign his office and all his patronage. (Lutherans protested.) Charles V resigns Italy and the Netherlands to Philip (Oct.).	**1555.** The Netherlands given to Philip of Spain. Paul IV becomes Pope. Turkish invasion. Death of Ignatius Loyola.
1556. Charles V resigns the crown of Spain to Philip and abdicates. Paul IV claims the disposal of the Empire.	**1556.** Philip II becomes King of Spain, the Netherlands, Milan, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and the Indies.
FERDINAND I, 1556–1564. Emperor and King of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, &c. Married Anne of Bohemia and Hungary.	
1556. Paul IV refuses to acknowledge Ferdinand's title to the Imperial throne. Ferdinand founded a College at Vienna for the Jesuits.	
	1557. Death of John III of Portugal, succeeded by Sebastian, his infant grandson, whose uncle, a Cardinal, governs and makes the Jesuits all-powerful. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany is formed by Cosmo de' Medici.
1558. Only one-tenth of the German population were Catholics—according to a Venetian ambassador.	**1558.** Death of Charles V (Sept. 21).
1559. Death of Isabella of Hungary. Her son, John Sigismund, demands the title of King of Hungary, and a war ensues, in which the Turks at times took part.	**1559.** Pius IV elected Pope. Philip II returns to Spain, and appoints his sister Margaret Regent of the Netherlands. After the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, Italy falls under Spanish influence.
1560. Pius IV acknowledges Ferdinand's title to the Imperial throne. Ferdinand invites the Protestants to attend the Council of Trent, but they refuse.	**1560.** Philip II marries Elizabeth of France.

England.

1555. Statutes against heretics are revived. Hooper, Ridley, Latimer, and others are burnt.

1557. Mary declares war against France. Rapid increase of discontent in England at the persecutions.

1558. Loss of Calais (Jan.). Deaths of Mary and Pole (Nov.). Accession of Elizabeth.

1559. Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy are passed. Parker becomes Archbishop of Canterbury (Sept.), 1559–1575. The ecclesiastical High Commission Court is established. Peace is made with France.

1560. An English army aids the Scots and besieges Leith. Death of Mary of Guise, Regent of Scotland (June). Treaty of Edinburgh (July) between England and Scotland:

(1) No French troops to be kept in Scotland.

(2) Elizabeth's title to England and Ireland recognized.

(3) During Mary's absence the government of Scotland to be vested in a council of twelve nobles.

France.

1556. Paul IV persuades Henry to renew the war against Spain, and Guise again invades Italy, but fails during 1557. Truce of Vaucelles with Charles V (Feb. 5).

1557. Battle of St. Quentin (Aug. 10). The French totally defeated by the Spanish troops under Philibert Emmanuel of Savoy, aided by the English. Rigorous persecutions in France.

1558. The Duke of Guise captures Calais (Jan.) and Thionville. The Dauphin Francis marries Mary, Queen of Scots (April). A French detachment is defeated by Egmont (July) at Gravelines.

1559. Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis (April 3).

(1) Savoy and Piedmont are restored to Emmanuel Philibert with the exception of five places.

(2) Mutual cession of French and Spanish conquests from each other.

(3) France to keep Calais for eight years.

(4) The French keep Saluzzo.

This peace marks the end of one epoch and the beginning of another. France has secured her independence, Spain and Germany are separated. For some years religious quarrels divide France, and the Reformation assumes a political character.

Death of Henry II (July 10).

FRANCIS II, 1559–1560.

Married Mary Stuart.

1559. The Guises seize the government, and refuse to call the States-General.

1560. The conspiracy of Amboise illustrated the general discontent. Edict of Romorantin secures liberty of conscience. The States-General were summoned, and a National Council called to discuss the religious questions.

The Guises plan the suppression of heresy and the destruction of the Bourbons.

The sudden death of Francis II (Dec.) disconcerts the plan of the Guises.

[*See Genealogy at end of the Book*, p. 370.

The Succession of the Later Valois.]

CHARLES IX, 1560–1574.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian II.

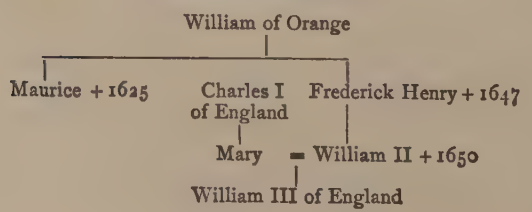
1560. Meeting of the States-General at Orleans (Dec.), where they demand toleration.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1562. Maximilian is elected King of the Romans, and crowned as Ferdinand's heir to Bohemia. Ferdinand, by means of his envoy Busbecq, makes a truce with Solyman for eight years (Aug.). (1) Solyman was not to oppose Zapolya's son. (2) Ferdinand to pay an annual sum to Solyman. Spain is not included in this Peace.	1561. The resistance of the Vaudois forces the Duke of Savoy to tolerate their religion. 1562. Third Session of the Council of Trent opened (Jan.).
1563. The right of the Elector of Brandenburg and his heirs male to the succession of Ducal Prussia is recognized by Sigismund, King of Poland.	1563. Council of Trent closed (Dec.).
1564. Death of Ferdinand (July 25), leaving to Maximilian Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, to Ferdinand the Tyrol and other provinces, to Charles Carinthia, Styria, Carniola.	1564. Death of Calvin. Granvella leaves the Netherlands.
	1565. Death of Pius IV (Dec.), succeeded by Pius V. Siege of Malta by the Turks, and the gallant and successful defence by La Valetta, the Grand Master (May–Sept.).
MAXIMILIAN II, 1564–1576. Married Mary, daughter of Charles V.	
1566. Death of Solyman (Sept. 6), who had advanced into Hungary and failed to take Szigeth. Maximilian makes a truce with the Turks (1567), which prevented him from joining Spain and the Venetians in the Lepanto campaign. Ban of the Empire published against the Duke of Saxe-Gotha for conspiring against the Elector of Saxony.	1566. Pius V chosen Pope. The Turks take Chios. Death of Solyman the Magnificent, succeeded by Selim II. The Compromise, a league against the Inquisition formed in the Netherlands.
1567. Augustus, Elector of Saxony, takes Gotha and punishes the conspirators.	1567. Arrival of Alva, and arrest of Egmont and Horn.
1568. The Dukedom of Prussia is made hereditary in the Hohenzollern family. Maximilian yields part of Hungary to Selim II. Maximilian's friendship with Philip II dates from this period, and the Catholic reaction definitely begins.	1568. Death of Don Carlos (July) and of Elizabeth of France (Oct.). William of Orange wins the battle of Heiligerlee—the beginning of the revolt of the Netherlands. The beginning of the revolt of the Moors of Spain.
	1569. Union of Lublin by Sigismund II :—the completion of a political union between the various portions of Poland.
1570. Maximilian agrees to a treaty with John Sigismund of Hungary.	1570. The Turkish attacks on Cyprus begin.

England.	France.
1561. Mary, Queen of Scots, returns to Scotland (Aug.).	**1561.** Edict of Orleans (Jan.) granting some reforms is published. Montmorenci, Guise, and St. André form a Triumvirate to govern the kingdom. The edict of July relaxes some of the laws against heresy. The Conference at Poissy (Sept.) aided the cause of Protestantism.
	The French Civil Wars, 1562–1598. [See Summary IV, p. 366.]
1562. The English occupy Havre (Oct.). Shan O'Neill's rebellion breaks out in Ireland.	**1562.** The edict of January formally recognized Protestantism and granted a wider toleration. The apostasy of Antony of Navarre and the Vassy massacre (March) alarm the Protestants and lead to Civil War. Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX come to the Louvre (April), and the Civil War begins. Battle of Dreux (Nov.) was indecisive. Death of St. André.
1563. The English are forced to evacuate Havre (July).	**1563.** The death of the Duke of Guise (Feb.) ends the First War, and the Peace of Amboise grants toleration to the reformed religion in certain places (March). War declared against England (July), and Havre captured. Charles IX is declared of age (Aug.).
1564. Outward conformity is insisted upon by Elizabeth.	**1564.** Treaty of Peace made with England (April). Death of Calvin.
1565. Marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Darnley (July).	**1565.** The Court makes a progress through many provinces, and in June Catherine has her famous interviews at Bayonne with Alva.
1566. Murder of Rizzio. Peace is made with France.	**1566.** An Assembly of Notables is held at Moulins to consider the state of the kingdom.
1567. Murder of Darnley (Feb.), and marriage of Mary to Bothwell. Mary yields to her foes at Carberry Hill.	**1567.** The conspiracy of Meaux—a Huguenot plot to carry off the King—leads to the Second Civil War. Condé and the Huguenots besiege Paris, and an indecisive battle is fought at St. Denis. Montmorency is wounded, and dies two days after the battle.
1568. Arrival of Mary in England, after her defeat at Langside.	**1568.** The Treaty of Longjumeau (March) ends the war, confirming the terms of the Treaty of Amboise. The Third Civil War breaks out.
	1569. The Huguenots are defeated at Jarnac (March), and Condé murdered. Coligny is defeated at Montcontour (Oct.).
1569. Failure of Norfolk's plot and of the rising of the northern earls. Rising of the Geraldines in Ireland.	**1570.** The Treaty of St. Germains (Aug.) ends the war, liberty of conscience and a general amnesty being allowed to the Huguenots, who received La Rochelle, Montauban, Cognac, and La Charité as places of refuge, and La Rochelle becomes the headquarters of the Huguenots. Marriage of Charles to Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian, takes place (Nov.).
1570. Bull of Pius V excommunicating Elizabeth.	

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1571. Death of John Sigismund. Maximilian gains all his possessions in Hungary, but Transylvania elects Stephen Bathori as Voyvode.	1571. Pius V organizes the Holy League of the Papacy, Spain, and Venice against the Turks (Sept.). Battle of Lepanto (Oct.). Defeat of the Turks. The Moorish revolt is put down. The Turks capture Cyprus from Venice.
	1572. Gregory XIII elected Pope (May). The 'beggars' take Brill. Beginning of the thirty years' war of liberation. William of Orange declared Stadtholder by Holland, Friesland, Zealand, and Utrecht.
1573–76. Catholicism is restored in the territories of the Abbot of Fulda.	1573. The first disputes take place between Turkey and Russia, and end in the defeat of the former by the latter. Alva leaves the Netherlands. The resistance of Alkmaar checks the Spanish successes.
1574. Maximilian sees Henry III in Vienna, on his way to France, and counsels a policy of toleration.	1574. Death of Selim II. Accession of Murad III. Requesens defeats Louis of Nassau at Mookden Heath. William of Orange raises the siege of Leyden.

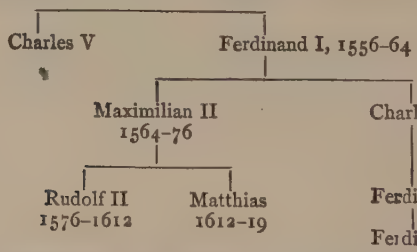
WILLIAM OF NASSAU, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.



England.	France.
1571. Discovery of the Ridolfi Plot. Parliament enforces subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. Diplomatic relations with Spain are broken off.	**1571.** Negotiations for the marriage of Anjou to Elizabeth of England.
1572. Elizabeth forms a defensive alliance with France, which was 'the corner-stone of her foreign policy '(April). Seminary priests begin to arrive from Douai.	**1572.** Marriage of Henry of Navarre to Margaret of Valois (Aug. 18). Massacre of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24) is followed by provincial massacres. But the policy of massacre proved a complete failure. The Protestants resist at La Rochelle.
1573. Elizabeth aids the Scottish Government, and secretly assists the rising of the Dutch.	**1573.** Siege of La Rochelle (Feb.). Death of L'Hôpital. The Duke of Anjou is elected King of Poland (May). End of the Fourth Religious War. Peace is made with the Huguenots by the edict of July. Liberty of conscience and amnesty are granted to the Huguenots, and liberty of worship in La Rochelle, Nismes, and Montauban.
1574. The Roman Catholics in England begin to be attacked by the government.	**1574.** Death of Charles IX (May 30). Catherine de' Medici governs France till the arrival from Poland of Henry III. Death of the Cardinal of Lorraine (Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1575. John Casimir, brother of the Elector Palatine, aids the Huguenots in France. Maximilian becomes a candidate for the Polish throne. In the Diet called to elect Maximilian's son King of the Romans the division between Lutherans and Calvinists becomes apparent.	1575. Stephen Bathori is elected King of Poland, and the Jesuits establish their influence in Poland.
1576. Maximilian confirms the title of Cosmo de' Medici as Grand Duke of Tuscany, and prepares to contest the crown of Poland with Stephen Bathori. He confirmed the truce with the Turks with Amurath III. Death of Maximilian II. Death of Frederick III, first Elector of the Simmern branch in the Palatinate, where he had (1557–76) introduced Calvinism. He is succeeded by his son Lewis VI.	1576. The death of Requesens (March), succeeded by Don John of Austria, is followed by the sack of Antwerp (Nov.). (The Spanish Fury.) The pacification of Ghent combines the northern and the southern provinces (Nov.).
RUDOLF II, 1576–1612.	1577. Don John agrees to the Perpetual Edict, but William of Orange refuses to publish it in Holland and Zealand. The States-General depose Don John, who wishes to invade England and marry Mary Queen of Scots.

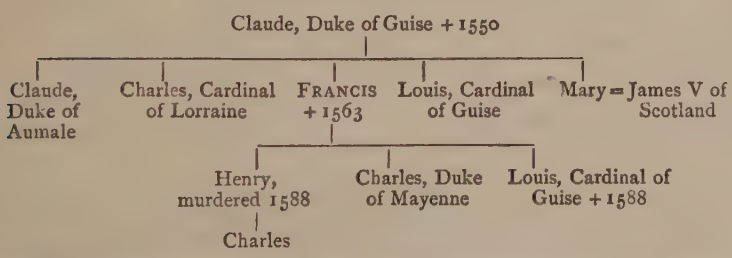
TABLE SHOWING THE HAPSBURG SUCCESSION.



1578. Protestantism is suppressed in Vienna, and the Catholic reaction is pushed on in South Germany	1578. The Netherlands make a treaty with Elizabeth. Don John wins the battle of Gemblours (Jan.), but dies in October, and is succeeded by Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma. Death of Sebastian of Portugal.

England.	France.
	HENRY III, 1574–1589.
	Married Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Vaudemont.
1575. Elizabeth declines the sovereignty of the Netherlands. Two Anabaptists are burnt, and Elizabeth continues to oppose the Protestant Dissenters.	**1575.** Henry is deposed by the Poles. The Fifth Religious War breaks out, the Politique party being very prominent and being joined by Alençon, Condé, and Henry of Navarre. A truce is made by the government for seven months.
1576. Grindal becomes Archbishop of Canterbury (1576–1583). More seminary priests from Douai arrive in England, and become a political danger. Wentworth is imprisoned for his conduct in the House of Commons.	**1576.** Peace of Monsieur (May). Exercise of the reformed religion is allowed throughout France, except in Paris. The States-General meet in December at Blois, and are strongly opposed to the Huguenots. Alençon (now the Duke of Anjou) joined the Court. The League is headed by the Duke of Guise.
1577. Drake begins his voyage round the world, and attacks the Spanish colonies and trade. Grindal refuses to suppress the 'Prophesyings,' and is sequestered from his See.	**1577.** Peace of Bergerac between Henry III and Henry of Navarre (Sept.). The Huguenots secure very important concessions, and the religious struggle seemed likely to be ended.

THE HOUSE OF GUISE.


Claude, Duke of Guise + 1550
Claude, Duke of Aumale
Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine
FRANCIS + 1563
Louis, Cardinal of Guise
Mary = James V of Scotland
Henry, murdered 1588
Charles, Duke of Mayenne
Louis, Cardinal of Guise + 1588
Charles

1578. Diplomatic relations with Spain are renewed with the arrival of Mendoza in England.	**1578.** The Duke of Anjou remains in the Netherlands. Henry of Guise allies with Philip II of Spain.

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
1579. Death of Albert of Bavaria, who since 1550 had opposed Protestantism in Bavaria, which now became the centre of the Catholic reaction. He is succeeded by Duke William, who was a strong supporter of the Jesuits (1579–97).	1579. The seven northern provinces form the Union of Utrecht,—the foundation of the Dutch Republic,—and separate from the southern provinces.
1580. Death of Lewis VI, Elector Palatine, a Lutheran, who failed to reconcile Lutheranism and Calvinism. Under his successor, Frederick IV, Calvinism became firmly established in the Palatinate.	1580. The Duke of Anjou is elected Stadtholder. Death of Don Henry of Portugal, followed by the invasion of the country by the Duke of Alva. Charles Emanuel I becomes Duke of Savoy. The conquest of Portugal is completed by Philip II.
1581. An ordinance is promulgated against Protestants in Bohemia. It remains a dead letter till 1602.	1581. The seven northern provinces depose Philip and declare their independence.
1582. Contests arise in the Diet over the rights of (1) The Bishopric of Magdeburg, held by the Protestant Joachim Frederick of Brandenburg; and (2) Aachen, now governed by Protestants.	1582. The Gregorian Calendar is instituted.
1583. Gebhard (of Waldburg-Truchsess), Archbishop of Cologne, marries Agnes of Mansfeld, and attempts to retain his see (Feb.). Being a Calvinist, he is not supported by the Lutherans, and is deposed by Gregory XIII (April), who elects Ernest of Bavaria.	1583. The French sack Antwerp (Jan.). Anjou leaves the Netherlands (June). William accepts the sovereignty of Holland and Zealand.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1579. Englishmen obtain leave to trade freely in the dominions of the Ottoman Empire. The Duke of Anjou visits Elizabeth (Aug.), and a treaty of marriage is signed. Spanish troops arrive in Ireland, and Philip II incites a Catholic reaction in Scotland.	**1579.** The *Ordonnance* of Blois is issued.
1580. The arrival of Parsons and Campion in England is the beginning of a definite attack by the seminary priests on England's religion.	**1580.** Henry of Navarre besieges and takes Cahors, and is then defeated. Peace of Fleix.
1581. The marriage scheme with Anjou is broken off.	**1581.** A French army under Anjou enters Cambrai (Aug.), driving back Parma.
1582. The Raid of Ruthven (Aug.). The English party in Scotland get possession of James VI, and Morton's death is avenged. Execution of Campion for high treason.	

HENRY IV AND HIS UNCLES.

Charles, Duke of Vendôme

Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre = Henry IV	Antony, Duke of Vendôme + 1562	Charles, Cardinal of Bourbon + 1590	Louis, Prince of Condé

1583. The Irish rebellion is suppressed, and Munster is parcelled out among English settlers. Discovery of Throgmorton's plot (Dec.). Whitgift becomes Archbishop of Canterbury, and reorganizes the High Commission Court.	**1583.** Anjou returns from the Netherlands (June).

GERMANY.	EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE.
	1584. Murder of William of Orange (July). He is succeeded by his son Maurice as Stadtholder. Death of Ivan the Terrible, and beginning of a period of anarchy in Russia.
	1585. Parma captures Antwerp (Aug.). Leicester is chosen Governor-General. Sixtus V succeeds Gregory XIII as Pope. Maurice of Nassau becomes Stadtholder of the United Provinces.
1586. Christian I, the tolerant Duke of Saxony, at the instigation of his Chancellor Krell, is opposed by his Lutheran subjects in his endeavours to secure toleration for the Calvinists.	**1586.** Death of Stephen Bathori, King of Poland (Dec.). Election of Sigismund III, son of John, King of Sweden (1587–1632). Conclusion of the Golden League between the ancient cantons, together with Freiburg and Solothurn. Alliance of the Swiss cantons with Spain.
	1587. Sixtus V proclaims a new crusade against Elizabeth of England, and issues a Bull.
1588. Maximilian, Rudolf's brother, who had become a candidate for the Polish crown, is defeated in Silesia by the Polish Grand-Chancellor, and shortly after taken prisoner. Rudolph is forced to ransom Maximilian, and cede to the Poles the County of Zips.	**1588.** The defeat of the Spanish Armada marks the beginning of the decline of Spain. Accession of Christian IV of Denmark.
1589. Gebhard retires to Strassburg and gives up the struggle with the Pope.	

England.	France.
1584. The discovery of Throgmorton's plot is followed by the expulsion of Mendoza. Raleigh fails to found a settlement in Virginia. An association is formed to protect Elizabeth.	**1584.** Death of the Duke of Anjou (June). The League is revived and reorganized under Henry of Guise, Charles, Duke of Mayenne, and the Cardinal of Guise. The Treaty of Joinville is made by the League with Spain.
1585. Elizabeth loses her French alliance, and decides to aid the Dutch. Drake plunders Vigo, and attacks St. Domingo and Carthagena.	**1585.** The League issues a manifesto (March) declaring Henry of Navarre incapable of inheriting the throne. Henry III makes the Treaty of Nemours (July) with the Guises, yielding much of his own authority, and agreeing to attack Protestantism. Outbreak of the war of the Three Henries (Henry III, Henry of Guise, and Henry of Navarre). Henry of Navarre is excommunicated by Sixtus V.
1586. Leicester and an English force aid the Dutch, and Leicester is made Stadtholder. Sir Philip Sidney is killed at the battle of Zutphen. The Babington conspiracy is discovered and Mary Queen of Scots is tried (Oct.).	**1586.** Catherine de' Medici has an interview with Henry of Navarre at Cognac.
1587. Elizabeth attempts to secure the Turkish alliance against Spain. The Marprelate tracts are issued. Drake enters Cadiz harbour and destroys Spanish shipping. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.	**1587.** War of the Three Henries. Henry of Navarre wins the battle of Coutras. Guise defeats the German troops at Vimori and Auneau. Henry III forbids Guise to enter Paris.
1588. Failure of the Spanish Armada (Aug.). Death of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.	**1588.** Insurrection in Paris in favour of Guise. Henry III escapes from the Louvre. Meeting of the States-General at Blois (Oct.), when the League express a wish to give the crown to the Duke of Guise. Murder of the Duke of Guise at Blois (Dec. 23), and of the Cardinal of Guise (Dec. 24). Mayenne heads the League, and Paris revolts.
	1589. Death of Catherine de' Medici (Jan. 5). Mayenne becomes Lieutenant-General of France. Henry III unites at Tours his forces with those of Henry of Navarre, and besieges Paris. Henry III is assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clement (Aug. 3), and the Valois line becomes extinct.
	THE BOURBON KINGS.
	HENRY IV, 1589–1610.
	Married (1) Margaret, daughter of Henry II. (2) Mary, daughter of Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany.
1589. An expedition is fitted out by Drake and Norris against Spain.	**1589.** Henry repulses an attack made by Mayenne on his camp at Arques (Sept.) and advances to Paris (Nov.). Differences arise between Mayenne and 'the Sixteen of Paris.'

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	1590. Death of Sixtus V (Aug.). Urban VII, who died twelve days after his election, is succeeded by Gregory XIV (Dec.), who supports the League in France.
1591. The Archduke Ferdinand (twelve years old) succeeds to the Archduchy of Styria on the death of the Archduke Charles (1564–90). Christian II of Saxony succeeds Christian I. Calvinism is put down in Saxony, and Krell executed.	**1591.** Death of Dmetri, son of Ivan the Cruel (May 15). Death of Gregory XIV (Oct.). Philip II destroys in great measure the Aragonese liberties at Tarragona. Succession of Maurice of Orange.
1592. The Archduke Ernest becomes Governor of the Netherlands, and Matthias is sent to govern Hungary in his place.	**1592.** Election of Clement VIII (Jan.). Death of the Duke of Parma (Dec.). Suppression of Aragonese liberties by Philip II.
1593. War breaks out between the Emperor and Turkey. The Imperialists win a victory in November.	**1593.** Van Diemen founds the colonial empire of the Dutch.
1594. No striking success is gained by either side in the Turkish war.	
1595. The campaign proves disastrous to the Turks. Death of Archduke Ernest.	**1595.** Philip appoints Archduke Albert Governor of the Netherlands.
1596. Mahomet III leads his troops and defeats the Imperialists at the battle of Keresztes (Oct.). Ferdinand of Styria definitely begins to rule, and religious persecution is started in Styria.	**1596.** Death of Amurath III, who is succeeded by Mahomet III.
1597. Maximilian becomes Duke of Bavaria (1597–1651).	
1598. The Imperialists gain some considerable successes against the Turks, who are now anxious to make peace, though the war dragged on for six years more. An arrangement, the 'Gera bond,' is made by the Hohenzollerns, by which the younger branch should have Culmbach, but that, if either branch failed, the other would take the Electorship and Margraviate until they should be divided again for the benefit of the younger branches. Under Joachim Frederick (1598–1608) Calvinism is in the ascendant in Brandenburg.	**1598.** Death of Philip II, who had resigned the Netherlands to his daughter and the Archduke Albert. He is succeeded by Philip III. Death of Feodore, last surviving son of Ivan the Cruel. Boris becomes Tsar.

England.	France.
1590. Death of Walsingham.	**1590.** Battle of Ivry (March). Henry defeats Mayenne and invests Paris. Death of the Cardinal of Bourbon (May). The advance of the Duke of Parma compels him to raise the siege (Sept.).
1591. English forces aid Henry IV.	**1591.** Henry continues the war round Paris, and takes St. Denis and Chartres. He receives German reinforcements, while Mayenne is aided by Spanish and Italian troops. Henry besieges Rouen. Navarre and the Counties of Foix and Albret are annexed to France.
1592. Essex takes another English army to aid Henry IV. Establishment of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland.	**1592.** The Duke of Parma relieves Rouen (April), and returns to the Netherlands. The reaction in France against the League increases. Perigord and Bearn are annexed to France, while the divisions among the Leaguers ruin their cause.
1593. An Act passed that all who would not attend church were to be banished the country. This Act is aimed at both Roman Catholics and Puritans.	**1593.** Henry IV formally adopts the Catholic religion (July), and many towns and nobles submit to him.
1595. Sir John Norris goes to Ireland to subdue Tyrone, who is supported by Philip II.	**1594.** Henry enters Paris (March), and its submission was followed gradually by that of the whole country, and by extinction of the League. Expulsion of the Jesuits from France.
1596. An expedition sails against Spain under Essex. It attacks Cadiz and inflicts great loss on Spain. Drake sails to the West Indies.	**1595.** War is declared against Spain (Jan.). Clement VIII absolves Henry and recognizes him as king. Assembly of the Notables at Rouen.
1597. Failure of an expedition made by Raleigh and Essex against Spain.	**1596.** Henry and Mayenne make a treaty, and the League comes to an end (Jan.), though the Duke d'Epernon in Provence and the Duke of Mercœur in Brittany continue their resistance. Marseilles submitted, and d'Epernon made terms with Henry. Capture of Calais by the Spaniards (April).
1598. Death of Sir John Norris. Tyrone defeats the English in Ireland. Death of Burleigh.	**1597.** War in Brittany, where Henry is victorious. But the Archduke Albert takes Amiens (March), which however Henry recovered (Sept.). Sully becomes Superintendent of the Finances.
	1598. The reduction of Brittany is followed by a treaty with Mercœur (March). The Edict of Nantes is published (April). (1) The Huguenots obtain liberty of conscience and the right to the exercise of their religion in all places where it had been celebrated during the two preceding years. (2) The Huguenots are also admitted to all schools and colleges, and they are to be admitted to all offices. (3) They were to renounce all negotiations and alliances with foreign powers, and to dissolve their provincial assemblies. The Peace of Vervins (May) ends the war with Spain, which power restores all its conquests except the citadel of Cambrai.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	1599. Philip III marries Margaret of Austria.
	1601–4. Siege of Ostend by the Spaniards. They fail to take it. The false Dmitri appears in Russia.
1602. Rudolf, at the instigation of the Jesuits, begins to persecute the Protestants in Bohemia and Hungary.	
1603. Transylvania revolts against Rudolf.	**1603.** Death of Mohammed III and accession of Achmet I (Dec.).
	1604. Defeat of the false Dmetri by Boris in a great battle (Jan. 21). The Dutch take the Moluccas. Ostend, after a three years' siege, taken by the Spaniards (Sept. 25). War between Sweden and Poland.
1605. Stephen Bocskai is proclaimed ruler of Hungary and Transylvania.	**1605.** Election of Paul V. Death of Boris, Tsar of Russia (April). Till 1613, the accession of Michael Romanov, Russia is a prey to disorder.
1606. Treaty by Archduke Matthias with Stephen Bocskai, Voyvode of Transylvania (June), and toleration is granted to Lutherans and Calvinists (1608). Meeting of the Archdukes of the House of Hapsburg. Matthias is acknowledged as head of the House, and Rudolf is forced to resign all his dominions except Bohemia and the Catholic Tyrol to Matthias. (This agreement was carried out in June, 1608.) Peace of Sitvatorok with the Turks (Nov.).	**1606–7.** Quarrel between Venice and Paul V.
1607. Donauwörth is occupied by Maximilian of Bavaria, by order of the Emperor's council (Dec.).	**1608.** Gabriel Bathori becomes ruler of Transylvania, succeeding Bocskai.
1608. At the Diet there was great indignation at the occupation of Donauwörth. The Protestant Union was formed under the leadership of Christian of Anhalt, and the Catholic League under that of Maximilian of Bavaria. Sigismund (1608–19) succeeds Joachim Frederick in Brandenburg, and Calvinism is established.	**1609.** Peace is made between Spain and Holland, which implied the independence of the Seven United Provinces (April). The Poles invade Russia.
1609. Death of William Duke of Cleves, who held Jülich and other lands. The Elector of Brandenburg and the son of the Duke of Neuburg claim the succession. Rudolf is forced to grant Bohemia a Royal Charter allowing freedom of conscience (July).	**1609–10.** Expulsion of the Moors from Spain. The Jesuits establish themselves in Paraguay.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1599. Essex lands in Ireland, but his expedition is a failure, and on his return he is imprisoned.	1599. Henry divorces Margaret of Valois (Feb.). Death of Gabrielle d'Estrées (April).
1600. The East India Company receives its charter. Essex intrigues with James VI.	1600. Henry marries Marie de' Medici (Dec.). War breaks out with Savoy, and Henry invades that country.
1601. The Parliament compels Elizabeth to give up monopolies. 6,000 Spaniards land at Kinsale to aid the Irish, but Mountjoy completely conquers the country. Insurrection, and death of Essex.	1601. Treaty of Lyons with Savoy. France gains Bresse and Bugey, Valromey and Gex. Ostend is besieged by Albert of Austria. 1602. Execution of Marshal Biron (July). The Duke of Savoy makes a fruitless attempt on Geneva (Dec.).
1603. Death of Elizabeth (April 3). Accession of James I.	1603. Henry recalls the Jesuits in spite of the opposition of the *Parlement* of Paris. He allies with Venice, and makes overtures to the Grisons. De Monts obtains a grant of Acadie.
1604. The Hampton Court Conference. Bancroft becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. The First Parliament meets and sits till 1611. England makes peace with Spain.	1604. Plots by the House of Entragues and the Count of Auvergne against Henry IV. Reforms are carried out in judicature and finance. De Monts, Champlain, and others land in Canada, and a settlement is made.
1605. The Gunpowder Plot is discovered (Nov. 5).	1605. Rebellion of the Count of Auvergne. The Duke de Bouillon is discovered, and Henry marches through the South of France.
1607. A Bill for the Union of England and Scotland is rejected by the Commons. English settlements are made in America.	1606. Henry occupies Sedan, Bouillon's capital. 1607. The first attempt to colonize Canada fails, and Champlain returns to France.
1608. Disturbances in Ulster result in that province escheating to the Crown.	1608. Champlain founds Quebec.
1609. The Charter of the East India Company is renewed for an unlimited period.	1609. Henry prepares to oppose the Hapsburgs in the Rhine-land.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1610. Frederick V becomes Elector Palatine on the death of his father. The Archduke Leopold seizes Jülich (Feb.), but is driven out by a combined English, Dutch, and German force, which occupied the town. The mercenaries of the Archduke Leopold devastate Upper Austria (Dec.), and then proceed to Prague.	**1610.** Quarrels between the Dutch and English in India begin
1611. The Emperor Rudolf is deposed and the Bohemian crown transferred to Matthias (May). John George of Saxony succeeds his brother as Elector, and becomes the head of the Lutheran party.	**1611.** Charles IX of Sweden declares war against Denmark and dies (Oct.). Gustavus Adolphus becomes King of Sweden on Dec. 27, with Axel Oxenstiern the Chancellor as his principal adviser.
1612. Death of Rudolf (Jan. 20). The Protestant Union makes a treaty with Frederick V, the Elector Palatine.	**1613.** Michael Romanov, the ancestor of the later Tsars, elected. Treaty of Knärod (Jan. 19) ends the war between Sweden and Denmark. Sweden gains Kalmar, and Denmark keeps Elfsborg for six years till a million dollars is paid for its redemption.
MATTHIAS, 1612–1619. Married Anne, daughter of the Count of the Tyrol.	**1614.** War between Spain and Savoy begins.
1613. The Diet—the last one before the Thirty Years' War—refuses to aid Matthias against the Turks. Wolfgang, son of the Palsgrave of Neuburg, marries the daughter of Maximilian of Bavaria (Nov.). Bethlen-Gabor establishes himself in Transylvania (1613–15), and reigns till 1629. The Protestant Union allies with the United Provinces.	**1615.** Don Philip, Infant of Spain, marries Elizabeth of France (Nov.).
1614. Spanish troops are sent by the Archduke Albert, Governor of the Netherlands, to check religious disturbances at Aix-la-Chapelle and Mülheim. The Convention of Xanten (renewed in 1630) between Brandenburg and Neuburg concludes for a time the Cleves-Jülich dispute.	**1617.** Peace of Stolbova (Feb. 27) is made between Sweden and Russia. Sweden gains Ingria and Karelia, which included fortresses which were the keys of Finland and Livonia. Ferdinand of Austria cedes Alsace and Finale to Spain. War between Poland and Sweden begins, and that between Spain and Savoy ends.
1615. War between Austria and Venice, which is leagued with Savoy. The Emperor concludes a treaty with the Turks.	
1616. The Archduke Maximilian of the Tyrol and Albert renounce their claims to the Empire in favour of Ferdinand of Styria.	
1617. The Bohemian Estates recognize Ferdinand of Styria, cousin of the Emperor Matthias, as heir to the Bohemian throne. War of Ferdinand against Venice, which is ended through French mediation Denmark founds the fortress of Glückstadt.	

England.

1610. Abbot becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.

1611. Parliament is dissolved (Feb. 9).

Ulster is colonized by English and Scottish settlers.

1612. Death of Salisbury (May 24).

James begins negotiations for the Spanish match.

Death of Prince Henry (Nov. 5).

1613. Elizabeth, daughter of James I, marries Frederick, Count Palatine (Feb. 14).

1614. The Second Parliament meets, but is quickly dissolved (April–June).

Money is raised by a Benevolence.

1615. Death of Arabella Stuart (Sept. 27).

1616. Raleigh is released from prison to seek gold in Guiana (Mar.).

Coke is suspended, and the troubles which culminate in the Civil War begin (Nov.).

1617. Negotiations for the Spanish match are definitely opened.

The king attempts to establish Episcopacy in Scotland on a firm basis.

France.

1610. Henry allies with the Protestant Union, and is supported by Holland and England, and he and Sully form a scheme for the reconstitution of Europe. His murder by Ravaillac (May) put an end to the extensive projects formed against the Hapsburgs.

LOUIS XIII, 1610–1643.

Married Anne of Austria, Infanta of Spain.

1610. The Queen-mother, Marie de' Medici, becomes Regent, and is influenced by Concini, now a marshal of France, and his wife, Leonora Dori (La Galigaï). The former secures the governments of Peronne, Roye, Montdidier, and Amiens, the Lieutenant-Generalship of Picardy, and the Marquisate of Ancre.

1611. Sully definitely retires; dies 1641.

1612. Marriages arranged with the Spanish Hapsburgs. Louis to marry the Infanta, and the King of Spain's son to marry Louis' sister.

1614. First Civil War headed by Condé. Peace signed at St. Ménehould, the king promising to call the Estates-General together (Aug.). Meeting of the Estates-General (Oct.). They do not again meet till 1789.

1615. Second Civil War. Condé and the princes united with the Huguenots. The Government was too weak to fight, and made the Treaty of Loudun.

Marriage of Louis and Anne of Austria (Oct.). Thus a new foreign policy is adopted:—Union with the House of Hapsburg and non-interference with the Catholic schemes in Germany.

1616. Concini (Marquis d'Ancre) and the Queen-mother, Marie de' Medici, arrest Condé, who, released by Luynes in 1620, aids him against the rising of the nobles.

Richelieu made Secretary of State for War.

The king and Luynes form a plot for the overthrow of Concini.

1617. Concini is killed (April), the Queen-mother retires to Blois, Richelieu leaves the Royal Council, and Luynes, the king's favourite, takes the government (1617–1621), and Villeroy and Jeannin return to office.

GERMANY.

The Thirty Years' War, 1618–1648.

[See Summary V, p. 366.]

1618. Revolution in Bohemia (May). Martinitz and Slawata, the regents, thrown out of a window. On the death of Albert II, Duke of Prussia, without heirs, his dominions pass to the Electorate of Brandenburg. Ferdinand of Styria is elected King of Hungary. Beginning of the Thirty Years' War.

1619. Death of Matthias (March 20).

FERDINAND II, 1619–1637.

Married Mary Anne, daughter of William II of Bavaria.

The Bohemians depose Ferdinand (August), and elect Frederick of the Palatinate, who is crowned in October. Revolution in Holland and death of Barneveldt. Death of John Sigismund of Brandenburg, succeeded by George William. Vienna is besieged by Bethlen-Gabor.

1620. The agreement of Mülhausen between the League and the Union. The League promised to make no attempt 'to recover by force the lands of the Protestant administrators, or the secularized lands of the northern territories, so long as the holders continued to act as loyal subjects' (March).

Battle of the White Hill (Nov. 8), and the overthrow of Frederick's cause in Bohemia. The Upper Palatinate with the Electoral title is handed over secretly by Ferdinand to Maximilian of Bavaria.

[The Upper Palatinate lay, with Amberg as its capital, north of Bavaria between the Danube and the upper waters of the Maine; the Lower Palatinate was situated on the Middle Rhine at its confluence with the Neckar.]

1621. The Protestant Union is dissolved (April).

EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.

1618. Lerma, being opposed to union with the Austrian Hapsburgs for an active and religious policy, retires (Oct.).

Sweden and Poland make a two years' armistice, afterwards prolonged to July, 1621.

Poland makes a truce for fourteen years with Turkey.

1619. Bethlen-Gabor takes Pressburg. The Remonstrants are expelled from Holland.

The Synod of Dort meets.

1620. Philip III decides to aid Austria, and Spanish troops enter the Palatinate.

Gustavus Adolphus marries Marie Eleanor, daughter of John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg.

The Turks defeat the Poles at Jassy (Sept. 20).

1621. Philip IV succeeds Philip III as King of Spain (March), and his reign is a long series of misfortunes. He makes Zuniga, the chief advocate of an aggressive policy, first Minister.

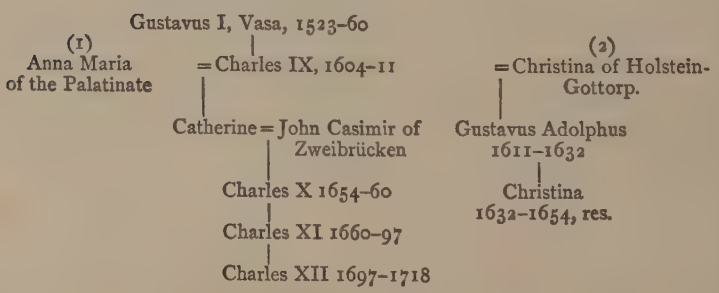
Gregory XV (1621–23) supports Spain.

Renewal of war with Holland on expiration of truce of 1609 (April), and renewal of war between Poland and Sweden, Gustavus being successful.

England.	France.
1618. The Five Articles of Perth are enacted, which introduce English ceremonies into the Scottish Church (Aug. 27). Execution of Raleigh (Oct. 29).	
1619. James refuses to aid Frederick, Count Palatine.	1619. The Queen-mother leaves Blois, but the Treaty of Angoulême ends the quarrel, which almost led to civil war, between Marie de' Medici and her son's Government.
1620. The first Puritan settlers land at Plymouth in America. English volunteers support the Elector Palatine.	1620. Rising of the nobles (Mayenne, Longueville, Vendôme) against the Government. The success of the royal troops is followed by the Treaty of Angers. Rising of the Huguenots in consequence of the re-establishment of Catholicism in Béarn by Luynes as a concession to the ultra-Catholic party, headed by the Jesuit Arnoux, the king's Confessor. Béarn is united to the Crown of France.
1621. Digby's mission to Vienna. James' Third Parliament meets (Jan. 30). Impeachment of Bacon and Mompesson.	1621. Assembly of La Rochelle, under Rohan and Soubise (Feb.), aims at establishing in France an *imperium in imperio*. The royal campaign is only partially successful. Spanish projects on the Valteline checked. Death of Luynes, after failing to take Montauban. Condé and Marie de' Medici dispute for the direction of affairs, and eventually La Vieuville, Superintendent of Finance, who represented the views of Marie de' Medici, governs for three years. On Condé's departure for Italy Richelieu re-enters the Royal Council.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1622. Peace is made between the Emperor and Bethlen-Gabor (Jan. 7). Tilly is checked at Wiesbach, but totally defeats Baden at the battle of Wimpfen (May), and, later, Christian of Brunswick at the battle of Höchst.	**1622.** Sigismund of Poland makes an armistice with Sweden (June), prolonged till June, 1625.
1623. The Palatinate is lost to Frederick, who with John George of Jägerndorf is put to the ban of the Empire, his electoral dignity being given to Maximilian of Bavaria, with the consent of the Electoral College. The Emperor confiscates Jägerndorf, belonging to John George of Brandenburg. Tilly defeats Christian of Brunswick at the battle of Stadtlohn (Aug.).	**1623.** Alliance between Venice and Savoy to wrest the Valteline from Austria (Feb.). Massacre of English traders at Amboyna by the Dutch. The Pontifical troops occupy the Valteline (May). Urban VIII becomes Pope (July).
1624. The Hapsburgs occupy every strong position in Germany	**1624.** Gustavus makes proposals to England with reference to his intervention in the Thirty Years' War. Mansfeld's expedition cannot help Breda, and ends in failure.

PEDIGREE OF THE HOUSE OF VASA.



1625. The Princes of Lower Saxony raise an army for Christian IV (Jan.), who is elected chief of the circle of Lower Saxony (May). Tilly enters Lower Saxony, and the Danish war begins (July). Wallenstein enters the dioceses of Halberstadt and Magdeburg.	**1625.** Gustavus has a successful campaign against Poland, and takes all the strong places in Kurland. Breda taken by Spinola (June).

England.	France.
1622. Parliament is dissolved (Jan. 6)—the greatest blunder of James I's reign.	**1622.** The royal troops are successful against the Huguenots. Richelieu becomes a cardinal (Sept. 5). The Huguenots are compelled to make the Treaty of Montpellier (Oct. 19) with the Government: (1) The Edict of Nantes is confirmed. (2) Two towns of security are left to the Huguenots—La Rochelle and Montauban. (3) Prohibition of all political meetings.
1623. Breach between England and Spain, following the failure of Charles' journey to Madrid.	**1623.** The *Parlement* of Paris complains of the maladministration of France (May).
1624. England declares war against Spain (March 10). The Earl of Middlesex is impeached (April). A marriage treaty for Charles with Henrietta Maria is drawn up (Nov.).	**1624.** Richelieu accepts the post of Minister (May 4), and becomes the real ruler of France, though he was not officially Prime Minister till 1629. France makes the Treaty of Compiègne with the Dutch (June 20), and the marriage of Henrietta Maria to Charles of England is arranged (Nov.). French troops, in alliance with Venice and Savoy, occupy the Valteline (Nov.). [The Valteline encloses the valley of the Upper Adda, from its source to the Lake of Como.]
1625. Mansfeld, with troops, sails for Flushing (Jan.). Death of James I (March 27). Marriage of Charles I to Henrietta Maria (June). Charles agrees to give Christian IV £30,000 a month (May), and makes the Treaty of the Hague (Dec. 9), by which both the English and Dutch agree to subsidize Christian IV. An expedition to Cadiz fails. Charles' First Parliament meets and adopts a suspicious attitude.	**1625.** Rising of the Huguenots under Soubise, who is completely defeated on Sept. 15 and escapes to England. The marriage of Henrietta and Charles I is carried out by proxy (May 11).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Death of Maurice of Nassau (April 23), who is succeeded by his brother Frederick Henry as Stadtholder.
1626. Negotiations for peace, which are opened at Brunswick, fail.	**1626.** Bethlen-Gabor again threatens Vienna.
A victory of Wallenstein over Mansfeld at the bridge of Dessau (April) is followed by the deaths of Mansfeld (Nov.) and Christian of Brunswick.	Gustavus conquers Ducal Prussia.
Battle of Lutter (Aug. 27); total defeat of Christian IV by Tilly.	
Bethlen-Gabor makes the Treaty of Pressburg with the Emperor (Dec.).	
1627. Wallenstein was created Duke of Friedland (Jan.), and his preponderance in the councils of the Empire seemed assured.	**1627.** Gustavus fails to take Danzig.
Wallenstein secures the submission of the whole of Silesia (Aug.).	Death of the Duke of Mantua (Dec. 26), whose nearest relative was Charles of Gonzaga, Duke of Nevers.
The Turks make a treaty with the Emperor (Sept.), and Bethlen-Gabor without them was powerless.	**1628.** The campaign of Gustavus against Poland proves fruitless.
Baden was defeated at Heiligenhafen by the Imperial troops.	Treaty between Sweden and Denmark (April) marks the first direct connexion of Gustavus with the Thirty Years' War.
1628. The Emperor declares the Duchies of Mecklenburg confiscated, and places them in Wallenstein's hands (Feb.). Wallenstein adopts the title of Admiral of the Baltic (April).	Spanish treasure fleet captured by the Dutch, who conquer Java, Ceylon, Malacca, &c.
The Hanse towns refuse Wallenstein's offers.	**1629.** The war of the Mantuan succession breaks out, and the Spaniards besiege Casale and the Imperialists Mantua.
Wallenstein, to defend Germany from a Swedish attack, takes Wismar, blocks up the harbour of Rostock, and occupies Pomerania.	Truce between Sweden and Poland at Stuhmsdorf (Sept. 25)
Wallenstein fails, however, before Stralsund (Aug.), and the tide began to turn in Germany.	(1) Sweden retained Livonia, Memel and Pillau, Braunsberg and Elbing.
1629. Tilly fails before Glückstadt (Jan.). The Edict of Restitution is issued (March 6), ordering the restitution to the Church of all Church property secularized since the Peace of Augsburg, 1555—an attempt to restore the relations between Catholicism and the Reformed Faith to their position before the Peace of Augsburg.	(2) Danzig engages to pay two-thirds of the customs levied at its harbour.
The Peace of Lübeck is made by Wallenstein with Christian IV (May 2). Thus ends the Danish intervention in Germany.	Recall of Spinola.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1626. The English Council decide to send an expedition to relieve La Rochelle (Jan. 20). Charles I's Second Parliament meets and impeaches Buckingham.	**1626.** Peace of La Rochelle (Feb.) ends the Huguenot revolt. Richelieu suppresses with severity a conspiracy of nobles against him, headed by the Comte de Chalais. The Treaty of Monzon between France and Spain (March 5). The Spaniards are prohibited from marching through the Valteline, and the Grisons recover their independence. Castles and fortresses are dismantled in France by the royal *ordonnance* of Nantes (July). The Dukedom of Orleans is revived in the person of Gaston, brother of Louis XIII. Meeting of the Notables in Paris (Dec.).
1627. England at war with France and Spain. Morgan is sent to the aid of Christian IV with a small force.	**1627.** France at war with England. Richelieu is appointed Superintendent-General of Commerce and Navigation (Feb.). The Huguenots again revolt, and the siege of La Rochelle begins. The English fail to aid the rebels effectually (Oct.). Buckingham and the English ships return to England (Nov.). Opening of the Mantuan succession question (Dec.).
1628. Charles' Third Parliament meets (March) and presents Charles with the Petition of Right, which Charles accepts (June 7). Murder of Buckingham (Aug. 23).	**1628.** Capitulation of La Rochelle (Nov. 1) marks an important step towards despotism. The municipal institutions of La Rochelle are completely remodelled, but the Protestants are assured the continuance of their religious liberties.
1629. The second session of the Parliament begins (Jan. 20). Charles is attacked for levying tonnage and poundage and for his religious innovations, and Parliament is dissolved (March 10). Beginning of Charles' rule without Parliaments. Peace is made with France (April).	**1629.** The Peace or the Grace of Alais, signed with the Huguenots, ends the Huguenot revolt, and the municipal institutions of Privas, Nismes, Uzès, Anduze, and Montauban are remodelled. Richelieu relieves Casale—attacked by the Spaniards—the key of the valley of the Po. Peace of Susa between England and France (April). The Duke of Savoy yields to France. Charnacé, the French Ambassador, mediates a peace between Gustavus Adolphus and John Casimir of Poland (Aug.), and endeavours to unite Sweden and the Catholic League against the Hapsburgs. French troops aid the Dutch to take Bois-le-Duc (Aug.) and operate against the Spaniards in the Palatinate. A treaty of commerce is made with Russia (Nov.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1630. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany (July), makes a treaty with Pomerania, and occupies the sea-coast districts. Meeting of the Princes and Electors at Ratisbon (June). The Assembly demands the deprivation of Wallenstein. Against the Catholic League, backed by France, Ferdinand cannot do anything, and is forced to dismiss Wallenstein, and to invest the Duke of Nevers with the Duchy of Mantua. Mantua now fell into the hands of the Imperialists (July 17).	Spain defends the Southern Netherlands with difficulty against the Dutch. Death of Bethlen-Gabor.
1631. By the Treaty of Cherasco the French and Imperialist armies withdraw from Italy, and Charles de Nevers received investiture from the Emperor. The Elector of Brandenburg makes a convention with Gustavus Adolphus (May 15). The Imperialist troops storm and sack Magdeburg (May 20). The Elector of Saxony unites with the Swedes (Aug.), and Gustavus aided by the Saxons (Sept. 17) wins the battle of Breitenfeld—'the grave of the Edict of Restitution.' After taking Würzburg and Oppenheim, Gustavus spends Christmas at Mainz.	**1630.** Death of Spinola (Sept. 25). The Treaty of Madrid ends the war between Spain and England (Nov. 5). Urban VIII opposes the Hapsburg policy. **1631.** Urban VIII annexes Urbino to the Papal States.
1632. After taking Donauwörth, Gustavus wins the battle of the Lech (April), where Tilly is killed, and occupied Munich. Wallenstein is reinstated in the command of the Imperial troops (April), and drives the Saxons out of Bohemia. He forces Gustavus to retire from Nüremberg. Battle of Lützen (Nov. 16). Defeat of Wallenstein and death of Gustavus.	**1632.** Christina, daughter of Gustavus, succeeds to the Swedish throne, but till 1644 Oxenstjerna carries on the government.
1633. Wallenstein negotiates with Saxony (June) on the basis of the repeal of the Edict of Restitution. But Ferdinand declares against the concessions. The League of Heilbronn is formed by the circles of Swabia, Franconia, and the Upper and Lower Rhine, with Sweden for mutual support (April). Wallenstein negotiates with Oxenstjerna, proposing to enforce peace and toleration, and to establish himself in the Rhenish Palatinate (Aug.). Bernard of Saxe-Weimar seizes Ratisbon (Nov.).	**1633.** Death of Infanta Isabella, who governed the Spanish Netherlands (Nov.). An attempted revolution is put down, and the Spanish Netherlands fall under the direct government of Spain.
1634. Assassination of Wallenstein at Eger (Feb.). The Emperor inflicts a crushing defeat on Bernard of Saxe-Weimar at Nördlingen (Sept.), and recovers the Catholic bishoprics of the south. Renewed alliance between the two branches of the House of Hapsburg.	

England.	France.
	1630. Richelieu crosses into Italy to settle the Mantuan succession question, and again raises the siege of Casale, and occupies Pinerolo.
	[The Emperor had put Charles of Nevers to the ban of the Empire, the Imperialists wishing to occupy Mantua, the key of the principal route to the Tyrol. The Imperialists had gained over the Duke of Savoy by promising him part of Montferrat, which Marquisate belonged to the late Duke of Mantua, and Casale was the capital of Montferrat.]
1630. Peace is made with Spain (Nov. 5).	Richelieu sends Father Joseph to the Assembly at Ratisbon to intrigue against Wallenstein, and to sow discord between the princes and the Emperor.
Fines are levied by distraint of knighthood.	Louis XIII falls dangerously ill at Lyons (Sept.).
Eliot and others are fined and imprisoned.	'The Day of Dupes.' Richelieu overthrows a dangerous conspiracy (Nov.). Marie de' Medici and Gaston of Orleans fly from France, Marillac is executed, and the Cardinal's position is stronger than ever.
Leighton is pilloried and imprisoned.	
1631. The High Commission Court is sued by George Huntley for false imprisonment.	**1631.** Treaty of Bärwalde (Jan. 13) with Sweden; France to give supplies for six years.
	Treaty of Cherasco (April) ends the war of the Mantuan succession, and is a brilliant triumph for Richelieu.
1632. London is fined 1,500 marks.	Treaty of Razilly with the Emperor of Morocco (Sept.).
Death of Sir John Eliot in the Tower.	Intrigues continue against Richelieu, headed by Marie de' Medici and Gaston of Orleans, both of whom were in exile in the Spanish Netherlands.
	1632. Richelieu suppresses an insurrection headed by Gaston of Orleans and Montmorency, Governor of Languedoc, who is executed (Oct. 30).
1633. Charles is courted by France and Spain. He raises money by an inquiry into encroachments on the royal forests. London is fined £50,000.	**1633.** The French occupy Lorraine and invade Alsace.
Charles visits Scotland.	
Wentworth is appointed Lord-Deputy in Ireland (July), and Laud is made Archbishop of Canterbury (Aug.).	**1634.** The King of France takes Bernard of Saxe-Weimar into his pay, and French garrisons are admitted into the Palatinate fortresses.
1634. Issue of ship-money writs.	A French army occupies Mannheim, and compels the Imperialists to raise the siege of Heidelberg (Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1635. The Imperialists take Philipsburg from the French (Jan.). The Peace of Prague (May) between John George of Saxony and the Emperor. (1) The Empire to be placed in the condition in which it was in 1627. (2) Lusatia to be given to Saxony. (3) Lutheranism alone recognized as a privileged religion.	**1635.** Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres, published his *Augustinus*. The Spaniards carry off the Elector of Trèves, and this event leads to war between Spain and France.
1636. Battle of Wittstock (Oct.), in which the Saxons are defeated by the Swedes under Baner. Ferdinand, son of the Emperor, is elected King of the Romans (Dec. 22).	**1636.** Oxenstjerna returns to Sweden.
1637. Death of the Emperor (Feb. 15).	
FERDINAND III, 1637–1657. Married Mary, daughter of Philip III of Spain.	
1637. The Swedes, under Baner and Wrangel, have great difficulty in maintaining themselves in Pomerania.	**1638.** Amurath IV takes Bagdad.
1638. George William of Brandenburg moves his Court to Königsberg, owing to the condition of Brandenburg. Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, after taking Rheinfelden and Freiburg, captures Breisach (Dec.), and its capture was 'the turning-point of the struggle between France and the House of Austria.'	**1639.** The Catalans defend Roussillon against the French (July). Destruction of a Spanish fleet in the Downs.
1639. Death of Bernard of Saxe-Weimar (July). Alsace is taken by the French.	**1640.** Revolt of Catalonia against Spain, and Portuguese Revolution (Dec.). John of Braganza becomes John IV of Portugal. Independence of Portugal proclaimed.
1640. The Swedes retire from Bohemia and join the Weimarian army under Longueville and Guébriant. Frederic William, the Great Elector, succeeds to Brandenburg on the death of George William, and makes an armistice with Sweden (July, 1641).	**1641.** War of Castro, between Urban VIII and the Italian princes, interferes with Richelieu's Italian policy. Death of Baner (May), succeeded by Torstenson.
1641. Baner attacked Ratisbon and nearly captured the Emperor (Jan.). Brandenburg makes a truce with the Swedes (June). Defeat of the Imperialists at Wolfenbüttel by Guébriant (June). Preliminaries of a general peace were arranged at Hamburg (Dec.).	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1635. Further writs for ship-money are issued. An attempt is made to put down piracy in the Channel.	**1635.** Oxenstjerna visits Louis XIII. A fresh treaty is made between France and Sweden. France declares war on Spain (June), and makes treaties with the United Provinces and the Italian princes. The Duke of Rohan occupied the Grisons' territory, but Créquy, owing to the shifty conduct of Victor Amadeus of Savoy, could not reduce the Milanese, and Piccolomini and Gallas checked the efforts of the French on the Rhine and in the direction of the Netherlands.
1636. Issue of the third ship-money writ. Juxon, Bishop of London, becomes High Treasurer.	**1636.** A Spanish invasion of France under Piccolomini as far as Corbie is successfully repulsed; the Spaniards threaten Guyenne; the Prince of Condé failed to take Dôle; Burgundy is invaded by the Austrians. In Italy the French do nothing.
1637. Hampden refuses to pay ship-money. The Scots resist Laud's proposed changes, and especially the introduction of a Prayer-book.	**1637.** The beginning of the conquest of Artois by France, which is completed in 1640. The revolt of the *Croquants* in Guienne led to the overthrow of the local privileges of that province. Rohan has to retire from the Grisons, and the Spaniards invaded Languedoc, but were driven back.
1638. The Second Covenant is drawn up, and the Covenanters prepare for war.	**1638.** The French fleet was successful in the Mediterranean. Turenne wins successes against the Duke of Lorraine. The birth of the Dauphin (Sept. 5), afterwards Louis XIV, overthrows the hopes of Orleans and the Court party. Death of Father Joseph (Dec.).
1639. The Scots abolish Episcopacy. First Bishops' War. Charles and an army advance to Berwick. Pacification of Berwick ends the war (June 18).	**1639.** The revolt of the *nus-pieds* in Normandy led to the overthrow of the local privileges of that province. The French, on the death of Bernard, occupy the fortresses in Alsace and the Breisgau, Richelieu having imprisoned the young Elector Palatine, Charles Louis.
1640. Meeting of the Short Parliament (April 13–May 5). Second Bishops' War. The Scots advance into Yorkshire. The king summons the *Magnum Concilium* at York (Sept. 24). Negotiations for peace are opened at Ripon (Oct.). Meeting of the Long Parliament (Nov. 3).	**1640.** The French occupy Alsace, and restore the Duchess-Regent Christina of Savoy to Turin, from which she had been driven by the Spaniards in 1637.
1641. Execution of Strafford (May). The Star Chamber and High Commission Court are abolished. Charles goes to Scotland (Aug.).	**1641.** A Spanish invasion of France. Royal Declaration issued insisting on the immediate registration of all Royal Edicts by the *Parlement*. This destroyed the claim of the *Parlement* to be a political assembly. France allies with Portugal against Spain. The conspiracy of the Comte de Soissons is put down.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1642. Torstenson defeats the Imperialists at Schweidnitz (May) and again at Leipzig (Nov.). Defeat of the Imperialists at Kempten by Guébriant (Jan.).	**1642.** The Turks renew their peace with the Emperor (March).
1643. The Imperial envoys opened the Peace Congresses at Münster and Osnabrück (July). The Congress of Münster is opened (July). Arrival of the Venetian envoys at Münster (Nov.).	**1643.** Fall of Olivarez, who is succeeded by Don Luis de Haro. A Spanish army forces the French to retire into Catalonia (Nov.).
1644. Arrival of the French envoys at Münster (April). Gallas follows Torstenson, and takes Kiel (July): being outmanœuvred by Torstenson, he retreats to Magdeburg, losing most of his army. Ragotsky invades Hungary.	**1644.** War is declared by Sweden against Denmark (Jan.), and Torstenson invades Holstein. Queen Christina of Sweden begins to govern (Dec. 18). The Spaniards win successes against the French, who are driven out of Aragon. The Peace of Ferrara ends the war of Castro between the Pope and the Duke of Parma, supported by Venice, Modena, and Tuscany (March 31). Death of Urban VIII (July). His successor, Innocent X, is hostile to France. The Dutch establish settlements in Mauritius.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
The Grand Remonstrance rallies the king's opponents (Nov.).	
The Great Rebellion and Civil War, 1642–1649.	
1642. Charles I leaves London (Jan. 10).	**1642.** The French power is dominant in Savoy, and Roussillon submits to France.
Opening of the Civil War. Battle of Edgehill.	Richelieu crushes the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars and De Thou.
1643. Peace negotiations at Oxford (Jan. 30–April 15).	A French invasion of Spain takes place, but the siege of Tarragona fails.
Royal successes at Chalgrove Field (June 18), Atherton Moor (June 30), Lansdown (July 5), and Roundway Down (July 13).	Death of Richelieu (Dec.).
Waller's plot is discovered (June).	**1643.** Death of Louis XIII (May 14).
By means of the levy of the 'Associated Counties' (Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Huntingdon, and Cambridge) Cromwell wins Gainsborough (July 28) and Winceby (Oct. 11).	**LOUIS XIV, 1643–1715.**
Siege of Gloucester.	Married (1) Maria Theresa.
The first battle of Newbury (Sept. 20) is fought (indecisive).	(2) Madame de Maintenon (privately).
Parliament allies with the Scots, and signs the Solemn League and Covenant (Sept. 25).	**1643.** A *Lit de justice* is held (May 18). Anne of Austria is invested with supreme power, and Orleans appointed Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. Anne at once confirms Mazarin as First Minister.
Charles seeks aid from Ireland (Sept.).	Enghien, aided by Gassion and Sirot, wins battle of Rocroi (May 19), which strengthens the government of Anne of Austria and Mazarin.
Death of Pym (Dec. 3).	Thionville is taken and annexed to France.
1644. The Scots invade England (Jan.).	Suppression of the *Importants* (Sept.).
Charles wins Cropredy Bridge (June 29), but is defeated at Marston Moor (July 2).	Death of Guébriant while besieging Rottweil.
	Defeat of the French under Rantzau at Dutlingen (Nov.). Turenne takes command of the remnant of the army.
	1644. The French take Gravelines (May 16), but lose Lerida (July 31).
	A battle of three days fought at Freiburg (Aug. 3–5), Enghien being in command of the French, resulted in the retreat of Mercy and the occupation of the Rhineland by the French.
	In 1643 and 1644 numerous risings take place amongst the peasants of Rouergue, Armagnac, Normandy, Dauphiné, and Languedoc, and the nobles begin to conspire in Saintonge, Angoumois, and Poitou.
	In consequence of the opposition, Mazarin reduces the tax prescribed by the *édit du toisé*.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1645. The Austrians are defeated at Jankowitz by Torstenson (March), who tries to make a combination with the French and Ragotsky, and attack Vienna. He unites with Ragotsky, but the latter makes peace with the Emperor, and Torstenson ends his career by the capture of Leitmeritz. Turenne's defeat at Mergentheim (May 5), followed by the resistance of Mercy at Nördlingen (Aug. 2), prevent a French advance on Vienna.	**1645.** Turkish war with Venice begins and continues for some years. The Turks land in Crete and take Canea. The Tsar Michael is succeeded by Alexis, under whom Russia makes distinct progress. Death of Olivarez (June). The Treaty of Brömsbro is made between Sweden and Denmark (Aug. 14), Denmark suffering serious territorial losses. The Dutch occupy St. Helena.
1646. The Swedes under Königsmark take Prague. A quarrel breaks out between the Great Elector and Pfalz-Neuburg. The Elector of Bavaria, whose dominions are invaded by the French and Swedes, agrees to a truce. The Great Elector marries Louise, daughter of Frederick Henry of Orange (Nov.).	**1646.** Prince Frederick Henry the Stadtholder becomes insane, and the junction between the Dutch and French troops is prevented.
1647. The Elector of Bavaria makes the Treaty of Ulm (March) with Turenne. The Elector and his brother, the Elector of Cologne, promised to remain neutral until the end of the war. The Elector of Mainz and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel soon after made a similar engagement. Maximilian of Bavaria and the Elector of Cologne take up arms again on behalf of the Emperor (Oct.). Wrangel retires into Westphalia.	**1647.** The Tsar Alexis publishes his book of Ordinances, a development of the codes of Ivan III and IV. Rising of Naples under Masaniello against the Spanish rule. He is killed (July 16), and the rising is put down. Death of Frederick Henry, Stadtholder of the United Provinces (May). He is succeeded by William II. The Spanish and Dutch open negotiations for a treaty. Guise carries out a second revolution (Nov.) in Naples, and is made Duke of Naples.

England.	France.
Essex is surrounded at Lostwithiel and his army surrendered (Sept.).	
The second battle of Newbury (Oct. 27) is fought by Manchester and Waller (indecisive).	
1645. The Directory, instead of the Prayer-Book, is ordered to be used (Jan. 3).	1645. Many of the most violent of the members of the *Parlement* are imprisoned (March).
Execution of Laud (Jan. 10).	The French take Rosas in Spain (May), and Harcourt defeats the Spaniards (June 23).
Peace negotiations at Uxbridge (Jan.–Feb.).	The French under Turenne, when attempting to join the Swedes and attack Vienna, are defeated at Mergentheim (May). The opponents of the Government in Paris are encouraged.
The Self-Denying Ordinance is passed (April 3).	The French fail to take Orbitello (May).
The Parliamentary army is remodelled and Charles is totally defeated at Naseby (June 14).	The French are victorious at Nördlingen (August 3). Mercy is killed, but the French, owing to their losses, were obliged to retire.
Charles' forces are defeated at Langport, Bristol, and Rowton Heath (Sept.), while Montrose defeats Argyll at Inverlochy (Feb.) and Baillie at Kilsyth (August), but is routed at Philiphaugh (Sept. 13).	Mazarin is strengthened by the victory of Nördlingen; a *Lit de Justice* is held (Sept.), and the *Parlement* is forced to yield.
1646. Charles joins the Scottish army at Newark (May 5).	The Duke of Orleans takes Gravelines, Cassel, Bethune, &c., in August and September, and Turenne captures Trèves and re-establishes the Elector.
The Treaty of Newcastle falls through.	1646. The French, after failing to capture Orbitello (Aug.), take Piombino and Porto Longone (Oct.). The Pope Innocent X agrees to make Michael Mazarin, a brother of the Minister, a Cardinal.
1647. Charles is given up to the English Parliament (Jan. 30).	D'Enghien and Orleans take Courtrai (Jan.), Mardyck (August), and Dunkirk (Oct.).
The Parliament and army begin to quarrel	Turenne joins the Swedes under Wrangel and invades Bavaria, and the Elector agrees to a truce.
The army seize the king (June 4), who rejects its proposals and flies to the Isle of Wight (Nov.) From	Death of Henry, Prince of Condé (Dec.); D'Enghien succeeded to his governments.
	The French under Harcourt are compelled to raise the siege of Lerida (Nov.).
	1647. Louis, Prince of Condé, fails to take Lerida (June)—the only reverse to a French army when directed by him.
	The Elector of Bavaria at last signed the Treaty of Ulm (May), promising neutrality and to allow French troops to march through Bavaria to Vienna.
	The French campaign in the Netherlands terminates badly, Gassion being killed at the siege of Lens (Sept.).
	Mazarin makes a treaty with the Duke of Modena for the invasion of the Milanese (Sept. 1).
	Serious illness of Louis XIV (Nov.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1648. Wrangel joins Turenne in Franconia (April), and together they defeat the Imperialists at Zusmarshausen (May 17). The Swedes under Königsmark take part of Prague (Kleinseite) (July), and the Emperor inclines to peace. The Treaty of Westphalia is signed (Oct. 24): (1) The independence of the German States is recognized, and they are allowed to make treaties with foreign powers, so long as they are not directed against the Emperor or Empire. (2) France gained the Austrian possessions of Upper and Lower Alsace, the Sundgau and Breisach, with Metz, Toul, and Verdun; also prefecture over ten Imperial cities in Alsace. (3) Sweden got Western Pomerania and several towns and islands. (4) Brandenburg got certain territorial acquisitions. (5) Bavaria retained the electoral dignity, while for the Elector Palatine a new electorate was created. (6) The independence of the Swiss cantons and of the United Netherlands was recognized. A federative system was thus established in Germany; France and Sweden acquired a right of interference in the Empire.	**1648.** The Turks besiege Candia. The Spanish power restored in Naples (April). Mahomet IV succeeds Ibrahim as Sultan (August). The Cossacks defeat the Poles (May). A great riot breaks out in Moscow on account of the severity of the taxes.
1649. At the Hague the Prince of Wales takes the title of Charles II.	**1649.** Christina of Sweden causes Charles Gustavus, son of the Duke of Zweibrücken, to be recognized as King of Sweden.
1650. Turenne aids the Archduke Leopold in Flanders against France. They are defeated at Rethel (Dec. 15).	**1650.** Death of William II, Stadtholder of the United Provinces (Nov. 6). The Dutch take possession of the Cape of Good Hope.
1651. Two Leagues are formed in Germany for carrying out the Peace of Westphalia: (1) The Catholic League, formed at Frankfort (March), and composed of the three ecclesiastical electors, the Count Palatine, and the Bishop of Münster. It was joined later by the circles of Swabia, Franconia, and Lower Saxony. (2) The Protestant League, composed of Christina of Sweden, the Landgravine of Hesse, and the Dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg.	**1651.** Alexis of Russia invades Lithuania. The Cossack chief, Bogdan, makes a treaty with the Tsar (June 28). The Poles defeat the Cossacks and their allies the Tartars (July).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Carisbrooke he negotiates with the army and Parliament.	
1648. The Second Civil War breaks out (Apr.). Cromwell defeats the Scots at Preston, Wigan, and Warrington (August), while Fairfax routs the Kentishmen and takes Colchester (Aug. 27), and the Parliament negotiates with Charles at Newport. Pride's Purge takes place (Dec. 6), and the Independents in Parliament vote to bring Charles to trial (Dec. 23).	**1648.** The Dutch make the Treaty of Münster with the Spaniards (Jan.), and so defeat Mazarin's plan of securing the Spanish Netherlands. Turenne attacks the Elector of Bavaria, who had broken the Treaty of Ulm, and overthrows him at Zusmarshausen (May 17). The French capture Tortosa (July 13). The insurrection of the Fronde assumes serious proportions (Aug.). Condé wins the battle of Lens (August 20), and hastens the conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia. By the Peace of Westphalia, France gained: (1) Definite possession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. (2) Breisach and the Austrian possessions of Alsace, with the provincial prefecture over ten imperial cities. (3) The right to garrison Philipsburg, while no fortresses were to be built on the right bank of the Danube from Basle to Philipsburg. (4) The overlordship of Pinerolo.
1649. Execution of Charles I (Jan. 30). The Commonwealth is proclaimed (May 19). Cromwell puts down the Levellers and storms Drogheda (Sept.) and Wexford (Oct.).	**1649.** The Court leaves Paris (Jan. 5), and the Twelve Weeks' War takes place. The Peace of Rueil (April 1) ends the First or Parliamentary Fronde. Return of the Court to Paris (August 18), followed by Condé's disaffection and Turenne's treaty with Spain.
1650. Execution of Montrose (May). Battle of Dunbar (Sept.), and defeat of the Scots by Cromwell, who takes Edinburgh (Dec.).	**1650.** Arrest of the Princes Condé, Conti, and Longueville by Mazarin (Jan.). The Court makes a progress through Normandy, Burgundy, and Guienne. The siege of Bordeaux is followed by the Peace of Bordeaux (Oct. 1). The royal army under Duplessis Praslin defeats Turenne at Rethel (Dec. 15).
1651. Charles II is crowned at Scone (Jan. 1). Cromwell defeats Charles II at Worcester (Sept. 3). Charles escapes to France (Oct. 17). The Navigation Act is passed against the Dutch (Oct. 9).	**1651.** Mazarin releases the Princes (Feb.) and then retires to Cologne. The Queen allies with the new Fronde against Condé. Louis attains his majority (Sept. 7). The rebellion of Condé begins, and he finds support in Bordeaux. The *Parlement* of Paris attaints Condé of high treason (Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1652. The Great Elector attempts to induce his Diet to make the direct taxes permanent.	**1652.** Don John of Austria suppresses the revolt in Catalonia.
1653. Promulgation of a constitution by the Great Elector, who then suppressed his Diet.	**1653.** Innocent X condemned five propositions taken from Jansenius' *Augustinus*. John de Witt becomes Pensionary of Holland.
1654. The Emperor presides in person at a Diet at Ratisbon, held to confirm the provisions of the Peace of Westphalia.	**1654.** Christina of Sweden resigns her crown in favour of Charles X. By a formal treaty the Cossacks place themselves under the protection of Alexis. A thirteen years' war between Poland and Russia begins; the Tsar takes Smolensk (Sept. 10) and other places in Poland. The Province of Holland passes an Act of Exclusion against the young William III.
1655. The Great Elector permits the Swedes to pass through Prussia to Poland (July); but makes a defensive treaty with the Dutch (July 27), and marches into the Duchy of Prussia to arrange for resistance to the Swedes. He is, however, attacked by Charles X, and forced to submit (Dec.).	**1655.** Charles X invades Poland (July). Total defeat of John Casimir of Poland by Charles X of Sweden (August 23). Charles takes Warsaw (August 30) and Cracow (Oct. 8).

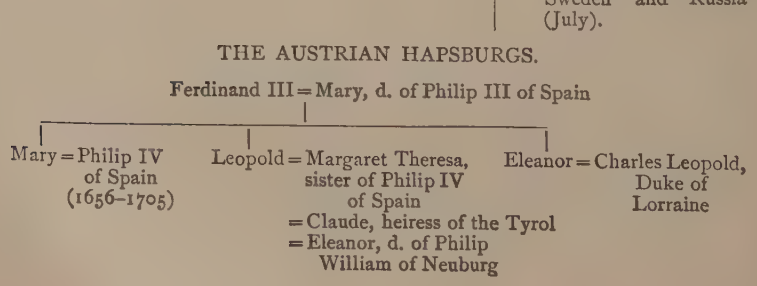
ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1652. The Dutch War begins (July). The settlement of Ireland is taken in hand. Blake is defeated by Tromp (Nov.). The English republic is recognized by the French Government.	**1652.** Turenne, at the head of the royal forces, defeats Beaufort and Nemours in the Battle of Jargeau (March 29). The Edict of Nantes is confirmed, and the Protestants do not hamper the Government. Condé defeats the royal army at Bléneau (April 7), but Turenne, coming up, prevents a complete disaster. The Spaniards take Gravelines (May). Turenne cuts to pieces at Etampes Condé's Spanish mercenaries (May 4), occupies St. Denis, defeats Condé in the Faubourg St. Antoine (July 2), but has to retire and defend the frontier. Mazarin again retires to the frontier. The Spaniards take Dunkirk (Sept.). The king enters Paris amid scenes of great excitement (Oct. 21), exiles leading Frondeurs, recalls Mazarin, forces the *Parlement* to give up its political powers, and arrests Retz (Dec. 19). Condé allies with Philip of Spain (Nov.) and is joined by the Duke of Lorraine.
1653. The Barebones Parliament meets (July 4), but is unable to carry a very radical programme. Cromwell is made Lord Protector by the Instrument of Government (Dec. 16).	**1653.** Return of Mazarin (Feb. 3). Fouquet and Servien become Superintendents of Finance (Feb. 7). The surrender of Bordeaux (July 31) ends the Provincial Fronde. Louis joins Turenne's army (July), and sees some warfare. The capture of Saint Menehould (Nov.) checks the tide of Spanish successes.
1654. Cromwell makes treaties with Holland (April 15), Sweden, Portugal, and Denmark. The First Protectorate Parliament meets (Sept. 3). The Parliament proving obstinate Cromwell excludes about 100 members (Sept. 12).	**1654.** The Prince de Conti marries one of Mazarin's nieces, Marie Anne Martinozzi (Feb.). Treaty of Basle (May) with Harcourt secures for France Alsace and Philipsburg and the frontier of the Rhine. Coronation of Louis XIV (June 7) at Rheims attests to the increasing tranquillity of the kingdom. Stenai taken by the French (August 5), and the siege of Arras by Condé is raised (August 24).
1655. The country is divided among eleven major-generals. Capture of Jamaica (May). Cromwell allies with France against Spain (Nov.).	**1655.** The French take Landrecies, march through the Spanish Netherlands, and take Saint Guillain (Aug.). The Lorraine army sides with the French. The Commercial Treaty of Westminster (Nov.) is made between France and England, and paves the way to a close political alliance, the French agreeing to remove Charles from France.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1656. The Great Elector is compelled to make the Treaty of Königsberg with Charles X, agreeing to hold Prussia of Sweden (Jan.). In order to obtain part of Poland, the Great Elector makes the Treaty of Marienburg with Charles X (June 15), and the Treaty of Labiau (Nov. 20), by which Prussia is ceded to Frederick William. Ferdinand III agrees to support Poland against Sweden.	**1656.** Swedish armies overrun Poland, and Charles X becomes master of the country. The Poles rise (Jan.–March), and Charles is forced to ally with Brandenburg. The Venetians destroy a Turkish fleet (June 26). At the three days' Battle of Warsaw (July), Charles again overthrows John Casimir. The Russians invade Ingria, Karelia, and Finland (June). Russia makes the Treaty of Wilna with Poland (Nov. 3). The death of John IV of Portugal is followed by Dutch attacks on the Portuguese colonies and commerce.
1657. The Treaty of Wehlau is made between Brandenburg and Poland (Sept. 19), the former to receive Prussia. Death of Ferdinand III (April 2), aged forty-nine. The Imperial throne remains vacant till 1658. The Great Elector makes an offensive alliance with Denmark (Nov. 10).	**1657.** Denmark attacks Charles X, who is at war with Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Austria simultaneously. The Venetians lose Tenedos and Lemnos to the Turks.
1658. Leopold is elected Emperor in July after an interregnum of sixteen months.	**1658.** The Poles renew the war with Russia. Charles X threatens Copenhagen, but, fearing a general European opposition, makes the Treaty of Roskild with Denmark (March 8).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1656. Spain declares war upon England (Feb.). Blake destroys a Spanish fleet near Cadiz. The Second Protectorate Parliament meets (Sept. 17–June 1657). Cromwell interferes on behalf of the Vaudois.	**1656.** The French army is defeated by the Prince of Condé at Valenciennes, and the Spaniards retake the town of Condé and Saint-Guillain. Reconciliation between Mazarin and Orleans takes place (Aug.). Turenne takes La Capelle (Sept.). The Jansenists are opposed by the Jesuits. Pascal writes his 'Provincial Letters.'
1657. Parliament decides to offer the crown to Cromwell (April). He refuses. Blake destroys a Spanish fleet (April 20). An offensive and defensive alliance is made with France (April). The Humble Petition and advice, increasing Cromwell's powers and creating a new House of Lords, is accepted (May).	**1657.** Treaty of Paris between France and England (March). England agrees to aid France with 6,000 men and to receive Dunkirk and Mardyck. The English troops arrive (May). Condé compels Turenne to raise the siege of Cambrai (June). The French take Montmidi in Luxemburg (Aug.). Capture of Mardyck by Turenne (Oct.), who had previously taken Saint-Venant in Artois and La Motte-au-Bois. Louis is put forward as a candidate for the Imperial throne.
1658. The Third Protectorate Parliament meets (Jan. 20) and is dissolved (Feb. 4). A Cavalier plot is discovered (March 17). Death of Oliver Cromwell (Sept. 3). His son Richard is declared Protector.	**1658.** Battle of the Dunes (June 13). The Spaniards are defeated, and Dunkirk (June 25) and Gravelines (Aug. 24) are taken. Serious illness of Louis (July). Lionne builds up the League of the Rhine (Aug.), and Bavaria, Sweden, Brunswick, and the Rhine Electors side with France. Negotiations are renewed with Spain.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
LEOPOLD I, 1658–1705.	
Married (1) Margaret, daughter of Philip IV of Spain. (2) Claude, heiress of the Tyrol. (3) Eleanor, daughter of Philip of Neuburg, Elector Palatine.	
Formation of the League of the Rhine (Aug. 2), which included the three spiritual Electors, Münster, Neuburg, Brunswick, Hesse-Cassel, Sweden, Bavaria, and the King of France.	
The Great Elector marches to the aid of the Danes, and Charles X is himself blockaded (Sept.).	
1659. The Great Elector takes towns in Swedish Pomerania and drives the Swedes out of Prussia.	
1660. The Rhenish League is renewed for three years.	
Birth of George Lewis (afterwards George I of England), son of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Sophia, granddaughter of James I of England (May 21).	
John Casimir of Poland, by the Treaty of Oliva, renounced all claims to the throne of Sweden, and acknowledged the independent sovereignty of the Great Elector over East Prussia (May 3).	
	Defeat of the Spaniards by the Portuguese near Elvas.
	Charles besieges Copenhagen (Aug.-Sept.).
	Charles makes a treaty with Russia (Dec.).
	1659. England and Holland insist on forcing Sweden and Denmark to make peace.
	The Dutch fleet attacks Sweden.
	1660. The death of Charles X of Sweden (Feb. 13) paves the way to peace in the north.
	Treaty of Oliva between Poland and Brandenburg (May 3) ended hostilities and averted a European war.
	The Treaty of Copenhagen is made between Sweden and Denmark (June 16).
	The Portuguese make a close alliance with England.
1661. The Great Elector summons the Prussian Diet, which proves obstinate and has to be coerced.	1661. Achmet Kiuprili becomes Grand Vizier in Turkey.
	The Treaty of Kardis ends the war between Sweden and Russia (July).

THE AUSTRIAN HAPSBURGS.


Ferdinand III = Mary, d. of Philip III of Spain
Mary = Philip IV of Spain (1656–1705)
Leopold = Margaret Theresa, sister of Philip IV of Spain
= Claude, heiress of the Tyrol
= Eleanor, d. of Philip William of Neuburg
Eleanor = Charles Leopold, Duke of Lorraine

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1659. Parliament meets (Jan. 27), but quarrels with the army and is dissolved by Richard Cromwell (April 22). A Royalist rising in Cheshire is put down (August). Monk declares for the Parliament against the officers, and summons a convention in Scotland (Nov.).	**1659.** England, France, and Holland make an agreement at the Hague to enforce the Treaty of Roskild (May 21). Peace of the Pyrenees (Nov. 7): (1) France gained Artois and a number of fortresses in Flanders, Hainault, and Luxemburg; and Rousillon and Cerdagne. (2) Lorraine to be restored to Charles III on certain conditions (which he would not accept). (3) Spain resigned claims to Alsace. (4) Condé was restored to his Governorship of Burgundy.
1660. Monk enters England (Jan. 1), declares for a free Parliament, and a convention is summoned. Charles II enters London (May 29). Episcopacy is restored. An Act of Indemnity and Oblivion is passed. Military tenures and feudal dues are abolished. The army, except two regiments, is disbanded.	**1660.** Louis visits Toulon and the South (Jan.–March) and is reconciled to Condé. The district of Orange is compelled to recognize the royal sovereignty (March). Louis arrives at Bayonne (May), his marriage with the Infanta takes place in June, and his entry into Paris in August. Death of Gaston, Duke of Orleans, o.s.p. The title devolved upon Philip, younger brother of Louis XIV—the founder of the second House of Orleans-Bourbon, and of the third Dukedom.
1661. The Savoy Conference fails (April). The new Parliament, which meets in May, is strongly Royalist. The Corporation Act is passed (Dec.). In Scotland Episcopacy is established.	**1661.** Death of Mazarin (March 9) at the age of fifty-nine. Louis henceforward governs. Marriage of Philip of Orleans, Louis' brother, to Henrietta, sister of Charles II (April 1). Louis makes a treaty with Sweden in order to promote Condé's candidature for the Polish crown. The struggle between the French and Spanish ambassadors in London (Oct.) eventually results in the triumph of the French king. The fall of Fouquet takes place on Sept. 5, and Colbert becomes the leading Minister in France.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Holland makes a treaty with Portugal (August). Birth of Charles II of Spain (Nov.).
	1662. Alfonso VI assumes the government of Portugal.
1663. Leopold is obliged to engage in a war against the Turks, who take Neuhausel and threaten to invade Germany. The marriage of Leopold with the Spanish Infanta Margaret is arranged (Dec.). The sittings of the Diet at Ratisbon are made permanent (Dec. 23).	**1663.** Victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards. Don John of Austria retires from the command of the Spaniards. The Dutch capture all the Portuguese possessions in India except Goa and Diu.
1664. Battle of St. Gothard (August 1). The Imperialists, aided by a French force, having defeated the Turks, the Peace of Vasvar is made (August 10):— (1) Imperialist and Turkish armies to retire from Transylvania. (2) Apasi to pay tribute to the Turks. Beginning of a Perpetual Diet in Germany.	**1664.** Birth of Alberoni. The Pope yields to the demands of Louis XIV (Feb.). Russian envoys arrive at Venice.
1665. The Bishop of Münster invades the United Provinces, but wins no successes. The University of Kiel is founded.	**1665.** Portuguese independence is secured by the victory of Villa Viciosa. Death of Philip IV of Spain (Sept. 17), who is succeeded by Charles II.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1662. Marriage of Charles II and Katherine of Portugal (May 21). He receives Bombay and Tangiers and free trade for England with Brazil as part of her dowry.	**1662.** The Treaty of Paris is made with the Dutch (April)—a mere nominal alliance—but it prevented Holland from making preparations to check Louis' schemes in the North Sea and on the frontier.
The Act of Uniformity (May) destroyed Presbyterianism in the Church, and many nonconforming ministers are ejected from their livings.	Créquy, the ambassador at Rome, is insulted by the Papal Guards; the affair ended in a great triumph for French diplomacy (August).
A treaty is made between England and Holland (Sept.).	Negotiations of Louis with Spain for the revocation of his wife's renunciation, and for the possession of Luxemburg, Hainault, Cambrai, and Franche-Comté, broken off (Oct.).
Birth of Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards Queen Mary.	Louis buys back Dunkirk from England (Nov.).
1663. A Court faction, headed by Lady Castlemaine, intrigues against Clarendon.	Pirates attack the southern coasts of France (1661–2).
	1663. Louis, still at variance with the Pope, seizes Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin.
	Colbert improves the finances, commerce, and the marine and colonial systems of France.
	Louis continues his alliance with the League of the Rhine (Jan. 23).
1664. An informal war breaks out between England and Holland at sea and in the colonies.	**1664.** Establishment of the East and West Indian Companies, the Company of the West, and companies to trade in the North and in the Levant.
The Conventicle Act is passed forbidding all Catholics and Nonconformists to hold meetings for religious worship.	Gremonville goes to Vienna and remains there till 1672.
The New Netherlands in America are captured from the Dutch.	The League of the Rhine is renewed, and proves very useful to Louis as a check to the Emperor.
Charles II sends an embassy to Russia.	Louis makes treaties with Sweden, Brandenburg, Saxony, and Mainz.
1665. England declares war against Holland (Feb. 22).	**1665.** The Council of Commerce is reorganized.
English naval victory over the Dutch off Lowestoft (June).	Colbert is made Controller-General (Dec.) and begins to carry out his great industrial reforms.
Charles II allies with the Bishop of Münster (June).	The French bombard Tunis and Algiers, repress the Barbary pirates, and attempt to colonize Madagascar.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1666. The Great Elector makes a treaty with Holland (Feb.), and a quadruple alliance is formed, consisting of Holland, Brandenburg, Lüneburg, and Denmark (Oct.), to ensure the independence of Holland against France. Holland forces the Bishop of Münster to make peace. The Great Elector makes a new Treaty of Partition with Pfalz-Neuburg, the Elector receiving Cleves, Mark, and Ravenstein; the Duke of Neuburg keeping Jülich and Berg.	**1666.** The Dutch at the Cape give assistance to a French fleet.
1667. Death of the Electress of Brandenburg (June).	**1667.** Peace of Andruszowo between Poland and Russia ends the Thirteen Years' War. Russia recovered Smolensk, Chernigov, and some places beyond the Dnieper. Alexander VII dies (May 22) and is succeeded by Clement IX (June 22). The conference of Breda is opened (May). The Treaty of Breda is made between England and Holland (July 10), and New Amsterdam ceded to England. The Turks begin the siege of Candia (May). Don Pedro, brother of Alfonso of Portugal, takes the Regency during the king's illness.
1668. The Great Elector marries the widowed Duchess Dorothea of Brunswick.	**1668.** Spain and Portugal make peace (Feb. 13), Spain recognizing Portuguese independence. John Casimir resigns the throne of Poland.
1669. The connexion of Bavaria with Louis XIV and the Emperor leads to many complications.	**1669.** Clement IX agrees to a compromise with the Jansenists — the Clementine Peace. Resignation of Father Nithard, who since 1665 had acted as first Minister in Spain. The Turks capture Candia (Sept. 6). Death of Clement IX (Dec. 9). Michael becomes King of Poland.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
The Plague in London is at its height (Sept.).	**1666.** France declares war against England (Jan.) and sends a force against the Bishop of Münster.
The Five Mile Act is passed (Oct. 30).	An expedition is sent to India.
1666. Charles II secretly engages not to interfere with Louis XIV's designs (Feb.).	The first series of Huguenot emigrations takes place in consequence of the commencement of a policy of persecution, which continues till 1685.
A four days' drawn battle takes place between the English and Dutch fleets off the Downs (June 1–4).	**The Devolution War, 1667–1668.**
Another sea battle off the Norfolk coast, in which the Dutch are beaten (August 4).	[See Summary VI, p. 366.]
The Great Fire in London (Sept. 2–6) breaks out.	**1667.** Death of Anne of Austria, the Queen-Mother (Jan.).
1667. The Dutch burn English ships at the mouth of the Medway (June).	Louis makes a secret engagement with Charles II, the latter promising not to interfere with Louis' designs in the Netherlands, the former agreeing not to aid the Dutch at sea.
Fall of Clarendon (August), who is succeeded by the Cabal (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale).	Louis stirs up Hungary to rebel against the Emperor.
The Peace of Breda (July 10) is not popular.	Marie Anne (Mlle. de Blois), Louis' daughter by Louise de la Vallière, is legitimitised.
1668. The Triple Alliance is concluded between England, Sweden, and Holland against France (Jan. 23).	Louis makes fresh alliances with Mainz, Cologne, Neuburg, and Münster.
James Duke of York avows his conversion to the Romish faith.	Louis crossed the frontier (May 24) and the Jus Devolutionis War began, and within two months the Spanish Low Countries were conquered.
1669. Charles II secretly announces his conversion to Clifford, Arundel, and Arlington (Jan. 25).	**1668.** A secret Treaty of Partition for the Spanish Empire is made between Louis and the Emperor (Jan. 19):—
Death of Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I (Sept. 10).	(1) France to get the Low Countries, Franche Comté, Naples, Sicily, Navarre, the Spanish possessions in Africa, the East Philippines.
	(2) Leopold to have Spain and the rest of the Spanish possessions.
	The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (May 2) between Louis and Spain:—
	(1) Louis withdrew from Franche-Comté.
	(2) Louis secured twelve strong fortresses with their districts in the Spanish Netherlands, which made the north-east frontier of France strong.
	The first French factory in India is established at Surat.
	The Count of Vermandois, Louis' son by Louise de la Vallière, is legitimitised.
	1669. Louis is busy throughout the year negotiating alliances with England, Sweden, the Emperor, and the German Princes.
	A large emigration of the Protestants of Picardy to England takes place.
	Colbert is made Minister of the Marine, of Commerce, of the Colonies, and of the Royal buildings.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1670. Birth of Zinzendorf, afterwards the Austrian Chancellor.	1670. William of Orange is appointed Captain-General by the United Provinces. Clement X is elected Pope (April 29). The House of Braganza in Portugal is recognized by the Papacy.

PORTUGAL.

The House of Braganza to 1683.

John IV, elected 1648–1656

Alfonso VI 1656–1683	Catherine = Charles II of England

1671. Mainz, Trèves, Denmark, and Saxony remain neutral while Holland is attacked by Louis XIV. The Emperor puts down a Hungarian rising under Nadasdy, Zriny, and Frankopan, who were executed. Spain makes a defensive treaty with Holland (Dec.).	1671. Spain and Holland make an alliance (Dec.). Turkey adopts the cause of the Cossacks, and declares war on Poland.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Charles II makes overtures to Louis XIV (Dec.).	[*See Genealogy at end of the Book*, p. 371. THE DESCENDANTS OF LOUIS XIV.]
1670. A second and more severe bill against Conventicles is passed (March). The Secret Treaty of Dover is made (June 1). A second treaty intended to be made public is signed on Dec. 31. Buckingham is sent on a mission to France. Sir William Temple is recalled from the Hague. Charlestown is founded by English settlers.	**1670.** Defensive alliance between France and Bavaria (Feb. 17) :— (1) France to support the Elector in the Assemblies of the Empire. (2) In the event of the partition of the Spanish Empire, Louis and the Elector to act together. (3) If the Emperor died, Louis and the Elector to act together. (4) Louis promises a subsidy, and that the Dauphin should marry Elector's daughter. Treaty concluded between Louis and Sweden (May) for three years. The Secret Treaty of Dover (June 1) is made between Louis XIV and Charles II :— (1) Charles to declare his conversion at some future date. (2) Charles to receive £150,000 and £225,000 a year as long as the war lasted. (3) At the conclusion of the war, England was to get Walcheren, Sluys, and Cadsand. (4) Louis was to choose the moment for declaring war against the Dutch, and England was to join in the war by land and sea. (5) Upon failure in the Spanish male line, Charles was to aid Louis in making good his claim to the Spanish monarchy. (6) A Treaty of Commerce to be concluded, and the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to be maintained. (7) Louis to help Charles with men and money if necessary. Death of Henrietta of Orleans (June 30). Louis occupies Lorraine on account of the intrigues of the Duke with the Dutch (Sept.), and thus acquires a possession of great importance to France.
1671. Death of the Duchess of York (March 3). Parliament is prorogued for a year.	**1671.** Treaties are made by France with Hanover, Osnabrück, Brunswick-Lüneburg, and the Palatinate (July–Dec.). Vauban begins to construct fortresses in the Netherlands. Death of Lionne (Sept. 1). The Emperor Leopold makes a Treaty of Neutrality with Louis (Dec.). The Senegal Company is founded.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1672. The Great Elector promises to aid the Dutch with 22,000 men (May 2). First Coalition against France:— (1) The Emperor Leopold, alarmed at the possible extension of the French power to the Rhine, allies with Brandenburg (June 23). (2) Leopold makes a treaty at the Hague with the States-General (Oct. 27).	**1672.** Sweden joins the league against Holland (April 14). Poland is invaded by the Turks and Cossacks, and Kaminiec is taken (June). Michael makes peace at Buczacz, ceding Kaminiec, Podolia, and the Ukraine (July). The Abrogation of the Perpetual Edict (July 3). The Prince of Orange is proclaimed Stadtholder (July 4). He rejects the French conditions (August 4). Murder of the De Witts (August 4). The Stadtholder relieves Amsterdam by the capture of Naarden (Sept. 6).
1673. The Great Elector makes the Treaty of Vossen with Louis XIV (April 10). The Conference of Cologne meets (June) and sits till March, 1674. Second Coalition against France:— (1) Treaties between Leopold, the Dutch (Aug. 30), Spain, and Lorraine. (2) Treaty between Spain and the Dutch. The Elector of Bavaria persists in his neutrality. Montecuculi and William of Orange capture Bonn (Nov. 12), and, while Cologne and Münster made peace, Trèves and Mainz joined the Coalition.	**1673.** William of Orange makes a defensive alliance with Denmark and the Duke of Lorraine (July 1). The Emperor engages to aid Holland with 30,000 men, and Spain promises aid on condition that Maestricht is not given to France and no separate peace made with Louis XIV. The Polish Diet repudiates the Treaty of 1672, and Sobieski defeats the Turks at Khoczim. Death of Michael, King of Poland (Nov. 10).

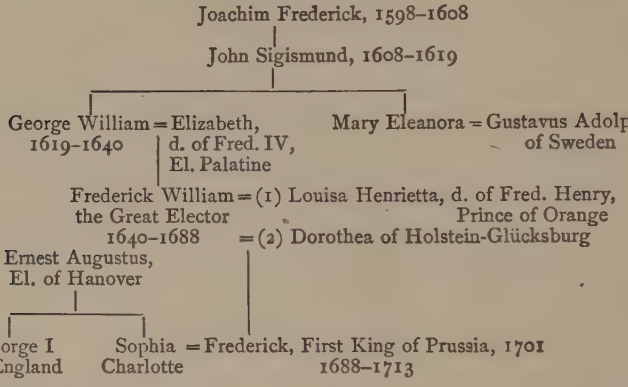
England.	France.
1672. The stop of the Exchequer (Jan. 12).	
The Declaration of Indulgence is issued (March 16) repealing the acts against Catholics and Nonconformists.	
England declares war against the Dutch after attacking their fleet (March).	
The battle of Southwold Bay (March) proves indecisive.	
	The Dutch War, 1672–1678.
	1672. Cologne promised assistance to Louis (Jan.), and Münster does the same in March.
	Treaty of Stockholm with Sweden (April 14).
	Leibnitz presents to Louis a scheme for the conquest of Egypt and the seizure of the Mediterranean trade.
	War declared by France against the United Provinces (April 6). Louis leaves Saint-Germain-en-Laye (April 23) for the seat of war.
	Ruyter defeats the combined English and French fleets at Southwold Bay (June 7).
	The French army cross the Rhine at Tolhuys (June 12)—the famous 'Passage of the Rhine.'
	Many of the French colonists in Madagascar are massacred, and the scheme of colonizing the island fails.
	The sluices opened in Holland, and Amsterdam saved (June 15–20).
	The States-General offer Louis excellent terms, which on Louvois' advice he refuses (June 29).
	Louis arrives at Saint-Germains (August 1).
	Between November, 1672, and March, 1673, Turenne, aided by the troops of Cologne and Münster, defeats the plans of the Austrians, Lorrainers, and Brandenburgers, who had joined forces, and drives them across the Weser.
	William of Orange is forced by the Count of Montal to raise the siege of Charleroi and to retire to Amsterdam (Dec.).
1673. The Test Act is passed to compel all office-holders who were not members of the English Church to resign (March 29).	**1673.** An edict is issued suppressing the right of the *Parlement* of Paris to make remonstrances until the royal edicts had been registered (Feb.).
The Duke of York and Clifford refuse to comply with the Test Act and resign their posts.	The title of Superior Courts is substituted for Sovereign Courts, and the last remaining barrier to despotism is removed.
Fall of the Cabal Ministry. Osborne, afterwards Earl of Danby, becomes the leading Minister.	The Great Elector makes peace (April 10), and this ends the First Coalition against France.
Dismissal of Shaftesbury.	Conference opened at Cologne in June and continues till March, 1674, under the mediation of the Swedes, but the Dutch would not accede to the demands of Louis and Charles (June).
The Duke of York marries Mary of Modena (Sept. 30).	Capture of Maestricht by Vauban (June), Louis being himself present.
The Commons are suddenly prorogued (Nov. 4).	The Anglo-French fleet is defeated by Ruyter and Tromp on June 7, June 14, and August 21.
	A new Coalition is formed against France, consisting of the Emperor, the Dutch, the Duke of Lorraine, and Spain (August).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1674. Denmark and the Elector Palatine join the Coalition (Jan. and March), followed by the Dukes of Brunswick and Lüneburg (June 20). The Empire, by the Diet of Ratisbon, declares war on France (May 28). A new Triple Alliance is made between the Empire, Spain, and Holland against Louis XIV (July). It is joined by the Elector of Brandenburg (July 1). The Great Elector takes part in operations on the Rhine.	**1674.** Sobieski is elected King of Poland. The States-General of the United Provinces declare the Stadtholderate hereditary in the family of Orange.
	1675. War between Denmark and Sweden breaks out. The Spaniards are beaten by Duquesne in the Mediterranean. Sobieski defeats the Turks at Lemberg.
	1676. Death of De Ruyter in the Mediterranean. William of Orange fails to take Maestricht. A political revolution at Madrid: the Queen-Mother overthrown: Don John, a natural son of Philip IV, and a French partisan, takes the government.
1675. The Duke of Liegnitz dies without male heirs, and the Great Elector claims the Duchies of Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau, under the Treaty of 1537. The Emperor, however, seized them and incorporated them with the kingdom of Bohemia. Battle of Fehrbellin (June): a decisive victory of Brandenburg over Sweden, followed by the expulsion of the Swedes from Pomerania with the exception of a few strong places. Death of the Duke of Lorraine; Charles Louis, his nephew, succeeds to the command of the Imperial army.	Charles XI of Sweden defeats the Danes at the battle of Lunden (Dec.). Treaty of Zurawna (Oct. 27) between the Turks and Poles. The Turks gain Kaminiec and the greater part of Podolia, and part of the Ukraine. Death of Achmet Kiuprili seven days after the Peace of Zurawna. He is succeeded as Grand Vizier by Kara Mustapha. Innocent XI becomes Pope. Death of the Tsar Alexis, who is succeeded by Feodore.
1676. The Imperialists recover Philipsburg.	

England.	France.
1674. The Treaty of London is made between England and Holland at the instance of the Parliament led by Shaftesbury (Feb. 28), who had joined the opposition.	The Allies under William of Orange capture Bonn, and this success leads to the defection of Cologne and Münster from the side of France, while Trèves and Mainz join the Coalition, and Utrecht, Gueldres, and Overyssel are freed from all danger of invasion (Nov.).
[The English contingent, however, remains with Turenne.]	An expedition sent to Ceylon. Trincomalee taken and lost.
Deaths of Milton and Clarendon.	**1674.** The campaign in Lorraine is opened (Feb.).
	The reconquest of Franche-Comté accomplished by Louis under the direction of Vauban in six weeks (May and June). Henceforth the Jura was the eastern boundary of France.
	Turenne wins the battle of Sinsheim against the Imperialists (June). Devastation of the Palatinate (July and August).
	Condé fights the indecisive battle of Senef (August 1), and William of Orange took Grave, though he could not invade France.
	Turenne wins the battle of Ensheim (Sept.).
	Pondicherry is founded by Martin.
	Turenne makes his famous march across the Vosges from Lixheim in Lorraine to Belfort in the winter of 1674–5.
1675. Charles, bribed by Louis, prorogues Parliament for fifteen months (Nov. 22).	**1675.** The battle of Turkheim (Jan. 5) is won by Turenne over the Great Elector. A week later the left bank of the Rhine was free of Germans, and the aim of Turenne's famous campaign in the Vosges accomplished.
A standing committee of the Privy Council is appointed to control 'Trade and Plantations.'	The death of Turenne (July 26) destroys all hopes of a successful campaign.
	Montecuculi crosses the Rhine and besieges Saverne and Hagenau, but later in the year is forced back by Condé.
	Créquy capitulates with all his army at Saarbrück to the Duke of Lorraine (Sept.).
	Condé at the end of the campaign retires to Chantilly, where he lives till his death in 1686.
	The French fleet in the Mediterranean is very successful during 1675, defeating the Dutch and Spanish fleets in the Bay of Palermo. The French become masters of Sicily.
1676. Charles makes another secret treaty with Louis (Feb. 17), receiving an annual pension.	**1676.** Louis takes Condé and Bouchain (May).
An English fleet attacks the Barbary States.	The young Duke of Lorraine captures Philipsburg (Sept.).
	A Congress begins to sit to arrange terms of peace at Nimeguen (July).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.

THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

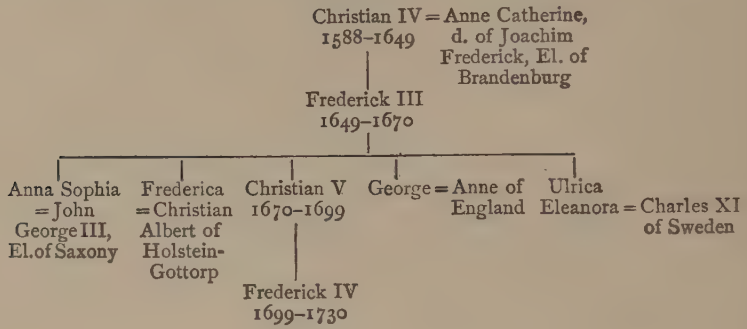

Joachim Frederick, 1598–1608
John Sigismund, 1608–1619
George William = Elizabeth, d. of Fred. IV, El. Palatine
1619–1640
Mary Eleanora = Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
Frederick William = (1) Louisa Henrietta, d. of Fred. Henry, Prince of Orange
the Great Elector
1640–1688 = (2) Dorothea of Holstein-Glücksburg
Ernest Augustus, El. of Hanover
George I of England
Sophia Charlotte = Frederick, First King of Prussia, 1701
1688–1713

1677. Siege and capture of Stettin by the Great Elector (Aug. 1–Dec. 12).	**1677.** Charles XI defeats the Danes at the battle of Landskrona. Don John attempts to reform the Spanish Government. The Danes, by naval victories, conquer Gothland and Rügen.
1678. Capture of Stralsund (Oct.) by the Great Elector, followed by that of Greifswald (Nov.), the last Swedish possession in Pomerania.	**1678.** The first war between Russia and Turkey breaks out. The Danes defeat the Swedes at Uddevalla.

England.	France.
1677. Parliament meets (Feb.). Charles declares he has made a close alliance with the United Provinces against France. Shaftesbury, Buckingham, Salisbury, and Wharton are imprisoned in the Tower. William of Orange comes to England and marries Mary, the daughter of the Duke of York (Nov. 4). Louis now intrigues with the leaders of the Opposition.	**1677.** The King and Duke of Orleans are successful in the north, the former taking Valenciennes, the strongest fortress on the Scheldt, and Cambrai and Saint Omer; the latter defeated William of Orange at Cassel (April), and overran Flanders. Créquy carries out a successful campaign on the Rhine, and captures Freiburg (Nov.). D'Humières in the north took Ghislain.
1678. Treaty between England and Holland (Jan.). Parliament votes money to enable Charles to 'enter into actual war with the French king.' English troops are withdrawn from France and sent to Flanders.	**1678.** Louis takes Ghent and Ypres (March), and Créquy continues his successes on the Rhine. A dispute with Innocent XI about the *régale* breaks out. The battle of Saint-Denis (Aug. 15) is fought four days after peace had been signed.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.

THE KINGS OF DENMARK IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.



1679. The Emperor and Empire make peace with Sweden (Feb.).

Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye between Prussia and Sweden (June):—

(1) All conquests made by Prussia were restored, except a small strip along the right bank of the Oder.

(2) France evacuated Cleves and paid an indemnity.

1679. An alliance is made between Sweden and Denmark.

Death of Don John at Madrid (Dec. 17).

Restoration of the Queen-Mother and Austrian influence in Spain.

Marriage of Charles II of Spain with Louise of Orleans.

ENGLAND.

St. John, afterwards Bolingbroke, is born.

A secret treaty between Charles and Louis (May 17), but Charles refuses to ratify it, and another treaty is made with Holland (July).

The 'Popish Plot' agitation begins (Aug.).

The last secret treaty between Charles and Louis (1678) is disclosed by Louis to the Opposition.

An Act is passed to exclude Roman Catholics from both Houses of Parliament (Nov. 30).

Danby is impeached by the Commons (Dec. 21).

1679. Parliament is dissolved (Jan. 24) after sitting from 1661.

Meeting of the new Parliament (Mar. 6); the impeachment of Danby is continued, and he is imprisoned.

Sir William Temple's scheme for a Council of Thirty is formed, with Shaftesbury as President (April).

The Habeas Corpus Act is passed.

The Exclusion Bill is brought forward, but Parliament is dissolved (July).

A new Parliament is elected (Oct.), but does not meet. The Parties of Petitioners and Abhorrers (also called the Whigs and Tories) are formed.

FRANCE.

The Peace of Nimeguen:—

i. A treaty between France and Holland (Aug. 10)—

(1) France restored Maestricht and its dependencies.

(2) France restored Messina to Spain.

(3) The Dutch to receive favourable commercial advantages, and Colbert's hostile tariff is given up.

(4) Restoration to William of Orange of Orange and his estates in the Spanish Netherlands, France, Franche-Comté and the Charolais.

ii. A treaty between France and Spain (Sept. 17)—

(1) France restored Charleroi, Binch, Ath, Oudenarde, Courtrai, Limburg and its Duchy, Ghent, Rodenhus, Leuze, St. Ghislain, and Puycerda in Catalonia.

(2) France retained Valenciennes, Condé, Bouchain, Maubeuge, Cambrai, Saint Omer, Aire, Ypres, Warneton, Cassel, and some others, thus securing a strong line of places stretching from Dunkirk to the Meuse.

(3) France retained Franche-Comté.

iii. A treaty between France and the Emperor and Empire (Feb. 2, 1679)—

(1) France restored Philipsburg.

(2) France retained Freiburg with passage across the Rhine at Breisach.

(3) The Duke of Lorraine to be restored under the conditions of 1659. (He refuses to accept these terms.)

In other respects the Treaty of Münster of Oct. 24, 1648, was adhered to.

1679. Créquy carries on a campaign on the Rhine to compel the Emperor to agree to the Peace (Feb.).

By the Treaties of Saint-Germain-en-Laye and Fontainebleau Louis compels Brandenburg and Denmark to restore to Sweden their late conquests.

Throughout the year French troops were gradually occupying Alsace and isolating Strasburg.

A committee of the *Parlement* of Metz becomes the first Chamber of Reunion (Oct.), and begins its work in December.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1680. Fürstenburg, Bishop of Strasburg, becomes one of Louis XIV's pensioners (May). The Great Elector secures the territories of the Archbishop of Magdeburg on the latter's death. Death of John George II of Saxony. His successor John George III takes up a watchful attitude towards France, and, with the Count Palatine and other princes, desires a general arming of Germany to counteract the policy of Louis XIV (Aug.). Death of Montecuculi (Oct. 17). The Bishop of Münster makes an alliance with Louis XIV (Dec.).	**1680.** The Duke of Medina-Celi becomes first Minister in Spain; he is unable to check Louis' annexations. Diet of Stockholm. Charles XI of Sweden secures the power of legislation and marries a Danish princess.
1681. Treaty made at Finsterwalde (April) between Brandenburg and Saxony for defensive purposes. A Convention between Holland and Sweden to maintain the Treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen proved the germ of the League of Augsburg (Sept. 30). Leopold hears on October 6 of the entry of the French into Strasburg and Casale, of the death of the Count of Rosenberg, and of the appearance of the Turks in Styria. A European Congress meets at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine (Oct. 30).	**1681.** In Sweden the burghers, peasants, and clergy make Charles XI virtually absolute. Diet of Odenburg is held for the redress of Hungarian grievances.
1682. The Count Palatine, by the Convention of Areillen with Louis XIV (Feb.), was promised a pension, in addition to a handsome gift of money. The Emperor and Spain join the League already made by Sweden and Holland, and, in June, Saxony, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Lüneburg, and the leading members of the Upper Rhine and Franconia also join it. The Emperor prepares for the invasion of Germany by the Turks.	**1682.** Death of the Tsar Feodore. Sophia, daughter of the first wife of Alexis, becomes Regent during the minority of Ivan and Peter—joint sovereigns. Revolt of the Streltsi (May 15–18). Peace between Russia and Turkey, the former securing Russian Ukraine and the Cossack territory.

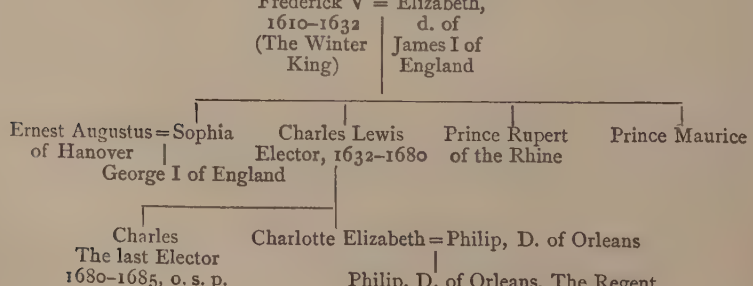
ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1680. The Commons decide in favour of the right to petition Parliament. The Commons pass the Exclusion Bill (Nov.), but the Lords reject it at the instance of Lord Halifax. Lord Stafford is beheaded (Dec. 29).	**1680.** Establishment of a French factory in Siam, the king, Phra-Naraï, being alarmed at the progress of the Dutch in the East. The Dauphin marries a Bavarian princess (March 17). Louis continues to form his Chambers of Reunion, and issues edicts against the Huguenots. Mlle. de Blois marries the Prince of Conti, Condé's son. The Breisach Chamber claims Upper and Lower Alsace (Aug.). From 1680 to 1688 a large number of soldiers lose their lives in carrying out works connected with Versailles. Louis resists the Papal claims to the revenues of vacant benefices.
1681. Parliament is dissolved (Jan.), and the new Parliament meets at Oxford (March 21). It passes the Exclusion Bill and is dissolved (March 28). Shaftesbury is prosecuted for high treason by the Government. Charles II makes an agreement with Louis XIV, undertaking not to summon Parliament and not to interfere with the French king's policy.	**1681.** A large emigration of Huguenots from the north and west coasts takes place. An embassy set out from Siam to France, but perished on the way. An embassy from Morocco is well received at Versailles, and a treaty is projected. Seizure of Strassburg by the French in time of peace (Sept. 30), and occupation of Casale by Boufflers and Catinat. The siege of Luxemburg is begun (Nov.), but it was not blockaded strictly, and the siege was raised early in 1682.
1682. An attack is begun by the Court party on the municipal liberties of London and other towns. Shaftesbury leaves England for Holland (Oct. 19).	**1682.** Louis tries to stir up Hungary and to create discontent in Sweden, Holland, and Poland, against the Governments of the respective countries. He also makes a treaty with Denmark. Bombardment of Algiers by Petit-Renaud and Duquesne. The Declaration of the Four Articles marks Louis' attempt to secure the independence of the Gallican Church:— (1) Pope's power limited to spiritual matters. (2) The superiority of Councils to the Papal authority vindicated. (3) Independence of the Gallican Church asserted. (4) The Pope's opinion in questions of faith is not absolute unless confirmed by the Church. Louis' envoys leave the Conference of Frankfort (Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1683. Vienna is besieged by the Turks (June), but saved by John Sobieski (July 14). A League is formed at the Hague to resist Louis XIV's aggressions.	**1683.** The Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha, is murdered for his defeat at Vienna (Oct.). Charles II of Spain declares war on France (Dec.).
1684. The Great Elector issues the Edict of Potsdam, offering a refuge in his dominions to the French Protestants. The Emperor, occupied with the Turkish war, is compelled to agree to the Truce of Ratisbon (August). The Duke of Lorraine wins successes against the Turks.	**1684.** The Venetians join the Empire and Poland against the Turks, whom they attack. Athens is bombarded.
1685. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes decides the Great Elector, hitherto a supporter of Louis, to oppose the French king. The Duke of Lorraine continues to gain successes against the Turks, and recovers Neuhausel and other fortresses. Many Huguenots settle in Brandenburg and other parts of Germany. Disputes begin between the Empire and France over the Palatinate.	**1685.** Count Oropesa succeeds the Duke of Medina-Celi as first Minister in Spain and renews the alliance with Austria. The Venetians under Morosini take several places in the Morea and Dalmatia.
1686. The Duke of Lorraine takes Buda (Sept. 2), which had been 145 years in the hands of the Turks. The Great Elector receives Schwiebus from Austria, and a promise of East Friesland, in liquidation of all claims upon Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau (April). Formation of the League of Augsburg (July) to preserve the Treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen and the Truce of Ratisbon. It included the Emperor, the Kings of Spain and Sweden, the Dutch Republic, the Elector Palatine, the Elector of Saxony, and the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and the Upper Rhine.	**1686.** Venice makes conquests in the Morea. Persecution of the Vaudois by the Duke of Savoy. Russia and Poland make a treaty by which Russia secures Kiev. Russia declares war against Turkey.

England.	France.
1683. Death of Shaftesbury (Jan.).	**1683.** At the Diet of Ratisbon Louis' envoy demands a thirty years' truce, during which the French are to have undisturbed possession of their recent acquisitions.
The Rye House Plot is discovered (June 14).	Algiers is again bombarded, and the Dey submits (June).
The Charter of London is forfeited, and new municipal officers are appointed by the Crown (June–Oct.).	Death of the Queen, Maria Theresa (June 30).
Algernon Sydney is executed (Dec. 7).	Death of Colbert (Sept. 6), who is succeeded by Le Peletier, while his son Seignelay becomes Minister of the Marine.
Monmouth is banished (Dec. 25).	
1684. Many towns accept new charters.	**1684.** Marriage of Louis to Madame de Maintenon (Jan. 12).
Charles dispenses with the Test Act in the case of the Duke of York, who again becomes Lord High Admiral and a member of the Council.	Siege of Luxemburg recommenced in earnest in April; was taken in June, by which time Dixmude, Courtrai, and Oudenarde had also fallen.
1685. Death of Charles II (Feb. 6).	The Truce of Ratisbon ends the war in the Spanish Netherlands (August), and Louis is allowed for twenty years possession of all the places assigned to him by the Chambers of Reunion.
Accession of James II.	Ninety-three Jewish families expelled from the *Généralité* of Bordeaux (Nov.).
Insurrection of Monmouth; he is defeated at Sedgmoor (July 6), and is beheaded.	Bombardment of Genoa, followed in 1685 by the visit of the Doge to Paris.
Numerous judicial executions are carried out by Jeffreys.	Arrival of an Embassy from Siam at Versailles (Dec.).
Parliament meets in May, and, after a recess, again in November.	**1685.** Bombardments of Tunis and Tripoli by the French fleets.
	The Edict of Nantes is revoked (Oct. 22), with disastrous results to the political and commercial life of France.
	Death of the Chancellor Le Tellier.
1686. The case of Godden *v.* Hales is tried, and the judges decide in favour of the king, who introduces many Papists into the Church and Army (June).	**1686.** Arrival of a second Siamese Embassy at Versailles (Sept.).
A new Court of Ecclesiastical Commission is created (July).	Chandernagore is founded.
	Madame de Maintenon establishes the College of Saint-Cyr.
	Death of the great Condé (Dec. 11).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1687. The Duke of Lorraine and Louis of Baden defeat the Turks under Suleiman Pacha at Mohacz (August 12), and Croatia and Transylvania are subdued. The Dukes of Bavaria and Savoy join the League of Augsburg. The Diet of Pressburg declares the Hungarian Crown hereditary in the House of Hapsburg (Oct. 11), and Joseph I, son of the Emperor, is crowned.	1687. The Quietist opinions of Molinos are condemned by a Papal rule. Innocent XI joined the League of Augsburg secretly. A Russian campaign against the Tartars fails. The Venetians complete the subjugation of the Morea, and take Corinth and Athens. A revolution breaks out in Constantinople. Mohammed IV is deposed and succeeded by Solyman II (Nov. 2).
1688. The Imperial forces take Belgrade from the Turks, and Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia are overrun. Death of the Great Elector (April 29). Frederick III, his successor, though compelled (owing to a secret agreement made previously with the Austrian Government) to restore Schwiebus, which he does in 1695, resumes his claims upon the Silesian Duchies. The invasion of the Palatinate by the French (Oct.) consolidates the resistance of the German Princes to Louis. The Imperial forces take Belgrade (Sept. 6).	1688. Treaty between Imperialists and Transylvania, by which the latter country renounced Turkish suzerainty and became a province of the King of Hungary (May).

THE ELECTORS PALATINE OF THE SIMMERN LINE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.


Frederick V = Elizabeth, d. of James I of England
1610–1632 (The Winter King)
Ernest Augustus = Sophia of Hanover
Charles Lewis Elector, 1632–1680
Prince Rupert of the Rhine
Prince Maurice
George I of England
Charles The last Elector 1680–1685, o. s. p.
Charlotte Elizabeth = Philip, D. of Orleans
Philip, D. of Orleans, The Regent

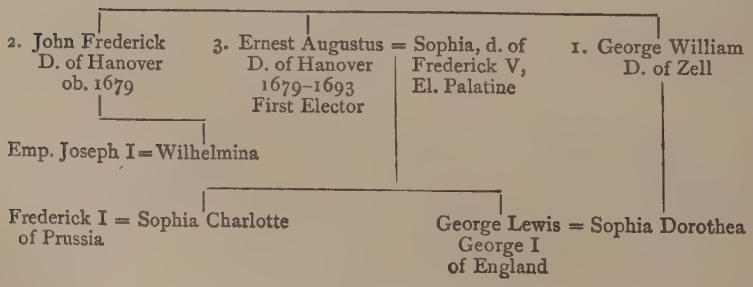
ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
A camp of troops is formed at Hounslow Heath.	
The Papist Massey is made Dean of Christ Church (Dec. 29).	
1687. The Declaration of Indulgence is published (April), and the Ecclesiastical Commission endeavours to make the English Universities Roman Catholic.	1687. Louis XIV disputes with Innocent XI respecting the privileges pertaining to the quarters of Ambassadors at Rome.
Tyrconnel is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.	The Governor of Canada builds Fort Niagara to prevent the English from reaching the Upper Lakes of Canada.
Parliament is dissolved (July 2).	
James receives a Papal nuncio (July 3).	
James alienates the nobility and gentry by interfering with the lords-lieutenant.	
French refugees settle in Spitalfields.	**The War of the League of Augsburg, 1688-1697.**
1688. James II recalled from the Dutch service the English and Scottish regiments which had remained in Holland since 1678.	1688. The French bombard Algiers and make a treaty.
James Edward, the son of James II, is born (June 10).	On the death of Maximilian Henry, the Archbishop and Elector of Cologne (June), Louis pushed forward the claims of William von Fürstenberg, and French troops occupy Cologne, while Fürstenberg took possession of the Electorate.
Trial and acquittal of the Seven Bishops (June 29–30) who had refused to read the Declaration of Indulgence, which had been published again on May 4.	Louis seizes Avignon (Oct.) as an answer to the Pope's treatment of Lavardin, the French ambassador.
The Seven Lords invite William of Orange to come to England (June 30).	Louis declares war against the Empire (Sept. 24).
William issues a manifesto (Oct. 1).	A revolution breaks out in Siam against the French influence, which is entirely destroyed (July).
	French troops conquer and occupy the Palatinate nominally on behalf of the Duchess of Orleans (Sept.–Nov.). Philipsburg fell (Oct. 29). Louis declares war against the United Provinces (Nov. 26).
	Louis quarrels with the Duke of Savoy, who joins the League of Augsburg.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1689. The Diet, in consequence of the devastation of the Palatinate, declares war (Feb.). The League of Augsburg is ratified at Vienna (May) and becomes the Grand Alliance, and is headed by William III. The Emperor makes a treaty with the Dutch (May) and with Max. Emmanuel, Elector of Bavaria (May). Frederick III of Brandenburg takes command of the forces at Bonn, which was captured in October. Lewis of Baden defeats the Turks (Aug. 30), takes Nissa, and Bulgaria is subdued. The allies are generally successful against the French in Spain, the Netherlands, and on the Rhine. The Imperial Chamber is fixed at Wetzlar.	**1689.** Russia joins the Imperialists against the Turks. Convention of Altona, between Denmark and Holstein-Gottorp, secures the pacification of the North. A second revolt of the Streltsi breaks out in Russia, and a struggle ensues between Sophia and her brother Peter. Sophia is sent to a convent, and Peter's reign begins. Victor Amadeus makes an alliance with Austria and Spain. Death of Innocent XI; Alexander VIII becomes Pope (Oct. 6).
1690. The French occupy and plunder the districts of Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle. The Emperor is more interested in fighting the Turks on the Danube. Joseph I is elected King of the Romans by the Diet at Augsburg. The Turks under Mustapha Kiuprili recover Nissa, Belgrade, Widdin, Servia, and Bulgaria.	**1690.** Apasi, Prince of Transylvania, dies, and the Turks nominated Toekeli of Hungary Prince. Spain (June 6) and Savoy (Oct. 20) join the Grand Alliance. The Piedmontese are defeated at Staffarda by the French (Aug. 18). The Venetians make further conquests in the Morea.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
James recalls, too late, many of his acts.	
William sails from Holland (Oct. 19) and lands at Torbay (Nov. 5).	
William arrives in London (Dec. 19), and a Convention is summoned.	
James II escapes to France (Dec. 25).	
1689. The Commons draw up the Declaration of Right (Jan.).	**1689.** The second devastation of the Palatinate by order of Louvois (Jan.).
The Mutiny Bill, the Toleration Act (May 24), and the Bill of Rights (Oct.) are passed.	Louis declares war against Spain (April 15) and against England (July 25).
War is declared against France (May 17).	Pontchartrain succeeds Le Peletier as Controller-General.
The Toleration Act is passed (May 24).	The Protestants rise in the Cevennes.
Tyrconnel attacks the Protestants, and aims at the separation of Ireland from England.	The Prince of Waldeck defeats Humières and takes Liège.
James II arrives at Kinsale (March), and holds a Parliament at Dublin (May).	The French lose Mainz, Kaiserswerth, and Bonn to the Allies.
The siege of Londonderry, begun April 20, is raised July 30, and the Irish are defeated at Newtown Butler (Aug.).	Louis renounces the privileges which he had claimed for his ambassador at Rome, and recalls Lavardin.
Dundee wins Killiecrankie, but is killed (July 27).	Louis appoints De Frontenac Governor of Canada, with orders to attack Albany and New York.
William III joins the Grand Alliance (Dec. 30).	
1690. A new Parliament meets (March) and passes Whig measures.	**1690.** Louis sends over to Ireland a corps under Lauzun (March).
	Louis restores Avignon, seized in 1663.
	Luxemburg defeated Waldeck at the battle of Fleurus (July 1).
	James II's defeat at the battle of the Boyne (July 1) ruins Louis' hopes of striking at England through Ireland.
	The French fleet under Tourville wins the battle of Beachy Head (July 10).
	Victory of Catinat at Staffarda over Victor Amadeus of Savoy (August 18).
	Death of Seignelay, Minister of the Marine (Nov. 13); he is succeeded by the incompetent Pontchartrain.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1691. Battle of Szalankenen (August 8): the Turks are totally defeated by Baden, and Mustapha Kiuprili killed. All Transylvania is now conquered by the Imperialists. The Estates make a treaty recognizing the Hapsburgs as rulers of Transylvania (Dec.).	**1691.** Congress of the Allies meets at the Hague to concert measures against Louis XIV. Death of Suleiman II (June), who is succeeded by Achmet II. Death of the Pope Alexander VIII, who is succeeded by Innocent XII (July 12). German forces aid the Duke of Savoy.
1692. Hanover is made into a ninth Electorate by the Emperor, in favour of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, in return for a perpetual alliance (March). The general command of the Imperial forces is now entrusted to Lewis of Baden, who checks an invasion of Franconia. The Imperialists capture Grosswardein from the Turks (June 3). The Elector of Bavaria relieves Charleroi, which was besieged by the French.	**1692.** Max. Emmanuel, Elector of Bavaria, installed as Governor and Captain-General of the Spanish Netherlands (March). Trade between Russia and China begins. The Duke of Savoy invades Dauphiny. Patkul is banished from Sweden.
1693. Great damage is done to the Rhine lands and the Palatinate by the French troops.	**1693.** The Dutch take Pondicherry. Innocent XII attempts to check the sale of offices at the Papal Court. Charles XI of Sweden is formally declared absolute.

THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.



England.	France.
William III leaves England for Ireland (June 11), and wins the battle of the Boyne (July 1). James II flies to France.	
William fails to take Limerick, and returns to England.	
The English factory at Calcutta is established.	
1691. William goes to Holland (Jan.), returns (April), and is again in Holland in May.	**1691.** Louis was present at the capture of Mons (April 8).
A new East India Company is founded.	Death of Louvois (July 6), who is succeeded by the inexperienced Barbézieux.
Ginkel wins Aghrim against the French and Irish under St. Ruth, who is killed (July 22).	Catinat takes the town and castle of Nice (March). Ulm is also taken, and D'Estrées bombards Barcelona and Alicant.
Parliament is opened (Oct.).	
Limerick capitulates (Oct.), and Sarsfield and many Irish enter the French service.	
1692. Marlborough is disgraced, and dismissed from all his offices (Jan.).	**1692.** The French fleet attempts an invasion of England, and is defeated at the battle of La Hogue (May 19).
The Glencoe massacre takes place (Feb).	The French capture Namur (June 5), Louis being himself present.
	Luxemburg defeats William III at Steinkirke.
1693. William vetoes a Bill for Triennial Parliaments (March 14).	**1693.** A reconciliation of the Gallican Church with the Papacy is effected.
The old East India Company receives a new charter (Oct.).	The French destroy the greater part of the Smyrna merchant-fleet (June 29) and again ravage the Palatinate.
The National Debt is established.	Louis fails to take Liège and never appears with his troops in the field again.
Sunderland advises the formation of a united Whig Ministry.	Luxemburg defeats William III at Neerwinden and Landen (July 19).
The English bombard St. Malo (Nov.).	The French take Charleroi (Oct. 11).
William vetoes a Bill for excluding placemen from Parliament.	Catinat wins the battle of Marsaglia against Victor Amadeus (Oct. 4).
	Louis makes overtures of peace, which are rejected.
	Till the Peace of Ryswick, the forts of the Hudson's Bay Company are the centre of the war between England and France in Canada.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1694. The Allies recapture Huy, lost the previous year to the French.	**1694.** Barcelona is saved by the English fleet. The Duke of Savoy besieges Casale. The Venetians take Chios.
1695. The death of Luxemburg changes the fortunes of the war, and the Allies take Namur (July). The Grand Alliance is formally renewed.	**1695.** Mustapha II succeeds Achmet II and infuses new life into the war. He crosses the Danube and gains some successes. The Poles win a great victory over the Tartars. Peter the Great fails to take Azov.
1696. Establishment of the Academy of Arts at Berlin.	**1696.** Mustapha fights a drawn battle with the Imperialists near Temesvar. Spain and Portugal make a treaty. Death of John Sobieski of Poland (June 17), followed by an interregnum of one year. The Turks recover Chios from Venice. The Russians capture Azov from the Turks.
1697. The Elector of Brandenburg buys from the King of Saxony certain territories. Prince Eugene overthrows the Turks at Zenta (Sept. 11).	**1697.** Augustus of Saxony is elected King of Poland—a blow to French influence. Death of Charles XI of Sweden (April 16); he is succeeded by Charles XII. The Tsar visits Holland.

England.

1694. Establishment of the Bank of England.

The English bombard Dieppe, Havre, and Dunkirk (July) Marlborough is again employed.

The Triennial Bill becomes law (Dec. 3).

Death of Queen Mary (Dec. 28).

1695. Penal laws against the Catholics are put into force in Ireland.

An Act to check bribery at elections is passed.

The Censorship of the Press comes to an end.

St. Malo is bombarded (July 5).

1696. Formation of an association to continue the war and support the Protestant Succession in case William is killed.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Calais is bombarded (March).

The coinage is renewed.

1697. Sir John Fenwick is executed (Jan.).

The Ministry becomes wholly Whig.

Somers is made Lord Chancellor and Sunderland Chamberlain.

The army is reduced when peace is made (Dec.).

France.

1694. Noailles invaded Spain, won a battle at Verges, and took several places.

The French defeat an English expedition against Brest.

1695. Death of Luxemburg (Jan. 4). His place in the Netherlands is taken by Villeroy, who bombards Brussels (Aug. 13).

Quesnel's *Moral Reflexions on the New Testament* is published, and becomes very popular.

Fénelon becomes Archbishop of Cambrai. The struggle between Fénelon and Bossuet begins and lasts till 1697.

Casale is lost by the French (July).

William III, aided by Coehorn, recaptured Namur (Aug. 4)—his greatest feat in war.

1696. Preparations are made for an invasion of England (Feb.).

Death of Colbert de Croissy (July 28), who is succeeded by Torcy.

Louis detaches Victor Amadeus from the Coalition by the Treaty of Turin (Aug. 29) :—

(1) Victor Amadeus to regain Savoy, Nice, Susa, Casale, and Pignerolo.

(2) His daughter Marie-Adelaide was to be affianced to the Duke of Burgundy.

1697. Congress of Ryswick is opened (May).

The Peace of Ryswick :—

i. Treaty between France and England, Holland, and Spain (Sept. 20)—

(1) Mutual restitution of all places won since the Peace of Nimeguen [France thus recovers Pondicherry and Nova Scotia (Acadia)].

(2) France agreed to the chief strongholds in the Spanish Netherlands being garrisoned by Dutch troops.

(3) France recognized William III as King of Great Britain and Ireland.

(4) Anne, second daughter of James II, was declared heir to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland.

(5) Louis agreed not to support any plot against William.

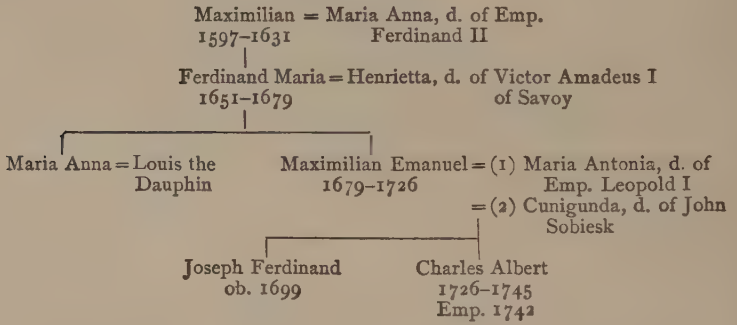
(6) Louis restored Fort Albany to the Hudson's Bay Company. [The other three forts remained in the hands of the French.]

ii. Treaty between France and the Emperor and Empire (Oct. 30)—

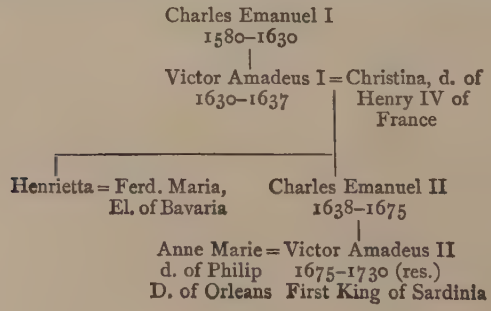
(1) France ceded all towns taken since the Peace of Nimeguen, except Strasburg and Landau.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1698. Death of Ernest Augustus, first Elector of Hanover; he is succeeded by George Lewis, afterwards George I.	**1698.** Revolt of the Streltsi, who are disbanded by Peter the Great.

THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH IN BAVARIA DURING THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

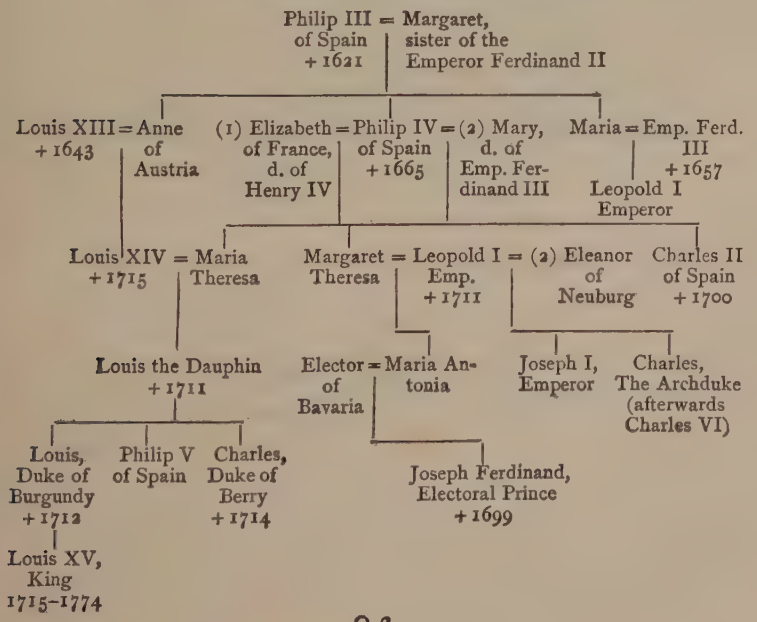

Maximilian 1597–1631
= Maria Anna, d. of Emp. Ferdinand II
Ferdinand Maria 1651–1679
= Henrietta, d. of Victor Amadeus I of Savoy
Maria Anna
= Louis the Dauphin
Maximilian Emanuel 1679–1726
= (1) Maria Antonia, d. of Emp. Leopold I
= (2) Cunigunda, d. of John Sobiesk
Joseph Ferdinand ob. 1699
Charles Albert 1726–1745 Emp. 1742

THE HOUSE OF SAVOY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.


Charles Emanuel I 1580–1630
Victor Amadeus I 1630–1637
= Christina, d. of Henry IV of France
Henrietta
= Ferd. Maria, El. of Bavaria
Charles Emanuel II 1638–1675
Anne Marie d. of Philip D. of Orleans
= Victor Amadeus II 1675–1730 (res.) First King of Sardinia

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1698. Peter the Great arrives in England (Jan.).	(2) France withdrew from the right bank of the Rhine, yielding Philipsburg, Freiburg, and Breisach.
The new East India Company obtains a charter, but is later united to the old company.	(3) France restored Lorraine to the Duke, retaining only Saarlouis.
A Scottish colony is established on the Isthmus of Darien (Nov.).	(4) France accepted a sum of money for the claims of the Duchess of Orleans on the Palatinate.
The first Partition Treaty is not received with any favour in England.	(5) France abandoned her candidate for the Electorate of Cologne.
	1698. Marquis d'Harcourt arrives in Spain (Feb.). His mission is an epoch in French history.
	Tallard arrives in London (April) to negotiate a Partition Treaty.

THE SPANISH SUCCESSION QUESTION.


Philip III of Spain + 1621
Margaret, sister of the Emperor Ferdinand II
Louis XIII + 1643
Anne of Austria
(1) Elizabeth of France, d. of Henry IV
Philip IV of Spain + 1665
(2) Mary, d. of Emp. Ferdinand III
Maria
Emp. Ferd. III + 1657
Leopold I Emperor
Louis XIV + 1715
Maria Theresa
Margaret Theresa
Leopold I Emp. + 1711
(2) Eleanor of Neuburg
Charles II of Spain + 1700
Louis the Dauphin + 1711
Elector of Bavaria
Maria Antonia
Joseph I, Emperor
Charles, The Archduke (afterwards Charles VI)
Louis, Duke of Burgundy + 1712
Philip V of Spain
Charles, Duke of Berry + 1714
Joseph Ferdinand, Electoral Prince + 1699
Louis XV, King 1715–1774

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1699. The Peace of Carlowitz (Jan. 26) ends the war of Austria, Russia, Poland, and Venice against Turkey :— (1) Austria obtained Hungary, except the Banat of Temesvar, Transylvania, and the greater part of Slavonia and Croatia. (2) Russia kept Azov. (3) Poland recovered the territories in Podolia, lost to Mohammed IV. (4) Venice restored all conquests north of the Isthmus of Corinth, but retained the Morea. Death of Joseph Ferdinand, son of the Elector of Bavaria (Feb. 6).	**1699.** Death of Christian V (August), King of Denmark. He is succeeded by Frederick IV, who joins Russia and Poland in a league against Sweden, which was formed in November.
1700. The Emperor refuses to accept the Second Treaty of Partition (August 18). It is decided at Vienna to grant in principle the request of the Elector of Brandenburg for the title of king (July). By the Crown Treaty (Nov. 14) Frederick of Brandenburg agrees— (1) To renew the Treaty of 1686. (2) To supply 8,000 men in case of war at his own cost. (3) To contribute men for the garrisons of Kehl and Philipsburg. (4) To relinquish subsidies still due to Leopold. (5) To support the Hapsburgs in Imperial elections.	**1700.** Charles XII of Sweden forces Denmark to make peace at Travendal (August 17), and defeats the Russians at Narva (Nov. 30). Charles II of Spain dies (Nov. 1), having left (Oct. 2) his kingdom to the Duke of Anjou. The King of Poland invades Livonia. Death of Innocent XII, who is succeeded by Clement XI (Nov. 23). Peter the Great restrains the power of the Church, and suppresses the Patriarchate.
1701. The Elector of Brandenburg is crowned at Königsberg Frederick I, King of Prussia (Jan. 18), and later in the year despatches troops to the Rhine. The Electors of Bavaria and Cologne side with France in the ensuing war. Francis Ragotsky heads a revolt in Transylvania.	**1701.** Philip V enters Madrid (Feb.), and he is recognized as King by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, Bavaria, Brunswick, Wolfenbüttel, Cologne, Münster, and other princes. Charles XII occupies Kurland. The Duke of Savoy allies with France.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
	The First Partition Treaty (Oct.) :— (1) The Electoral Prince to have Spain, the Spanish Netherlands, and the Spanish possessions in the New World. (2) The Dauphin to have the two Sicilies, the Tuscan Ports (Porto Ercole, Porto San Stephano, Orbitello, Telamone, Piombino, and Porto Longone in Elba), Finale, and Guipuzcoa. (3) The Archduke Charles to have Milan. Death of De Frontenac, Governor of Canada.
1699. William III is compelled to disband his Dutch guards. The failure of the Darien colony causes great irritation in Scotland against England. William's land grants to his followers are attacked by Parliament (Dec.).	1699. Chamillard succeeds Pontchartrain as Controller-General, and the latter becomes Chancellor of France and Minister of the Marine and of the *Maison du Roi*. William and Louis agreed to the Second Partition Treaty (June). Innocent XII condemns certain propositions in Fénélon's *Maximes des Saints* (March), Fénelon is banished from Court, and Bossuet is triumphant.
1700. The Resumption Bill is passed, and the Junto fall. Severe penal laws are passed against the Roman Catholics. Death of the Duke of Gloucester (July 29). Rochester and Godolphin re-enter the Cabinet (Dec.). An English-Dutch fleet supports Charles XII in the Baltic.	1700. The Second Partition Treaty is finally ratified (March) :— (1) The Archduke Charles was to have Spain, the Spanish Netherlands, and the Spanish possessions in South America. (2) The Dauphin to receive the two Sicilies, the Tuscan Ports, Guispuscoa, Finale, and the Milanese, which is to be exchanged for Lorraine. Charles II of Spain makes a new will, leaving all the Spanish territories to the Duke of Anjou (Oct. 2), and dies on Nov. 1. The news of the death of Charles reaches Versailles on Nov. 9. Louis publicly accepts the will of Charles II (Nov. 16).
1701. Act of Settlement passed settling the throne on the Protestant descendants of Sophia of Hanover. Impeachment of the Junto by the Tory House of Commons. The Grand Alliance is practically concluded by a treaty made between William, the Emperor, and the States-General (Sept. 7).	1701. French troops under Boufflers occupy Luxemburg, Namur, Mons, Charleroi, Ath, Oudenarde, and the seaports of Nieuport and Ostend (Feb.). Eugene drives Catinat to the Oglio and besieges Mantua. Death of Barbézieux. Chamillard receives the War Department, in addition to his charge of the Finances. Battle of Chiari (Sept. 1); Villeroy is defeated. James II dies (Sept. 14), and Louis recognizes his son as King of England.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1702. Frederick I of Prussia succeeds to the counties of Lingen on the Ems and of Meurs on the Lower Rhine. Kaiserswerth is taken (June) and Cologne is rendered powerless. In this affair the Prussian troops took part. The Imperial army take Landau (June). The relations between Prussia and the House of Orange become strained.	**1702.** Charles XII enters Warsaw and demands the deposition of the King of Poland. The States-General give the command of the Allied army to Marlborough, who drives the French out of Spanish Guelderland. Philip V arrives at Naples (April) and joins the army in Lombardy. No Stadtholder is appointed on the death of William of Orange, but Heinsius becomes Grand Pensionary.
1703. The Elector of Bavaria takes Ulm. The Prussians take Rheinberg, and Marlborough takes Bonn. The rising of the Tyrolese (June) disconcerts the plan of Bavaria for marching on Vienna by way of the Tyrol. Hungary breaks out in revolt. A treaty between Prussia and Sweden (July) irritates Russia and Poland. The Imperial army is outgeneralled on the Rhine by Villars. The Archduke Charles takes the title of Charles III of Spain.	**1703.** Portugal joins the Grand Alliance (May). Sweden promises to aid the Allies as soon as she has made peace with Poland and Russia (August). Savoy joins the Grand Alliance by a treaty with the Emperor (Nov.). Charles XII, after defeating Augustus of Poland, calls the Polish Diet to elect a new king. The Tsar lays the foundation of St. Petersburg. The Sultan Mustafa resigns in favour of his brother Achmet.
1704. The Hungarian troubles continue to occupy the Emperor. Eugene acts in concert with Marlborough, and the battle of Blenheim is the result. After Blenheim, Bavaria is overrun by the Allies, and the Elector escapes to France. Marlborough visits Berlin (Nov.) and settles most of the pressing difficulties—the Orange dispute, the Swedish movements, the intrigues of Russia and Poland.	**1704.** Augustus of Poland is deposed (Feb.). The Tsar fortifies Cronstadt and takes Dorpat and Narva. The Archduke Charles is proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid.

ENGLAND.

1702. Death of William III (March 8). He is succeeded by Queen Anne.

A Ministry of Tories is formed by the Queen.

War is declared against France and Spain at London, Vienna and The Hague (May 4). [*For the causes of the war, see Summary VII, p* 367.]

Failure of the Allied fleet before Cadiz (Sept.).

Destruction of Spanish gallions in Vigo Bay (Oct.), and defeat of Spanish and French fleets.

1703. Marlborough defends the Dutch frontier.

The Methuen Treaty is made with Portugal (May 6).

The Aylesbury Election Petition causes a dispute between the Lords and the Commons.

A Bill of Security passed by Scotland.

1704. Harley and St. John, who are moderate Tories, join the Ministry, which has now lost its extreme Tory members.

The English win Blenheim (Aug. 13).

The English under Rooke fail to take Barcelona, but capture Gibraltar (Aug. 4).

FRANCE.

The Spanish Succession War, 1702–1713.

1702. Capture of Villeroy at Cremona (Feb.). Vendôme takes command in Italy and wins a number of successes, gaining a victory at Luzzara (Aug.) and expelling the Austrians from the Duchy of Mantua.

Villars defeats the Imperialists at Friedlingen (Oct.), and becomes Marshal.

The French under Boufflers suffer reverses in the Netherlands, and Liège was captured (Oct.), and a great part of Spanish Guelders.

1703. The Camisards in the Cévennes begin a rebellion which lasts till 1704.

Villars takes Kehl (March).

Marlborough takes Bonn, belonging to the Elector of Cologne (May), and the French are driven out of the Electorate of Cologne.

The Dutch under Opdam are defeated at the battle of Eckeren (June).

Villars effects a junction with Maximilian of Bavaria (May), and proposes to march on Vienna by the Danube. The refusal of the Elector ruins a project which might have been as successful as Napoleon's march in 1809.

Vendôme fails to take Trent and to effect a junction with the Elector of Bavaria, who proposed to march on Vienna through the Tyrol.

The defection of Savoy has very serious effects upon the French cause in Italy.

Outbreak of the Huguenots in the Cévennes (the Camisards).

Tallard takes Breisach and retakes Landau.

Villars defeats Styrum at Hochstedt (Sept.), and resigns his command.

Luxemburg is taken by the Allies, and the conquest of Spanish Guelders completed by Marlborough (Dec.).

1704. Villars is sent to suppress the revolt in the Cévennes, and he is successful.

The Battle of Blenheim (August 2), brought on by the folly of the Elector of Bavaria, proves the Sedan of that period, Tallard and half his army being taken prisoners.

Landau, Trarbach, and Trèves are retaken by Baden and Marlborough.

GERMANY.

1705. Death of Leopold (May), who is succeeded by his son Joseph.

JOSEPH I, 1705–1711.

Married Wilhelmina, daughter of John Frederick, Duke of Hanover.

1705. Francis Ragotsky is aided by France.

Marlborough again visits Berlin (Nov.) to preserve peace between Prussia and Sweden and to prevent Frederick from deserting the Grand Alliance. He also visits the Emperor at Vienna.

1706. The year of victory for the Grand Alliance.

The Prussians fight at Ramillies (May 12) and at Turin (Sept. 7).

The young Crown Prince of Prussia marries Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George of Hanover (George I).

The Electors of Bavaria and Cologne are put to the ban of the Empire and deprived of their dominions (April).

1707. The year of disaster for the Grand Alliance.

After the Convention of Milan (March), Naples makes peace with the Imperialists, Joseph I is proclaimed King at Naples, and the Archduke Charles received the investiture of the Milanese.

Ragotsky calls a Diet, which declares the Hungarian throne to be vacant.

Charles XII is all-powerful in Germany. He does not take any part in the Spanish Succession War, owing to Marlborough's influence. (Marlborough visited him at Leipzig in April.)

Frederick of Prussia makes a defensive alliance with Charles XII, by which he can be called upon to aid Sweden with 7,000 men. He adds to his possessions Neufchâtel and Valengin in Switzerland.

1708. Ragotsky and the Hungarians are defeated by the Imperialists.

Hanover's claim to a vote in the Electoral College is admitted.

On the death of the Duke of Mantua, the Emperor claims the reversion of his estates.

Imperial troops overcome the resistance of the Pope to Joseph's claims.

EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.

Stanislaus Leszczynski is elected King of Poland at the wish of Charles XII (July).

1705. The Tsar invades Kurland (Feb.) and takes Mitau (Sept.).

Capture of Barcelona by Peterborough (Oct. 4).

Catalonia and Valencia recognized Charles III, and twenty-two small Aragonese towns did likewise.

Charles XII invades Silesia.

Patkul brings Denmark into the Russo-Polish Alliance.

1706. Galway, with English and Portuguese troops, enters Madrid, and this event marks the highest point of success reached by the Allies.

John V becomes King of Portugal, and reigns till 1750.

Charles XII invades Saxony.

Treaty of Altranstädt (Sept. 14).

Augustus renounces the Polish Crown and Russian alliance, and recognizes Stanislaus.

1707. Peter the Great sends an embassy to England.

1708. Charles XII invades the Ukraine and takes Mohilev.

The Jesuits are expelled from Holland.

Clement XI is forced to recognize the

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
An English force is sent to Portugal.	1705. The French reduce most of Piedmont, and Vendôme defeats Eugene at Cassano (August 16).
1705. In the new Parliament (Oct. 25) the Whigs are in a majority, and Cowper becomes Lord Chancellor.	Amelot goes to Spain to carry out, in concert with the Princesse des Ursins, plans for the government of the country.
Attempts are made to bring about a union between England and Scotland.	1706. Philip V and Tessé, aided by Toulouse and the fleet, attempt to regain Barcelona (April), but Peterborough forces them to raise the siege (May 11).
1706. Marlborough's victory at Ramillies strengthens the Whig party.	The battle of Ramillies (May 12) results in the loss of the Netherlands, where the Archduke was proclaimed king.
Mrs. Masham's influence with the Queen begins to be felt.	Archduke Charles, supported by the English and Portuguese, is proclaimed King of Spain in Madrid (June).
Sunderland becomes Secretary of State (Dec. 3).	The battle of Turin (Sept. 7) is followed by the expulsion of the French from Piedmont.
1707. The Union of England and Scotland is effected (May 1).	Louis' proposals for peace are rejected by the Allies (Oct.).
An English fleet appears before Toulon with arms for the Camisards.	Villars successfully defends the Lorraine frontier.
An Act is passed to prevent holders of pensions or offices created after Oct. 25, 1705, from sitting in Parliament.	1707. Louis inaugurates a new policy: the evacuation of Italy by French troops (Savoy and Nice alone remaining in his hands), and the consequent concentration of his forces in Spain, Flanders, and on the Rhine.
The Whigs pass a resolution that no Bourbon is to rule in Spain (Oct.).	The Convention of Milan (March) secures North Italy for the Allies.
Wreck of three ships and death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel (Oct. 22).	Battle of Almanza (April) assures the throne of Spain to the House of Bourbon.
1708. Harley and St. John leave the Ministry, which becomes wholly Whig (Feb.). Walpole joins it, and, in the new Parliament which met in November, Somers	In the Netherlands Vendôme remains on the defensive.
	Eugene and Victor Amadeus invade Provence, besiege Toulon and fail (August).
	The Imperial forces occupy Naples and threaten Sicily (August).
	Fénelon is exiled from the Court.
	Vauban publishes *La Dîme Royale*, which is suppressed.
	Villars successfully assails the lines of Stollhofen and invades Germany, hoping to combine his operations with those of Charles XII.
	1708. Louis considers the possibility of opposing the Emperor in Italy, but decides not to do so, and Italy is lost to the Spanish monarchy.
	Desmarets succeeds Chamillard as Controller-General of the Finances (Feb. 20).
	Failure of an expedition to Scotland on behalf of James Edward.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Archduke as the King of Spain and to grant him the investiture of Naples and Sicily.
1709. Prussia is attacked by a great plague. Eugene co-operates with Marlborough, and they take Tournay (July 30), win Malplaquet (Sept. 11), and take Mons (Oct. 21).	1709. Charles XII is defeated at Pultowa (July 8) and escapes to Bender. The Tsar takes Elbing and restores Augustus to the Polish throne. Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Saxony threaten the Swedish possessions in Germany. The Pope makes further concessions to the Emperor.
1710. The Alliance of the Hague is formed on Charles XII's flight, and the neutrality of Pomerania is proclaimed. Ragotsky is finally overthrown, and withdraws from Hungary.	1710. The Tsar takes Livonia, Esthonia, Riga, Revel, and Oesel. The King of Denmark is repulsed in an attack on Sweden. The Sultan, at the instigation of Charles XII, declares war on Russia (Nov. 30). Charles XII refuses to accept the mediation of England and Holland. Mauritius is abandoned by the Dutch East India Company.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
is made Lord President of the Council and Addison Irish Secretary.	The inhabitants of Brabant incline towards the French, and Bruges and Ghent admit French troops.
An attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland fails (March).	The battle of Oudenarde (June 30) is followed by the submission to the Allies of the whole of Flanders.
Marlborough wins Oudenarde (July 11).	Beginning of the siege of Lille (August).
Capture of Sardinia and Minorca by Stanhope and Leake.	Capture of Lille by the Allies (Oct.): Boufflers retired to the citadel.
Death of Prince George of Denmark (Oct. 28).	A French army decisively overthrows the Germans at Rumersheim and defeats a project of uniting Franche Comté and Savoy for the Duke of Savoy.
	The capture of the citadel of Lille (Dec.) by the Allies after a brilliant defence by Boufflers.
	Villars saves Savoy, but cannot prevent the loss of Exiles and Fenestrelles.
1709. Many Germans from the Palatinate emigrate to England.	**1709.** The months January to March are unusually cold, and great distress is experienced in France.
Sacheverell attacks the Whigs in Derby and in London (Nov.).	The recall of Amelot (April) marks the end of Louis' attempt to govern Spain through the medium of his ambassador and the Princesse des Ursins.
	Negotiations for peace are begun at the Conference of the Hague (Feb.), but, the proposals of the Allies being intolerable, the negotiations broke off in May, and Louis made a direct appeal to the nation (June).
	Retirement of Chamillard from the administration of the war. Voysin succeeds him.
1710. Trial of Sacheverell (Feb.).	The battle of Malplaquet (Aug. 31), though lost by Villars, raises the courage of the French.
The South Sea Company is formed (May).	Stanislaus of Poland takes refuge in France.
Sunderland is dismissed, and Lord Dartmouth takes his place as Secretary of State (June).	**1710.** Destruction of Port Royal—one of the worst acts of Louis' reign.
Fall of the Whig Ministry (August), and formation of a Tory Government under Harley and St. John.	Sir John Norris defeats a French attack on Sardinia (June).
Parliament is dissolved (Sept. 28), and a new Parliament meets on Nov. 25.	A congress is opened at Gertruydenberg (Feb.) for considering the question of peace, but the negotiations break down over Louis' refusal to take up arms against Philip V (July).
England takes the French settlement of Port Royal (Annapolis) in Acadia.	The Allies take Douai, Aire, Bethune, and other towns.
	In Spain Stanhope wins Almenara (July 27) and Saragossa (August 20), and Charles enters Madrid, but soon retires to Catalonia.
	On Dec. 10 Stanhope and the English division are defeated and captured at Brihuega, and Stahremberg and the Austrians are defeated at Villa Viciosa by Vendôme on Dec. 20.
	Philip V is now assured of his throne.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1711. Death of the Emperor Joseph (April 17). By the Treaty of Szathmar between Austria and Hungary, the Hapsburgs preserved Transylvania and the hereditary crown of Hungary, and the Emperor promised to respect the ancient liberties of the Magyars, to protect the Protestants, and to publish an amnesty. The Archduke Charles—the Emperor-elect—and the Elector of Hanover oppose the idea of peace. The Archduke embarks from Barcelona for Germany (Sept.), leaving Spain for the most part in the hands of the French. The Archduke Charles is elected Emperor (Dec.).	**1711.** Philip V enters Saragossa in triumph (Jan.). The King of Denmark and the Elector of Hanover make an alliance. Treaty of the Pruth between Russia and Turkey (July 21). Peter the Great gives back Azov to the Turks, destroys all Russian fortresses in Turkish territory, and engages not to interfere in the affairs of Poland.
CHARLES VI, 1711–1740. Married Elizabeth Christina, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.	
1712. The Emperor is crowned King of Hungary at Pressburg. The Ban of the Empire is no longer enforced against the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne.	**1712.** Frederick IV of Denmark seizes the duchies of Bremen and Verden
1713. Death of Frederick I of Prussia (Feb.); he is succeeded by Frederick William I. Stettin is captured by the Russians (Sept.). Sequestration Treaty (Oct. 6) between Russia, Poland, and Prussia. By it Stettin is entrusted to Frederick William, who guarantees that the Swedes shall not make Pomerania a basis of hostile operations. The Pragmatic Sanction is brought forward by Charles VI (April 13) to fix the succession to the Austrian possessions. In default of male heirs to Charles VI, the order of succession to be as follows:—First, the daughters of Charles VI; next, the daughters of Joseph I; and, failing them, the daughters of Leopold I. The Pragmatic Sanction gradually receives the assent and guaranty of most of the principal European countries: that of the Estates of the various dependencies of Austria between 1720 and 1723; that of Russia, Spain, Mainz, Trèves, and Cologne in 1725 and 1726; Prussia in 1728; England and Holland in 1731; the German Diet in 1732; Saxony and Poland in 1733; France in 1735; and Sardinia in 1736. The Austrians lose Landau (Aug. 20) and Freiburg (Nov. 20) to the French, and the Emperor inclines to peace. Eugene negotiates with Villars.	**1713.** The Tsar makes a definitive treaty of peace with Turkey. Philip of Spain acknowledges the Duke of Savoy as his heir in the event of his line failing. The Danes capture a Swedish army. Victor Amadeus is crowned King of Sicily at Palermo (Dec. 24).

England.

1711. The qualification of county members is fixed at £600 a year landed property, and borough members at £300.

Harley is created Earl of Oxford and High Treasurer (May)

An Act against Occasional Conformity is passed.

The Ministers (Oct.) announce that they are about to treat for peace.

Dismissal of Marlborough from all his offices, and expulsion of Walpole from the House of Commons (Dec.).

Twelve Tory peers are created (Dec. 30).

1712. Prince Eugene comes to England to oppose peace negotiations (Jan.).

Ormond is sent to command the English army in the Netherlands with orders to do nothing (April).

A Newspaper Stamp Act is passed.

St. John is created Lord Bolingbroke (July).

1713. Wyndham becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Tories succeed in carrying out their peace policy (March).

The Commons petition the Queen to have James Edward removed from Nancy (June).

The rivalry between Oxford and Bolingbroke begins.

France.

1711. The Abbé Gautier arrives at Versailles (Jan.) and asks Torcy if the French desire peace.

Death of the Dauphin (April 17).

The Duke of Burgundy becomes heir-apparent to the throne.

Le Tellier succeeds Père la Chaise as royal confessor.

Marlborough besieges and takes Bouchain (Sept. 13).

Louis XIV makes fresh proposals for peace, and Prior is sent from England to negotiate privately (Sept.).

An expedition sent by England against Canada in May fails (Oct.).

1712. Congress of Utrecht opened (Jan. 12).

Death of the Duchess of Burgundy (Feb. 12), followed by that of the Duke (Feb. 18), and by that of their son, the Duke of Brittany (Mar. 11). Their youngest son becomes Dauphin, and later Louis XV.

The English sign a separate truce with France (May).

Villars totally defeats the Dutch at the battle of Denain, in which the English take no part (July 24); the siege of Landrecies was raised, Douai, Le Quesnoi, and Bouchain fell, and the Dutch accept the truce already made between England and France.

Philip V renounces his claims to the French throne (July), and in the following March the Dukes of Berry and Orleans similarly renounced their claims to the Spanish throne.

1713. A solemn séance of the *Parlement* of Paris to register the Renunciations of the Dukes of Berry and Orleans (March).

The Peace of Utrecht is finally agreed to (April 11), but no peace is made by Austria with either France or Spain.

Treaties:—

i. France with England (March 21)—
   (1) France lost Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay to England.
   (2) France promised to dismantle Dunkirk.
   (3) France reserved Cape Breton and her share in the fisheries of the coast.
   (4) France recognized the Protestant Succession in England.

ii. France with Holland (April 11)—
   (1) A barrier to be established between France and the United Provinces.
   (2) The Spanish Netherlands to be given to Austria.
   (3) France regained Lille, Aire, Bethune, Saint Venant.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1714. Austria makes the Peace of Rastadt with France (March 6), which is accepted by the Empire by the Peace of Baden (Sept. 7). By these treaties Austria gains at the expense of the Empire.	1714. Death of Maria Louise of Savoy, the Queen of Spain (Feb.). Victor Amadeus of Savoy resists the Papal claim to Sicily. The fall of Barcelona (Sept.) assures Philip's supremacy in Catalonia. Philip V marries Elizabeth Farnese (Sept. 16), and Alberoni becomes a leading Minister in Spain.

THE SONS OF PHILIP V.

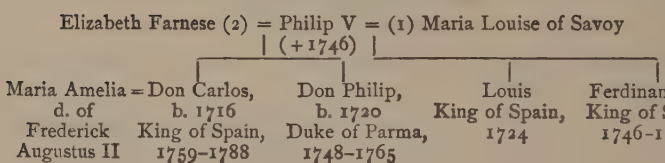
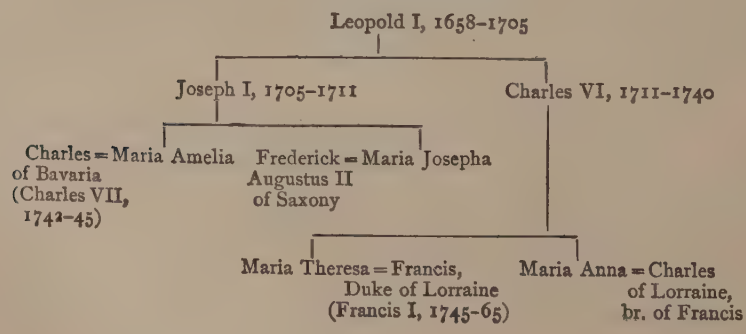

Elizabeth Farnese (2) = Philip V = (1) Maria Louise of Savoy
(+1746)
Maria Amelia = Don Carlos, b. 1716 King of Spain, 1759–1788
d. of Frederick Augustus II of Saxony
Don Philip, b. 1720 Duke of Parma, 1748–1765
Louis King of Spain, 1724
Ferdinand VI King of Spain, 1746–1759

TABLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE PRAGMATIC SANCTION.


Leopold I, 1658–1705
Joseph I, 1705–1711
Charles VI, 1711–1740
Charles = Maria Amelia of Bavaria (Charles VII, 1742–45)
Frederick Augustus II of Saxony = Maria Josepha
Maria Theresa = Francis, Duke of Lorraine (Francis I, 1745–65)
Maria Anna = Charles of Lorraine, br. of Francis

ENGLAND.

FRANCE.

iii. France with Prussia (Feb. 28)—
(1) France recognized the royal title of the King of Prussia and his rights over Neufchâtel.
(2) France established all her claims to Orange.
(3) France handed Upper Gelderland to Prussia.
iv. France with Savoy (April 11)—
(1) The Duke received Sicily with the title of King.
(2) The Duke reserved his right to the throne of Spain if the Bourbon line failed.
(3) France restored Savoy and Nice.
v. France with Portugal (April 11)—
vi. Spain with England (July 13)—
(1) Spain cedes Gibraltar and Minorca.
(2) Spain agrees to the 'Assiento,' giving England certain slave-trading privileges: the right of importing into America for thirty years 4,800 negroes a year, and of sending once a year a ship of 500 tons to Portobello.
vii, viii. Spain with Savoy and Holland—
A repetition of the terms agreed to by France.
ix. Spain with Portugal—
Spain cedes the colony of San Sacramento to the north of the River Plate.

1714. The Electoral Prince of Hanover is summoned to Parliament as Duke of Cambridge (April 12).

The Schism Act is passed (May).

Harley (Oxford) and Bolingbroke quarrel (July), and the former is dismissed from office (July 27).

Bolingbroke attempts to reorganize the Tory party between July 27 and Aug. 1.

Death of Queen Anne (Aug. 1), and accession of George I, who arrives in England on Sept. 18.

The Whigs form a strong Ministry, including Townshend (practically Prime Minister), Stanhope, Nottingham, Walpole, Marlborough, Pulteney, Shrewsbury, Sunderland, Devonshire, Orford, and Halifax.

The Marquis de Bonnac leaves Spain (Sept.), and later serves at Constantinople.

The French take Landau (Aug. 20).

Clement XI issues the Bull *Unigenitus*, condemning 101 propositions taken from Quesnel's *Moral Reflexions on the New Testament*, and France is divided till the Revolution into two hostile camps (Sept. 8).

The French take Freiburg in Breisgau (Nov. 20).

1714. A Secret Treaty with Bavaria; the King of France promises to support the Elector if he ever becomes a candidate for the Imperial throne. This compact ultimately leads to the accession of Charles Albert to the Imperial throne in 1742 as Charles VII.

The *Parlement* of Paris registers under compulsion the Bull *Unigenitus* (Feb. 14).

Peace of Rastadt between France and Austria (March 6):—
France—
(1) Confirmed the Austrian possessions in Italy, viz. Naples, the Stati degli Presidii, part of the Milanese, the Duchy of Mantua, and Sardinia.
(2) Secured the restoration of the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne to their territories and rights.
(3) Recognized the ninth Electorate.

Death of the Duke of Berry (May 11). The surviving son of the Duke of Burgundy, a child of four, alone stood between the Duke of Orleans and the succession.

Louis issued an edict giving the Duke of Maine and the Count of Toulouse the position of Princes of the Blood (July).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Peter the Great proposes to make a commercial treaty with France.
	Charles XII arrives before Stralsund (Nov. 22).
	Peter the Great conquers Finland and the Island of Åland.
	The expulsion of Princesse des Ursins from Spain (Dec.) by Elizabeth Farnese marks the adoption of a policy independent of France.
1715. Prussia makes an offensive alliance with Denmark, Hanover, Saxony, and Poland (April), which is joined by Russia (Nov.).	1715. Majorca and Ivica are regained by Philip V (July).
The Siege of Stralsund by the Allies is begun (July).	Cellamare is appointed Spanish ambassador in France.
The King of Denmark makes a treaty with George I, as Elector of Hanover, ceding to him Bremen and Verden. George undertakes to defend Schleswig (May 17).	Peace is signed between Spain and Portugal (Feb. 6).
The Barrier Treaty is signed (Nov. 16):—	The Turks conquer the Morea and the Venetian fortresses in Crete.
(1) Spanish Netherlands are given to Charles.	The Balearic Isles submit to Spain (July).
(2) Certain fortresses — Namur, Tournai, Menin, Furnes, Warneton, Ypres, Knocque—to be occupied by Dutch garrisons; Dendermonde by a mixed Dutch and Austrian garrison.	The Swedes lose Rügen (Nov.).
(3) No part of the Spanish Netherlands ever to be ceded to France.	Treaty of Commerce between England and Spain (Dec.).
Prussia takes Stralsund (Dec. 22). Danger of the northern war becoming European.	Charles XII returns to Sweden (Dec.).
1716. Wismar is taken by the Allies (April), and all Swedish Pomerania is held by Prussia.	1716. Peter the Great's niece marries the Duke of Mecklenburg (April).
Treaty of Westminster between Austria and England (May) for mutual defence of their existing possessions, and also of those which might be acquired by mutual consent.	Wismar is taken from the Swedes, but the Hanoverians refuse to admit the Russians into the town (April).
The Imperialists defeat the Turks at the battle of Peterwardein (Aug. 13), and Temesvar, the last of the Turkish possessions in Hungary, falls.	
Death of Leopold, only son of Charles VI (Nov. 14).	
The Hanoverian jealousy of Russia tends to break up the League formed against Charles XII.	

ENGLAND.

1715. The new Parliament meets (March 21).

Bolingbroke flies to France (March 25). The late Ministers are impeached, and Oxford is imprisoned (July).

A Riot Act is passed and the Habeas Corpus Act suspended (July).

With the death of Louis XIV all hope of French aid to the Jacobites disappears.

An English fleet under Sir John Norris enters the Baltic.

Walpole becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Jacobite rebellion breaks out (Sept.).

Walpole becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer (Oct.).

General Preston holds Edinburgh Castle for the Government during the rebellion.

George I declares war against Sweden (Oct. 16).

Defeat of the Jacobites at Preston and at Sheriffmuir (Nov. 13), which practically ends the rebellion.

1716. Arrival of the Pretender in Scotland (Jan. 2), followed by his return to France on the defeat of the Jacobites (Feb.).

The Septennial Act is passed (April).

George I and Stanhope go to Hanover (July). Dubois meets them (1) at the Hague, (2) in Hanover.

FRANCE.

Louis made his last will, appointing Orleans Regent, Maine the Guardian, Villeroy the Governor, Le Tellier the Confessor, and Fleury, Bishop of Fréjus, the Preceptor of the young Dauphin.

Peace of Baden between France and the Empire (Sept. 7):—

France (1) gave back all places on the right bank of the Rhine.
(2) kept Alsace and Strassburg.

Pontchartrain, in answer to Peter the Great's offer of commercial advantages, advises the merchants of St. Malo to form a company to trade with Russia.

1715. Death of Fénelon (Jan. 7), whose political aspirations had been overthrown by the death of the Duke of Burgundy.

Louis, at the instance of Sparre, the Swedish Ambassador, renews a defensive treaty with Sweden (April) for three years.

Princesse des Ursins retires from France to Genoa, and finally ends her life in Rome.

Louis uses his influence in Spain to aid the Jacobite conspirators, and allows an expedition to be prepared at Havre.

Death of Louis XIV (Sept. 1); Orleans becomes Regent, and Philip V's hopes are disappointed.

LOUIS XV, 1715–1774.

Married Marie Leszczynski.

1715. Orleans appointed Regent by the *Parlement* of Paris (Sept. 2).

The Government placed in the hands of seven Councils under the Regents and the Council of Regency (Sept. 15), (Commerce, Finance, Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Interior, Religion).

Jansenists are tolerated, and a Chamber of Justice is set up.

The French occupy Mauritius and call it the Isle of France.

1716. A Chamber of Justice is established to check financial corruption.

John Law founds a private bank.

Dubois meets Stanhope at the Hague (July 21–23), and negotiates a treaty between England and France.

Dubois arrives at Hanover (Aug. 19).

A secret treaty is made with Prussia (Sept. 16).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	The Tsar and Frederick IV of Denmark make a Convention (June) to use their forces against Charles XII. Owing to a quarrel with Frederick IV, the Russian troops leave Denmark and occupy Mecklenburg (Oct.). Giudice is dismissed from all his employments in Spain (July). The Venetians, aided by Spanish ships, compel the Turks to raise the siege of Corfu (Aug.). Birth of Don Carlos. The Turks are overthrown at Peterwardein (Aug. 13).
1717. Charles VI orders Peter the Great, then at Amsterdam, to remove his troops from the territories of the Empire (Jan. 2). Birth of Maria Theresa (May 17). Eugene wins the battle of Belgrade (Aug. 16) and occupies Belgrade. The Turks accept the mediation of England and Holland. Pentenriedter, the Austrian envoy, arrives in London to discuss the attack of the Spaniards upon Sardinia (Nov. 4).	1717. Goertz, the Swedish Minister at the Hague, forms a plot to aid the Pretender with 12,000 Swedish troops. Gyllenborg, the Swedish Minister in England, is arrested, and the plot discovered (Jan.). Arrest of Molines, the Spanish Grand Inquisitor, in the Milanese (May). The Portuguese fleet at the Pope's bidding went on a crusade against the Turks, and won a victory off Cape Matapan. Alberoni becomes chief Minister in Spain and receives a Cardinal's hat (July 12). The Spaniards land in Sardinia (Aug. 22).

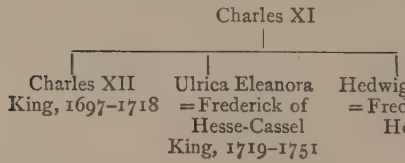
ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
George I refuses to give Kourakin, the Russian envoy, an interview in Holland (July).	Dubois and Stanhope sign at Hanover the Convention of Hanover (Oct. 9), the basis of the Triple Alliance.
The Assiento Treaty between England and Spain is signed (Aug.).	Dubois and Cadogan sign at the Hague a defensive alliance (Nov. 28) between England and France.
Secret conference in Hanover between Stanhope and Pentenriedter, the Austrian Plenipotentiary (Dec.), to consider modifications in the Treaty of Utrecht.	
1717. George I returns from Hanover (Jan.).	**1717.** The Triple Alliance between France, England, and Holland is formally concluded (Jan. 4)—a revolution in European politics and a very important treaty:— (1) An apparent revolution in European politics. (2) England and France are nominally allies till the fall of Walpole. (3) A great blow to the Jacobite cause. (4) George II is enabled to turn his attention to his German policy. (5) The Emperor is irritated. (6) A close alliance between Russia and France is rendered impossible. (7) A great blow to Alberoni's policy.
The House of Commons by a narrow majority grants, if the Government think it advisable, a subsidy against Sweden (Apr.).	The Chamber of Justice is closed (March).
Whig schism. Resignation of Walpole and Townshend (Apr.).	Law starts the Mississippi company—Compagnie de l'Occident.
Stanhope becomes Prime Minister.	Peter the Great arrives in Paris (May).
Convocation is closed by the Government.	Four Jansenist Bishops appeal from the Bull *Unigenitus* to a General Council.
England accepts French mediation in the affair of Gyllenborg, who is released (July).	French policy towards Russia is vacillating. The Regent fears (1) to alienate England, and (2) to throw Russia into the hands of Austria.
The English fleet is sent to the Baltic.	Peter the Great leaves Paris (June 20).
The Bangorian controversy begins (May).	A Convention is signed between France, Russia, and Prussia (Aug. 17) at Amsterdam:— (1) Orleans' right of succession is guaranteed by Russia and Prussia. (2) French mediation in the North of Europe is promised. (3) The maintenance of the Treaties of Utrecht and Baden is agreed upon.
	Dubois goes to London to discuss the attack on Sardinia by Spain (Sept. 28).
	Campredon is sent to Russia as Ambassador, and Villardeau as Consul—the first French agents settled permanently in Russia.
	Dubois returns to Paris (Nov. 29), and again visits London (Dec. 31).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1718. Opening of the Congress of Passarowitz under English mediation (June). Treaty of Passarowitz between Austria and Turkey (July), *l'apogée de l'extension territoriale de la maison d'Autriche*:— (1) Austria gained Belgrade, a strip of Servia, and the Banat of Temesvar. (2) The Turks kept the Morea, and engaged to give no help to Francis Ragotsky. (3) Venice was confirmed in its possession of Corfu, Santa Maura, and its conquests in Albania and Dalmatia. (4) The treaty to continue for twenty-five years. Charles VI joins the Triple Alliance and signs the Treaty of London (Aug. 2). Thus was formed the Quadruple Alliance which consisted of three treaties:— i. Between the Emperor and King of Spain. ii. Between the Emperor and King of Sicily. iii. Between the Emperor, the King of England, the King of France, and the Dutch. (1) Charles VI to renounce his claims to Spain and the Indies. (2) Philip V to renounce his claims to the Austrian possessions in the Netherlands and in Italy, and to Finale. (3) Charles to receive Sicily in place of Sardinia. (4) The succession to Parma, Piacenza, and Tuscany to be secured to the children of Philip V and Elizabeth Farnese. (5) Charles VI to recognize the eventual claims of Victor Amadeus and his successors to the Spanish throne. (6) The succession to the French throne as settled by the Treaty of Utrecht, and Philip V's renunciation, are recognized and confirmed. (7) United action against Spain, should she decline the terms.	The Spaniards conquer Sardinia (Nov.). Alberoni begins his attempts to reconcile Peter the Great and Charles XII.
1719. The Princess Josepha on her marriage with the Elector of Bavaria renounces all claim to the Austrian inheritance. The Austrians are defeated in Sicily (June), but eventually take Messina. The Ostend East India Company, in course of formation by Charles VI, is opposed by the Dutch.	**1718.** The Åland conference between Russia and Sweden opened (May). The Spaniards conquer Sicily (July), but are defeated at the battle of Cape Passaro (Aug. 11), are alienated from England, and fail to maintain themselves in the kingdom of Sicily. Peter the Great kills his son Alexis (July). Lord Stanhope arrives at Madrid (Aug. 12). Death of Charles XII before the castle of Frederickstein (Dec.). Revolution in Sweden; the aristocracy comes into power. **1719.** Renewal of war between Russia and Sweden. The Swedish Diet elect Ulrica Eleanora Queen under rigid conditions, which convert the monarchy from an absolute into an elective one (Jan.). Goertz is executed. Sweden makes a treaty with Hanover (Nov.):— (1) George I obtains Bremen and Verden. (2) George I pays a million thalers. The Spaniards fail to hold Sicily against the Imperialists.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1718. Death of Mary Beatrice, widow of James II (May 7). The English fleet leaves Portsmouth for the Mediterranean (June). The Quadruple Alliance is signed (Aug. 2), and marks the triumph of Stanhope's diplomacy. The English win the battle of Cape Passaro (Aug. 11). The Parliament approves of the foreign policy of the Ministers (Nov. 22). England declares war upon Spain (Dec. 28).	**1718.** Disgrace of Noailles and d'Aguesseau (Jan.), who are succeeded by d'Argenson, Lieutenant of the Police. Orleans checks the continuance of religious disputes. The Regent sends Nancré to Madrid to endeavour to effect a pacification. Law's Mississippi scheme is furthered by the Regent. Orleans being averse to attacking Spain, Stanhope visits Paris (July) in order to keep France faithful to the Triple Alliance. The Treaty of London, known as the Quadruple Alliance, is signed by the French Government (July 18). Dubois returns to Paris (Aug. 17). A Lit-de-Justice is held, and the Parliamentary opposition to Law is checked and its pretensions are curtailed (Aug. 26). Suppression of the Councils and fall of d'Huxelles (Sept. 21), and Dubois becomes Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sept. 24). No rising takes place in Brittany against the Regent, and the Cellamare conspiracy is discovered (Dec.). The Duke and Duchess of Maine and others are imprisoned. Law's Bank is made into a Royal Bank (Dec.)
1719. Carteret negotiates peace between Sweden and the members of the Northern League. Repeal of the Act against Occasional Conformity and the Schism Act. A Spanish invasion of Scotland fails (June). Sir John Norris sails to the Baltic with the fleet (June). Admiral Byng helps the Austrians to capture Messina. The Peerage Bill is brought forward and defeated (Dec. 7).	**1719.** France declares war upon Spain (Jan.) and a French army invades Spain in April and besieges Fuentarabia. The French Ambassador Bonnac averts war between Russia and Turkey. Death of Madame de Maintenon at Saint Cyr.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Fall of Alberoni (Dec.). The Russian fleet ravages the coasts of Sweden.
1720. Charles VI secures Sicily, in lieu of Sardinia, which is given to Victor Amadeus. Treaty of Stockholm between Sweden and Prussia (Feb.) :— (1) Prussia obtained Pomerania between the Oder and the Peene. (2) Prussia obtained the islands of Usedom and Wollin and the town of Stettin. (3) Prussia pays two million thalers. Treaty between Sweden and Denmark (July) :— (1) Denmark restores all conquests. (2) Sweden exempts Denmark from Sound dues and allows the annexation of Schleswig. Treaty between Sweden and Hanover (Feb.); the latter obtains Bremen and Verden. 1721. Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, is born.	1720. The Swedish Diet allows Ulrica Eleanora to abdicate in favour of her husband, the Prince of Hesse, who is elected King as Frederick I. Spain begins negotiations with the Quadruple Alliance. Birth of Don Philip. 1721. Treaty of Nystad (August 30) between Russia and Sweden :— (1) Sweden yields to Russia Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and part of Karelia. (2) Sweden retains most of Finland. Death of Clement XI; he is succeeded by Innocent XIII.

THE SWEDISH SUCCESSION.



1722. The Princess Amelia (daughter of Joseph I), on her marriage to the Electoral Prince of Saxony, renounces all claim to the Austrian inheritance. The preliminaries relative to a Congress at Cambrai, to decide certain unsettled questions, are discussed. The National Diet of Hungary agrees to the Pragmatic Sanction.	1722. A marriage is negotiated between Don Carlos and Mademoiselle de Beaujolais, younger daughter of Orleans. Peter the Great takes Baku, thus opening a way to the Black Sea.

England.	France.
1720. The South Sea Bubble causes much distress and brings about the fall of the Government (Dec.).	1720. The *Parlement* of Paris is exiled to Pontoise. Law becomes Controller-General and a Catholic. The war with Spain terminates (Feb.). Noailles attempts to secure the adhesion of the Jansenists to an exposition of the Bull *Unigenitus*, but fails. Dubois now supports the Bull and the Jesuits. A terrible plague breaks out in Marseilles, destroying some 40,000 people. Law's Mississippi scheme comes to an end, and he flies from France (Dec.).
1721. The Ministry of Walpole and Townshend begins (April). Treaty between England and Spain confirming commercial arrangements (June). Walpole restores the public credit, is gradually recognized as Prime Minister, and the Cabinet government makes rapid progress.	1721. Marriage alliances are arranged by a treaty between France and Spain (March); Louis XV to marry the Infanta, and Madlle. de Montpensier to marry the Prince of the Asturias. A defensive alliance between France, Spain, and England (June) is arranged :— Points under dispute between Spain and the Emperor to be settled at a congress to be held at Cambrai. The separate and secret Articles between France and Spain resemble the Family Compact of 1733, and indicate a growing friendship between the two countries. Dubois is made a Cardinal. Fall of Torcy, Superintendent of the Posts (Oct.).
1722. Atterbury's plot is discovered, and he is imprisoned (August). Death of the Duke of Marlborough (June). The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended (Oct.).	1722. The Infanta arrives at Paris (March), and Madlle. de Montpensier marries Don Luis.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
Charles VI founds the Ostend East India Company. The King of Prussia unites the War and Finance departments into one general directory of War, Finance, and Domains.	
1723. A Charter is given to the Ostend East India Company.	**1723.** Death of the Grand Duke of Tuscany (Nov. 1). Turkey attacks Persia.
1724. The Electors of Bavaria and the Palatinate make a compact for mutual support. The Congress of Cambrai meets.	**1724.** Philip V resigns the throne of Spain (Jan. 14). Treaty of Constantinople between Russia and Turkey for the partition of Persia (June 23). An agitation for the suppression of the Jesuits is checked by the death of Innocent XIII. Election of Benedict XIII; Alberoni received ten votes. Death of Don Luis (August) and the re-accession of Philip V.
1725. The Congress of Cambrai breaks up. Treaty of Vienna (April) between Austria and Spain—a revolution in European politics :— (1) The reversion of the Italian Duchies ceded to Don Carlos. (2) The Emperor to aid Spain to recover Gibraltar. (3) The King of Spain recognized the Ostend Company. Treaty of Hanover (Sept.) is made by England, France, and Prussia to oppose the Treaty of Vienna. Secret treaty (Nov.) between Austria and Spain :— (1) Marriage alliances arranged between the two countries. (2) Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. (3) Elaborate preparations for the rearrangement of the map of Europe.	**1725.** Death of Peter the Great of Russia (Feb.). His wife Catharine I succeeds. She is strongly in favour of a French alliance. Triumphal return of Ripperdá to Spain (Dec.).
1726. Treaty between Austria and the Palatinate (August). Charles VI guarantees the succession of Jülich and Berg to the Sulzbach House. Treaty between Austria and Russia (August) : offensive as regards Turkey, defensive as regards the rest of Europe :— (1) Mutual assistance, in case either Power were attacked, to the extent of 30,000 men. (2) Both to unite against the Turks. (3) The treaty to hold good for thirty years. [This treaty marked the establishment of close relations between Russia and Austria, and for a long period German influence is paramount at St. Petersburg.] Treaty of Wusterhausen between Austria and Prussia (Oct. 17) :— (1) Prussia guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction and will aid Austria in any war with 10,000 troops. (2) Charles gives loose assurances about Jülich, Berg, and Ravenstein.	**1726.** Fall of Ripperdá (May), who is succeeded by Patiño, the Colbert of Spain. Russia guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1723. Return of Bolingbroke. Banishment of Atterbury (May). Agitation in Ireland respecting Wood's copper coinage.	**1723.** Louis XV attains his majority. End of the Regency (Feb.). Dubois becomes First Minister, and Orleans President of the Council, which included the Duke of Bourbon, Dubois, and Fleury, Bishop of Fréjus. Voltaire's *Henriade* is published. Death of Dubois (August 10). The Duke of Orleans becomes First Minister and the Comte de Morville Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Death of Orleans (Dec. 2). The Duke of Bourbon succeeds as First Minister.
1724. Swift's *Drapier's Letters* are issued against Wood's halfpence. Carteret becomes Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (April 1), withdraws the patent granted to Wood, and Ireland is pacified.	**1724.** An edict forbidding meetings for the exercise of religious worship is levelled against the Protestants (May 24), and further attempts are made to force the Jansenists to accept the Bull *Unigenitus* (May and June).
1725. Pulteney joins the opposition to Walpole, which is now organized by him and Bolingbroke. George I goes to Hanover (July). Townshend makes the Treaty of Hanover (Sept.).	**1725.** Marriage of Louis to Marie Leszczynski—a mistake:— (1) The Polish alliance no advantage. (2) An alliance with Russia would have been valuable. Treaty of Hanover (Sept.) between France, England, and Prussia:— (1) Integrity of the territories of the three Powers guaranteed. (2) Ostend Company to be abolished. (3) Recognition of the Prussian claims on Jülich. [Sweden, Denmark, and Holland eventually join this alliance.]
1726. One English fleet under Hosier blockades Porto Bello, and another holds the Baltic. The first number of *The Craftsman* appears (Dec. 5).	**1726.** Fleury overthrows Bourbon and becomes the leading Minister. France holds the key of the European situation. Dangerous illness of Louis XV. Voltaire is banished and visits England.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1727. Charles VI does not support Spain against England, and agrees to the Preliminaries of Paris (May 31) with the maritime Powers :— (1) Charles to suspend the Ostend East India Company for seven years. (2) A Congress to meet to settle all questions.	**1727.** Death of the Duke of Parma, succeeded by Antonio Farnese. The Duke of Liria leaves Madrid (March) for St. Petersburg in order to bring about an alliance between Spain and Russia in the interests of the English Pretender. Death of Catharine I of Russia (May). She is succeeded by Peter II. Spain draws nearer to France and attempts to blockade Gibraltar (Oct.).
1728. Charles VI announces formally to the Spanish Court that the marriages arranged in 1725 would not take place at present. Secret Treaty of Berlin (Dec. 23) between Charles VI and Frederick William :— (1) Frederick William guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction and promises his vote to Maria Theresa's husband as Emperor. (2) Charles transfers his rights upon Berg and Ravenstein to Frederick William, and promises to get the assent of the Elector Palatine.	**1728.** Convention of the Pardo (March) ends the short war between Spain and England. Ripperdá escapes from Spain.
1729. Holland adheres to the Treaty of Seville (Nov. 21).	**1729.** A double marriage between the Houses of Spain and Portugal takes place, Ferdinand of Spain marrying a Portuguese princess. Corsica throws off the yoke of the Genoese. Holland agrees to the Treaty of Seville (Nov. 21).
1730. Frederick, the Prince-Royal of Prussia, is imprisoned by his father, Frederick William I, and Katte, his friend, is executed. Charles VI, furious at the Treaty of Seville, collects an army at Milan.	**1730.** Death of Peter II of Russia (Feb.); he is succeeded by Anne Ivanovna, who overthrows the oligarchy of nobles and restores absolutism. Ahmed III is deposed (Sept. 17); he is succeeded by Mahmoud I.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1727. Allusion is made in the King's speech to Parliament to the secret articles of the Treaty of Vienna (Jan.). Hessian troops are taken into English pay. War between England and Spain; siege of Gibraltar opened (Feb.). Death of George I (July 10). George II is crowned in October. Sir Spencer Compton is intended to be Walpole's successor, but Walpole regains his position.	**1727.** France refuses to join England in attacking Spain, but Fleury prevents any help being given to Spain. The Secret Treaty of 1714 with Bavaria is renewed, and France engages further to support the claims of the Elector to the Hapsburg inheritance. Chauvelin, a member of the anti-English party, becomes Keeper of the Seals (Oct.), and succeeds Morville as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
1728. The new Parliament meets (Jan.). Preliminaries of peace are signed with Spain, and the siege of Gibraltar is raised (March).	**1728.** The Congress of Soissons is opened (June 14), all the great Powers, including Russia, being represented.
1729. The Methodist Society is founded at Oxford by John Wesley. The English merchants complain of the Spanish *guarda-costas*.	**1729.** The Congress of Soissons is dissolved (July). Birth of the Dauphin (Sept.), and dynastic interests no longer stood in the way of a reconciliation with Spain. Treaty of Seville between France, England, and Spain (Nov. 9), who were joined by Holland a few days later:— (1) The succession of Don Carlos to the Italian Duchies is guaranteed, and Spanish troops are to occupy the Duchies. (2) Spain withdraws privileges granted to Ostend Company. The Austro-Spanish alliance thus came to an end, and the Franco-Spanish alliance takes its place. Fleury's policy was to enlarge the Anglo-French alliance by including in it Spain, and thus to keep the peace.
1730. Quarrel between Walpole and Townshend, who retires from public life.	**1730.** The struggle between the Jesuits and Jansenists over the Bull *Unigenitus* becomes acute. Louis XV decides to place Stanislaus Leszczynski upon the Polish throne in the event of any vacancy taking place.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1731. Imperial troops marched into Parma—upon the Duke's death—but the promise of the Maritime Powers to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction conciliates Charles VI. The Second Treaty of Vienna (July) between Austria, Spain, and England averts a European war, and isolates France, thus for the moment checking the growth of Bourbonism :— (1) The Emperor gives up the Ostend Company. (2) The Maritime Powers guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction. (3) The Emperor agrees to the occupation of the Italian Duchies by 6,000 Spanish soldiers. A treaty (Löwenwolde) is proposed (Dec.) between Austria, Russia, and Prussia to oppose Stanislaus in Poland and to settle the succession. It is not ratified, but marks a stage in the history of the partition of Poland.	Abdication of Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia (Sept. 30); he is succeeded by Charles Emanuel. Christian VI becomes King of Denmark (Oct. 12). Death of Benedict XIII; he is succeeded by Clement XII.
1732. The Diet of Ratisbon accepts the Pragmatic Sanction, but Saxony, Bavaria, and the Count Palatine refuse to guarantee it (Jan.). Final settlement of the dispute between Prussia and Orange. Charles VI makes Francis of Lorraine Royal Lieutenant of Hungary. The Protestants driven from Salzburg find a refuge in Prussia.	**1731.** Death of the Duke of Parma (Jan. 10). The Grand Duke of Tuscany recognizes Don Carlos as his heir. Spanish troops occupy the Duchies, and Don Carlos takes possession of Parma—Elizabeth Farnese's great triumph. **1732.** A Spanish expedition to Africa proves a failure. Anne Ivanovna makes a treaty with Nadir Shah (Jan.).
The Polish Succession War, 1733–35(37). **1733.** In the Polish Succession War, Charles VI calls upon Frederick William for his contingent of 10,000 men. The Pragmatic Sanction is guaranteed by Augustus III of Poland.	**1733.** Death of Augustus of Poland and Saxony (Feb.). Relations between Spain and Sardinia are strained. The former wished to recover her supremacy in Italy, the latter to confine Spain to the Two Sicilies and the Tuscan ports. Stanislaus Leszczynski elected King of Poland (Sept.). Augustus III elected King of Poland (Oct.). Siege of Danzig (October, 1733—June, 1734). The Russians install Biron as Duke of Kurland.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1731. Struggle between English and Spaniards in South America. The 'Rebecca' is boarded, and her skipper Jenkins lost his ear at the hands of Spanish *guarda-costas*. England stipulates for a secret clause in the Treaty of Vienna:—That Maria Theresa should not marry a Bourbon.	**1731.** The *Parlement* of Paris issues a decree that 'the temporal power is independent of all other powers,' and 'that the ministers of the Church are accountable to the *Parlement*, under the jurisdiction of the monarch, for the exercise of their jurisdiction' (Sept.). Fleury has the decree annulled and exiles eleven advocates. The struggle continued after the arrest and exile of more magistrates. The Council order silence upon all the religious combatants. Crown Point on Lake Champlain is fortified by the French.
1732. The English colony of Georgia is founded.	**1732.** The anti-English party in France becomes stronger. Villars and Chauvelin urge alliance with Spain and united action against England's commercial expansion. A truce is made between the Court and the *Parlement* of Paris (July), but the struggle is renewed with the attempt of the Court to prevent the *Parlement* from discussing ecclesiastical matters. The *Parlement* declares a Bed of Justice which the King held to be illegal, and 139 magistrates are exiled. Owing to the coming European war the sentence of exile was recalled (Dec.), and the *Parlement* for the moment triumphed.
1733. The English Government hears of the Treaty of the Escurial through the King of Sardinia. Walpole refuses to join in the Polish Succession War. Walpole's Excise scheme, which had aroused great opposition, is withdrawn.	**1733.** On the death of Augustus of Poland (Feb.), France determined to place Stanislaus on the throne. He is elected (Sept. 1). Treaty of Turin between France and Sardinia (Sept.). A family compact between France and Spain is secretly arranged, known as the Treaty of the Escurial (Nov. 7):— (1) An eternal alliance between France and Spain. (2) France is pledged to the recovery of Gibraltar. (3) Spain is to abrogate the privileges given to English trade. (4) French and Spanish fleets and armies to act in concert. France declares war against Austria (Oct.), on account of the aid given to the Elector of Saxony. Fleury negotiates with Turkey (1733–35). A new secret treaty is made with Bavaria, France engaging to defend the Elector in any danger to his States.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1734. A Prussian contingent aids Prince Eugene on the Rhine, and Frederick, the Prince-Royal of Prussia, sees some service.	1734. The Turks are at war with Nadir Shah. Don Carlos conquers Naples and South Italy. The revolt of Servian and Hungarian peasants is put down with great severity. Charles Emanuel treats with the Emperor.
1735. Seckendorf, one of Eugene's lieutenants, gains a small success over the French at Klaussen.	1735. The Spaniards take Orbitello and the other Tuscan ports, and besiege Mantua, but receive no assistance from Charles Emanuel. A Russian force appears on the Rhine and causes Fleury to hurry on his negotiations for peace. Turkey makes peace with Nadir Shah (Oct.), who becomes King of Persia in Feb. 1736.
1736. Marriage of Maria Theresa to the Duke of Lorraine (Feb. 12). Death of Prince Eugene (April 21); Bartenstein, who was neither a soldier nor a statesman, became all-powerful in Vienna.	1736. Beginning of war of Turkey with Austria and Russia (May). Russian successes gained by Münnich. Spain accedes to the preliminaries of Vienna (May 18). Death of Patiño (Nov. 3): his projects for the development of the Spanish navy come to an end. He is succeeded by Laquadra.
1737. The Turks recover Nissa from the Austrians, and Seckendorf is recalled. Kaunitz enters the service of the Emperor.	1737. Death of the Grand Duke of Tuscany (June), the last of the Medici. The Duke of Lorraine receives Tuscany in exchange for Lorraine.

England.	France.
1734. The Princess-Royal marries the Prince of Orange (March). Walpole persists in his policy of neutrality.	**1734.** Success of the Gallo-Sardinian army in Italy, where the Milanese was conquered. The French occupy Lorraine and the Electorate of Trèves and take Philipsburg (June 17), but Berwick is killed at the siege. Death of Villars at Turin (June 12). Victory over the Austrians at Parma (June) and at Guastalla (Sept.). The Count de Plélo, with some French ships, fails to relieve Danzig, which capitulates to the Russians (July), and Stanislaus flees into Prussian territory.
1735. John Wesley goes out to Georgia, where he remains some years. Bolingbroke retires to France. In the elections for Parliament Walpole is supported by the nation.	**1735.** The French take no active part in the siege of Mantua. Preliminaries of the Peace of Vienna signed between France and the Emperor (Oct.) :— (1) Don Carlos to have the Two Sicilies and the Tuscan Presidencies. (2) Charles Emanuel, Novara and Tortona. (3) The Emperor to hold Parma and Piacenza. (4) France to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction. (5) Stanislaus to resign his claim to Poland, but to receive Lorraine as soon as the Grand Duke of Tuscany died, and these were to revert on his death to France. (6) The Duke of Lorraine to receive Tuscany and Bar on the death of the Grand Duke.
1736. William Pitt becomes prominent in Parliament (April). The Porteous riots break out in Edinburgh (June).	**1736.** French negotiations in Turkey assume a bold tone.
1737. The city of Edinburgh is fined for the murder of Porteous. Death of Queen Caroline (Nov. 20).	**1737.** Fall of Chauvelin (Feb. 20), who headed the war party in France. The Third Treaty of Vienna ratified, and the War of the Polish Succession is finally closed. [It marks the ascendency of the Bourbon House in Europe, the growth and tortuous policy of Sardinia, the tendency towards a partition of Poland, the growing coolness between Austria and Prussia, the importance of Russia.] Stanislaus succeeds to Lorraine and Bar, which he held till 1766. Orry establishes the *Corvée* throughout France.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Münnich takes Ochàkov. Biron is made Duke of Kurland.
1738. The Turks take Orsova and gain other successes. Charles VI, owing to his defeats and his anxiety about the Pragmatic Sanction, is ready to make peace with the Turks. The Definitive Treaty of Vienna is signed (Nov. 18).	**1738.** The Turks take Orsova (May 27), and the Russians abandon Ochàkov. The 'Hats' in Sweden overthrow Horn and the 'Caps,' and Gyllenborg becomes the head of the Government. A close alliance is made by Sweden with France (Oct.).
1739. Secret treaty between Austria and France (Jan.) guaranteeing the claims of Sulzbach to the whole of the Jülich-Berg successions. Secret treaty between Prussia and France (April) :— (1) Prussia to have Ravenstein and most of Berg. (2) Sulzbach, the remainder. (3) France to use its influence to procure the assent of Charles Philip. (4) The King of Prussia to regard French and Prussian interests as identical in case of war. The Turks win the battle of Crocyka and threaten Belgrade. Treaty of Belgrade (Sept. 18) between Austria and Turkey :— (1) Austria cedes Orsova, Belgrade, and all territories gained by the Treaty of Passarowitz. (2) Austria keeps the Banat of Temesvar, but is required to dismantle the chief fortresses.	**1739.** Marriage of Don Philip and Marie Louise Elisabeth of France. Spain declares war upon England (August). Russia signed the Treaty of Belgrade with Turkey (Sept. 23), ceding all her conquests except Azov, which was to be dismantled.
1740. Death of Frederick William I of Prussia (May) and accession of Frederick the Great. Death of Charles VI (Oct. 20). Frederick makes a treaty with Russia, which is never ratified—Russia to protect East Prussia in case of any attack on Frederick; Prussia to support Biron in Kurland.	**1740.** A treaty is made by Sweden with Turkey (July). The death of Anne of Russia (Oct. 28) decides Frederick the Great to invade Silesia. Anne, mother of Ivan VI, becomes Regent (Nov.). Biron is banished. Benedict XIV succeeds Clement XII as Pope.
The Austrian Succession War, 1740–48.	
Frederick the Great enters Silesia (Dec. 16), and the war of the Austrian Succession begins. Maria Theresa places the government of Hungary in the hands of John Palffy.	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1738. Debate in Parliament on the Spanish attacks on English merchants. Wesley forms a society in Fetter Lane, London, and the Methodist revival begins.	1738. French mediation offered to Austria in her war with the Turks, Fleury hoping to detach her from Russia. [Fleury's views with regard to Austria anticipate those held in 1756 by French statesmen.] Fleury makes an alliance with Sweden (Oct.). The Definitive Treaty of Vienna is signed (Nov. 18).
War with Spain, 1739–48.	
1739. Popular passion in England against Spain is stimulated by religious considerations and by the Parliamentary opposition. Walpole is forced into war with Spain (Oct. 23). The Opposition secedes from the House of Commons. Anson starts on his voyage round the world.	1739. Secret treaty between France and Austria (Jan.) guaranteeing to House of Sulzbach provisional occupation of the disputed Duchies for two years after the death of the Elector Palatine. Secret treaty between France and Prussia (April), France undertaking that on the death of Charles Philip, the Elector Palatine, Prussia should have Ravenstein and the greater part of Berg; Sulzbach to have the remainder. France does not join Spain in her war against England, owing to the weakness of the French navy. Villeneuve brings about the Treaty of Belgrade, which ends the war in the East—a brilliant diplomatic success:— (1) Close connexion between Austria and Russia checked. (2) Russia had to evacuate the Roumanian principalities. (3) Both Russia and Austria sought the French alliance. 1740. The death of Charles VI causes great excitement in France, and the war party under Belleisle becomes prominent. Fleury pursues a waiting policy.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1741. Battle of Mollwitz (April 10). Frederick the Great gains Lower Silesia and Brieg, and establishes the reputation of Prussian troops. Arrival of Belleisle at Frederick's camp (April 20). Frederick takes Brieg (May 4). The Hungarian Diet is opened (May). On the failure of his negotiations with Maria Theresa, Frederick allies with France (June 5). Maria Theresa receives the Hungarian crown (June 25). Frederick takes Breslau (August 10). The Hungarian Diet decrees the 'Insurrection' (Sept. 11) and accepts the Grand Duke Francis as Co-regent (Sept. 21), when the Queen presents her infant son to the Assembly. Saxony joins France (Sept. 19). Treaty of Klein-Schnellendorf (Oct. 9) between Austria and Prussia; broken by Prussia in November. Frederick enters Neisse (Nov. 1) and the same day signs a treaty with Saxony and Bavaria for the partition of Austria. Capture of Prague (Nov. 29) by the Allies. Uhlfeld becomes a Minister of State in Austria. The Prussians occupy Glatz (Dec.) and take Olmütz (Dec. 27).	**1741.** Fall of Münnich (March)—a great blow to Frederick the Great. Sweden declares war against Russia (Aug. 4). Spanish troops land in Tuscany (Dec.). Revolution in Russia. Accession of Elizabeth, and triumph of French influence.
1742. Linz recovered for Maria Theresa (Jan. 24). Charles Albert of Bavaria elected Emperor (Jan. 24), and crowned (Feb. 12).	**1742.** English ships command the Mediterranean and compel the Neapolitan troops to withdraw from the Spanish army, and thus destroy the possibility of a Spanish kingdom of Lombardy.
CHARLES VII, 1742–45. Married Maria Amelia, daughter of Joseph I.	
1742. Munich occupied by Croats (Feb.). Frederick's campaign in Moravia is a failure, and Olmütz is lost (April). Frederick defeats the Austrians at Chotusitz (May). Treaty of Berlin (July). Prussia and Poland withdrew from the coalition against Maria Theresa. End of the First Silesian War. Maria Theresa cedes all Silesia, with the exception of Teschen, Troppau, Jägerndorf, and Glatz. Death of Zinzendorf. Uhlfeld becomes Chancellor of Austria. Frederick makes a defensive alliance with England (Nov.), it being understood that the advance of English troops was directed against the French.	

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1741. Negotiations with Austria in the direction of an agreement between that Power and Prussia (Feb.–March). Secret treaty between George II and Maria Theresa (June). The Pragmatic Sanction is again guaranteed, and aid is promised. English mediation between Austria and Prussia fails (August–Sept.). George II makes a treaty with France for the neutrality of Hanover (Sept. 7). The English attack on Carthagena and Cuba fails. The new Parliament meets.	**1741.** Treaties are made by France with Bavaria (May 28) and Prussia (June 5). France is to send an army to support the Elector of Bavaria and to induce Sweden to attack Russia; Frederick gives up his claim to Jülich and Berg and agrees to vote for Charles Albert's election to the Imperial dignity. The French troops, without any declaration of war, cross the Rhine (August 15) to aid the Elector to secure the Imperial throne and bring about the dismemberment of Austria. France instigates Sweden to declare war upon Russia (August). The Franco-Bavarian army takes Linz (Sept. 14), is joined by Saxony (Sept. 19), and together they take Prague (Nov. 26). Fleury proposes to Charles Emanuel a partition of the Austrian States in Italy between him and Don Philip.
1742. Resignation of Walpole (Feb.). Wilmington becomes Prime Minister, and Carteret the leading member of the Cabinet. Carteret adopts vigorous measures in support of Maria Theresa. He aims at bringing about peace between Prussia and Austria, and humiliating France.	**1742.** The French Ambassador Chétardie leaves St. Petersburg (June), and French influence declines in Russia. The French troops evacuate Prague and return to France (Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1743. Maria Theresa is crowned at Prague (April). The whole of Bavaria, except Ingolstadt, was handed over to Austria till the end of the war by the Convention of Niederschönfeld (June 27). Maria Theresa signs the Treaty of Worms (Sept.) with England and Sardinia :— (1) She ceded Vigevano, Piacenza, Anghiara and part of the territories of Pavia to Sardinia. (2) She agreed that Finale should be redeemed from Genoa. (3) She agreed that the Austrian troops in Italy should be placed under the command of Charles Emanuel. (4) England promised to find subsidies during the remainder of the war. The Secret Articles provided for the expulsion of the Bourbons from Italy. Frederick the Great fails to form an association of the Empire against Austrian aggression. Treaty between Austria and Saxony (Dec.).	**1743.** Treaty of Abo (Aug. 17) ends the war between Russia and Sweden. Russia acquires Southern Finland to the river Kiümen. The eldest son of Christian VI of Denmark marries a daughter of George II (Dec.). The Orange party in Holland—the war party—gains the upper hand, and the States-General agree to oppose France.
1744. Union of Frankfort (May) formed by Frederick the Great to prevent Bavaria from being absorbed by Austria—joined by the Emperor, the Elector Palatine, and Hesse-Cassel :— (1) The constitution of the Empire to be restored. (2) Maria Theresa to give up Bavaria. (3) Maria Theresa to arrange a final peace. Frederick the Great acquires East Friesland on the death of its prince, Charles Edward (May). Beginning of the Second Silesian War (August), Frederick's object being to prevent Maria Theresa from obtaining an equivalent for Silesia in Germany. He takes Prague (Sept.). Friendly relations between Austria and Russia begin again.	**1744.** Adolphus Frederick, heir-apparent to the Swedish throne, marries Frederick the Great's sister, Ulrica Eleanor. Charles Peter, heir to the Russian throne, is betrothed to Catharine of Anhalt-Zerbst (July).
1745. Death of Charles VII (Jan.), followed by the Treaty of Füssen between Austria and Bavaria :— (1) Maria Theresa recognized the late Charles VII as Emperor, and (2) Restored to his son all Bavaria. (3) Maximilian Joseph promised to support the Pragmatic Sanction and the candidature of the Grand Duke Francis (Maria Theresa's husband) to the Imperial throne. Austria makes the Treaty of Warsaw with Saxony for the partition of Prussia (May). The Grand Duke Francis is elected Emperor (Sept. 12).	**1745.** Spanish and French forces co-operate against the Austrians and Sardinians in Italy, and Charles Emanuel temporizes.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1743. England joins in the European war—agreeing to the Treaty of Worms. The Battle of Dettingen is won by George II (June 26). Death of Wilmington (July 26). Henry Pelham becomes Prime Minister. Carteret fails to carry the Agreement of Hanover.	**1743.** The death of Fleury (Jan. 29) is the signal for a more active policy. The Battle of Dettingen (June 26); defeat of the French. France declares war on Sardinia (Sept.) and, in answer to the Treaty of Worms, makes the Treaty of Fontainebleau (the Second Family Compact) with Spain (Oct.):— (1) Union of France and Spain for offensive and defensive purposes. (2) Gibraltar and Port Mahon to be taken from England; and all his acquisitions by Treaty of Utrecht from Charles Emanuel. (3) Don Philip was eventually to have Milan, Parma, and Piacenza.
War with France, 1744–48.	
1744. Fall of Carteret (Nov.). Reconstruction of the Government and introduction of Whigs of all sections, one Tory, and one Jacobite. Robert Clive arrives at Madras in the service of the East India Company.	**1744.** France declares war against England (March), against Austria (April), and makes a treaty with Prussia (June). Maurice de Saxe takes command of the army in the Netherlands, while another army acts defensively on the Upper Rhine. The Austrians invade Alsace. Serious illness of Louis XV at Metz (August). The French allow the Austrian army to retire from Alsace unmolested into Bohemia. D'Argenson succeeds Amelot as Minister of Foreign Affairs (Nov.). In Canada extensive preparations had been made for the struggle with England.
1745. Charles Edward lands in Scotland. General Preston again holds Edinburgh Castle against the rebels. Charles Edward wins Prestonpans, advances to Derby, and retires. An English fleet arrives on the Coromandel coast. Cape Breton Island is captured (June).	**1745.** Saxe defeats the Duke of Cumberland at the Battle of Fontenoy (May 10), and the campaign of the French in the Netherlands is successful. Negotiations are opened with a view to an alliance with Austria, but, as France refuses to entertain the idea of wresting Silesia from Frederick, this meets with no success (Sept.). D'Argenson attempts to free Italy of the Germans. Charles Emanuel, in consequence of the disasters to his cause, negotiates with France (Dec.), but no definite treaty was made.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
FRANCIS I, 1745–1765. Married Maria Theresa.	
1745. The Austrian troops meet with signal disasters—(1) in Germany, where Frederick wins the battles of Hohenfriedberg (June), Sohr (Sept.), Hennersdorf (Nov.), and Kesselsdorf (Dec.); and (2) in Italy, where the Spanish forces under Gages joined the French and took Tortona, Parma, Piacenza, Pavia, won the battle of Basignano (Sept.), and took Alessandria, Asti, Casale, and Milan (Dec.). The Treaty of Dresden with Prussia (Dec.) ends the Second Silesian War and affects the struggle in Italy. Death of Stahremberg, Chancellor of the Austrian State.	**1746.** Charles Emanuel, hearing (Jan. 4) of the Treaty of Dresden, again joins the Austrians actively, and Milan is recovered (March), and almost the whole of Piedmont and Lombardy in April. Death of Philip V of Spain (July 9), who is succeeded by Ferdinand VI, the only surviving son of the first marriage.
1746. Great victory of the Austrians at the battle of Piacenza (June). Treaty of St. Petersburg between Russia and Austria (June)—a treaty of great importance.	
1747. Prusso-Swedish Treaty signed at Stockholm (May 29). Pledges given of military aid by either party in case of attack upon the other. Convention of St. Petersburg between Holland, England, and Russia for the passage of Russian troops through Germany (Nov.).	**1747.** The Dutch keep firmly to the English alliance, and Maestricht holds out against Saxe.
1748. The Allies make a fresh treaty (Jan. 26) for an attack on France. A Russian corps enters Bohemia on its way to the Rhine. A Congress is appointed to meet at Aix-la-Chapelle in April. Death of Kinsky, Head of the Bohemian Chancery. End of the Austrian Succession War.	**1748.** Turkey makes a treaty of neutrality with Russia.
1749. Death of Count Frederick Harrach, Chancellor of Austria; he is succeeded by Haugwitz. Kaunitz receives a seat in the Austrian Cabinet on his return from Aix-la-Chapelle. He advocates (March), in opposition to the Emperor and the older Ministers, an alliance between Austria and France, and draws up his famous Plan. The pivot of his policy was (1) personal animosity to Frederick, (2) desire to recover Silesia. Maria Theresa begins her military, judicial, and administrative reforms. The Union of the Austrian and Bohemian Chanceries is decreed (May 14).	**1749.** Ferdinand VI of Spain adopts a policy of peace, and severs himself from the Family Compact with France. Russian intrigues in Sweden nearly cause war with Prussia.

England.	France.
1746. A Ministerial crisis (Feb.). Bath and Carteret fail to form a Ministry, and Henry Pelham unites the Whig party. Victory of Culloden (April 16). Final defeat of the Jacobites, and escape of Charles Edward to France (Sept.).	**1746.** D'Argenson agrees to an armistice with Charles Emanuel (Feb. 13), who in March aids the Austrians to expel the French and Spaniards from Italy. Saxe takes Brussels (Feb.), Antwerp (June), and Mons and Charleroi later. Saxe wins a decisive victory at Raucoux (Oct.) over Charles of Lorraine and the allied army, and almost the whole of the Netherlands is lost to Austria. Death of the first wife of the Dauphin, who marries as his second wife the daughter of Augustus III of Saxony. Invasion of Provence by Austrians and Sardinians. A French fleet takes Madras. Subsidy treaty with Saxony for three years. Negotiations for peace opened at Breda, but are not successful.
1747. Alliance between England and Russia (June), but England refuses to aid Russia in a war against Sweden.	**1747.** D'Argenson is succeeded by Puysieulx as Minister of Foreign Affairs (Jan.). Saxe defeats the Duke of Cumberland at Lauffeld (July), and takes Bergen-op-Zoom. Negotiations for peace opened at Aix-la-Chapelle.
1748. Chesterfield resigns his office. The English attack, but fail to take, Pondicherry.	**1748.** France accedes to the treaty between Prussia and Sweden, and is successful in Holland. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct.) is made, but is very unpopular in France, as she gained no advantages:— (1) The acquisition of Silesia by Prussia is confirmed. (2) Don Philip received Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. (3) Charles Emanuel received the Upper Novara and Vigevano. With these exceptions all conquests were resigned and the *status quo* restored. The alliance between England and Austria was weakened, the hostility between Prussia and Austria became a leading factor in European politics, and, while Austria came out of the war stronger than when she had entered it, France was much weaker in 1748 than in 1740.
1749. Death of Lord Cobham. The English secure Madras.	**1749.** Machault imposes a tax of a twentieth upon all incomes, but is unable, through the clerical opposition, to collect it. Dupleix takes part in a Succession War in the Deccan.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1750. Frederick the Great makes an energetic protest against Russian intrigue in Sweden.	**1750.** Death of John V of Portugal, who had reigned since 1706; he is succeeded by Joseph (1750–1777).
1751. Diplomatic relations between Prussia and Russia cease. Kaunitz is appointed the Austrian ambassador at Versailles. The Empire recognizes the Prussian title to Silesia.	**1751.** Death of the Stadtholder William IV; his widow, sister of George II, governs for William V. Pombal reduces the power of the Inquisition in Portugal. Death of Frederick, King of Sweden (April 5). Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp succeeds to the Swedish throne. Spain and Portugal by a treaty settle an old dispute about their possessions in South America.

THE LINE OF HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP IN SWEDEN.

Charles Augustus
Adolphus Frederick, King 1751–1771
Gustavus III, King 1771–1792
Gustavus Adolphus, King 1792–1809

Frederick IV, King = Hedwiga Sophia, d. of Charles XI of Sweden

1752. Treaty of Aranjuez between Austria and Spain. They guarantee to each other their European possessions. Sardinia, Naples, and Parma also join the alliance.	**1752.** A supreme Court of Justice for Schleswig and Holstein is set up at Glückstadt.
1753. Kaunitz leaves Paris and becomes Chancellor of State. Uhlfeld and Bartenstein cease to be Ministers of State. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams becomes England's envoy at Vienna. Frederick the Great obtains through Menzel a copy of the secret articles of the Austro-Russian Treaty of 1746. War is only prevented by England's refusal to aid Russia.	**1753.** By a concordat Ferdinand VI asserts the right of the Crown to appoint to all important benefices, reduces the number of Papal presentations, regulates the introduction of Bulls, and generally vindicates the political interests of Spain against Rome.
1754. An attempt on the part of England to make the Archduke Joseph King of the Romans fails through the opposition of the Count Palatine, encouraged by Prussia and France.	**1754.** De Broglie secures a triumph in the failure of the Diet of Grodno.

England.	France.
1750. England joins the Austro-Russian alliance, guarantees those clauses in the Treaty of Dresden favourable to Austria, but does not accept the Secret Articles (Oct. 30). England makes a treaty with Spain.	**1750.** Negotiations take place with England respecting the boundary between Canada and Nova Scotia. Death of Marshal Saxe. Machault becomes Keeper of the Seals.
1751. Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales (March 20). Clive takes Arcot (Sept.), and defends it, thus defeating the plans of Dupleix. Death of Bolingbroke (Dec. 12).	**1751.** Saint Contest succeeds Puisieux as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The first volume of the *Encyclopaedia* appears.
1752. The Gregorian or 'New Style' is henceforward used. Clive gains further successes over the French.	**1752.** The Count de Broglie is sent as envoy to Poland to counteract Russian and Austrian influence and to further the election of Conti. The *Parlement* of Paris resists the ecclesiastical policy of the Archbishop of Paris and seizes his temporal possessions.
1753. Continued quarrels between England and France in Canada.	**1753.** The Government order the *Parlement* to abstain from high-handed actions, and in consequence of its resistance the 'Grand Chamber' was exiled. The Provincial *Parlements* support the *Parlement* of Paris. France declares to the English Cabinet that if Prussia is attacked she will, in accordance with the treaty of 1741, aid Frederick. Duquesne, Governor of Canada, seizes the valley of the Ohio and builds Fort Duquesne.
1754. Death of Henry Pelham. Newcastle becomes Prime Minister. Washington and the Virginian militia are defeated by the French.	**1754.** Birth of a prince, afterwards Louis XVI (August 28). A condition of things resembling civil war exists in Paris. This is partly allayed by Louis XV reinstating the *Parlement*. Rouillé succeeds Saint Contest as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dupleix is recalled. His successor, Godeheu, makes a treaty with the English, sacrificing Dupleix's conquests (Dec. 26). Des Alleurs, the French envoy in Constantinople, tries to make an agreement with Turkey; is succeeded by Vergennes, who continues his diplomacy and remains at Constantinople till 1768. Machault becomes Secretary of State for the Navy (July 31).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1755. Guy Dickens succeeds as English ambassador at Vienna Hanbury Williams, who is sent to Russia. The Landgrave of Hesse makes a treaty with England for the supply of troops. Long negotiations take place between Austria and England (Jan.–August), and, in the later months, between Prussia and England. The Austrian Court (August) decides to leave the Netherlands to their fate, and the alliance between Austria and England comes to an end.	**1755.** An earthquake at Lisbon interferes with Pombal's reforms (Nov. 1). The Russian Council declares that Elizabeth would aid any Power against Prussia (Oct. 20).
The Seven Years' War, 1756–1763.	
1756. Frederick the Great attacks Saxony (August 29) and begins his Seven Years' War. Battle of Lobositz (Oct. 11) between Prussia and Austria; both sides claimed the victory. Capitulation of Pirna (Oct.), the resistance of which had saved Austria.	**1756.** Russia proposes to Austria the partition of Prussia (April). Holland and Denmark decide upon neutrality during the Seven Years' War.
1757. The Empire declares war against Frederick (Jan. 17). A new Treaty of Alliance made between Russia and Austria (Feb.), both Powers agreeing not to make peace (1) till Silesia and Glatz were conquered, (2) till Frederick's power was considerably reduced. Frederick invades Bohemia and wins the battle of Prague (May), but is defeated at Kollin (June 18), and retreats into Lusatia. The Imperial army joins the French under Soubise (August). Russian troops under Apraksin invade Prussia, win Gross Jägersdorf (August), and retire. Frederick wins Rossbach (Nov. 5) and Leuthen (Dec. 5).	**1757.** Convention of St. Petersburg (Jan.), by which Russia accepted the defensive Treaty of Versailles. The Swedes invade Pomerania, but are driven back. The Jesuits are removed from the Portuguese Court (Sept.).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1755. Defeat of General Braddock in America by the French (July). England and Russia make the Treaty of St. Petersburg (Sept.), but Austria refuses to renew her alliance with England (August). Henry Fox becomes Leader of the House of Commons. Pitt, Legge, and Grenville are dismissed (Nov.).	**1755.** De Broglie successful in Poland, and Augustus III is gained to the French cause. Douglas, a Scot, is sent to St. Petersburg as a secret agent of Louis XV, and again in 1756. Stahremberg renews the Austrian proposals to Bernis (Sept.), and the conferences of Babiole are held. The *Alcide* and *Lys* are captured by Boscawen, and war between France and England is now inevitable.
1756. Convention of Westminster (Jan.) between England and Prussia, each guaranteeing the other's territories. England demands a contingent of 6,000 men from Holland (Feb.). England declares war on France (May 15). In the Black Hole of Calcutta (June) many Englishmen perish. Henry Fox resigns (Oct.), and the Newcastle Ministry comes to an end (Nov.).	**1756.** De Broglie's policy is destroyed by the Treaty of Westminster. Religious struggle between the *Parlements* and the Church is renewed, and the *Parlement* of Paris is looked upon as the opponent of tyranny. Treaty of Versailles (three distinct treaties) (May) between France and Austria—a revolution in European politics. Apparently a defensive alliance, but by secret clauses each promised assistance to the other in case of attack. A total reversal of the traditional French policy, resulting in the loss of French influence in Europe. The French take Minorca (June 28). France and Russia draw together. Montcalm captures Oswego (August). The King coerces the *Parlement* and curtails its jurisdiction in ecclesiastical cases (Dec.), and the conflict between the Government and the *Parlement* continues during the next four years.
1757. Fall of the Devonshire-Pitt Ministry (April 5). The coalition of Pitt and Newcastle (June 2) comes into power. Clive recovers Calcutta and wins Plassey (June 27). The Convention of Kloster-Seven (Sept. 8) causes Cumberland to be recalled. George II refuses to ratify the Convention, and Ferdinand of	**1757.** A Second Treaty of Versailles is made between France and Austria (May) :— (1) France to support Austria with men and money. (2) Prussia to be partitioned. (3) The Netherlands to be given to Don Philip—certain districts being annexed to France. D'Estrées defeats the army of the Duke of Cumberland at Hastenbeck (July 26). Richelieu succeeds D'Estrées and forces from Cumberland the Convention of Kloster-Seven (Sept. 8). Total defeat of the French at Rossbach, (Nov. 5).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1758. Frederick fails to take Olmütz, but invades Bohemia, and in August defeats the Russians under Fermor at Zorndorf.	**1758.** Clement XIII succeeds Benedict XIV and reverses his reforming policy.
In October the Prussians are surprised and defeated by the Austrians at Hochkirch, but Frederick relieves Neisse.	Pombal forbids the Jesuits to carry on illegal trade.
1759. A Prussian force is defeated at Kay by the Russians under Saltikóv, and the Austrians under Loudon join the Russians at Frankfort.	Joseph of Portugal is wounded, and a conspiracy against him is discovered.
Ferdinand of Brunswick defeats the French in the decisive battle of Minden (August 1).	**1759.** Accession of Charles III (Don Carlos) to the throne of Spain (August).
Battle of Kunersdorf (August 13); defeat of the Prussians, and Dresden falls into the hands of Austria.	The Jesuits are expelled from Portugal (Sept.).
The Russians retire into Poland; but the capitulation of Maxen (Nov. 23) is a serious blow to the Prussians.	
1760. Battle of Landshut (June); defeat of the Prussians, and Silesia laid open to Austria.	**1760.** The Russians advance to the Oder.
Frederick defeats Loudon at Liegnitz (August), but a corps of Russians and Austrians enters Berlin.	
Battle of Torgau (Nov.); defeat of the Austrians.	
1761. Loudon captures Schweidnitz (Oct.), and the Austrians and Russians winter in Silesia and Glatz.	**1761.** The Jesuit property in Portugal is confiscated (Feb.).
Frederick's position seemed desperate.	**1762.** Death of the Tsarina Elizabeth (Jan. 5), and accession of Peter III.
1762. Austria considers that her alliance with Russia against Turkey has come to an end.	Deposition of Peter (July 8), and accession of Catharine II.
The accession of Peter III to the Russian throne (Jan.) saved Frederick.	Panin becomes the leading Minister in Russia.
Peace between Prussia and Russia (May 5) and between Prussia and Sweden (May 22).	Spain invades Portugal and takes Braganza and Almeida.
Frederick defeats the Austrians at Burkersdorf (July).	The Portuguese, aided by the English, defeat the Spaniards.

England.	France.
Brunswick commands the Electoral army. An Act organizing the national militia causes discontent in the country districts.	
1758. Abercrombie succeeds Loudoun as commander-in-chief in America. Louisburg (July) and Fort Duquesne are captured. Howe is killed in attempting with Abercrombie to take Ticonderoga.	**1758.** Lally takes Fort St. David (June), but alienates the natives. The French repulse an English attack upon Ticonderoga. The French are beaten at Creveld by Ferdinand of Brunswick (June), who is joined by 8,500 English troops in August.
1759. Negotiations for peace are opened by England. Capture of Quebec (Sept. 18) by the English, and death of Wolfe. Hawke wins a brilliant victory at Quiberon Bay (Nov. 20).	**1759.** Choiseul succeeds Bernis as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The French take Frankfort, win the battle of Bergen, take Minden (July), but are totally defeated at the battle of Minden (August 1). The Toulon fleet is destroyed by Boscawen. Montcalm is killed in the battle of Quebec (Sept. 18). The Brest fleet defeated in Quiberon Bay by Hawke (Nov. 20). Lally fails to take Madras.
1760. Clive returns to England. Death of George II (Oct. 25) and accession of George III. Amherst captures Montreal (Sept.).	**1760.** The French are defeated at Wandewash (Jan. 22) by Sir Eyre Coote and are forced to surrender Pondicherry a year later. Montreal is surrendered to the English, who now hold all Canada.
1761. The Afghans defeat the Mahrattas in the important battle of Paniput (Jan. 7). Coote captures Pondicherry. Pitt resigns (Oct.), and is succeeded by Bute.	**1761.** Negotiations for peace resumed by Choiseul, seconded by Austria and Russia. France and Spain make the famous Family Compact (August), guaranteeing the possessions of all Bourbon Powers. Choiseul becomes Minister of War and Marine, and the Duke of Choiseul-Praslin takes Foreign Affairs.
1762. England declares war against Spain (Jan.), and takes Martinique, Havana, and Manila. Bute ceases to subsidize Prussia (April). Peace negotiations are opened (Nov.).	**1762.** Publication of Rousseau's *Contrat Social.* Negotiations for peace are reopened, and England signs the preliminaries before the end of the year (Nov.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1763. Peace of Hubertsburg between Prussia and Austria (Feb. 10) :— (1) The restoration of the *status quo*—Austria restoring Glatz, and Frederick evacuating Saxony. (2) By a secret article Frederick agreed to support the election of the Archduke Joseph as King of the Romans.	**1763.** Peace of Paris between Spain and England (Feb. 10) :— (1) Spain recovered the Philippines and exchanged Florida for Havana. (2) Spain received Louisiana from France. (3) England gained the right of cutting logwood in Honduras. Peace is made between Spain and Portugal (Feb. 10). Death of Augustus III of Poland (Oct. 3).
1764. Death of Harrach, President of the Austrian Council of War (1738–1764). A defensive alliance is made between Prussia and Russia (April 11) to guarantee the existing constitutions of Poland and Sweden, to control the election to the Polish throne, and to protect the Polish Dissidents. The Archduke Joseph is elected King of the Romans, the Prussian opposition being withdrawn.	**1764.** Stanislaus Poniatowski, the nephew of the Czartoryski, and the protégé of Russia, was elected King of Poland (Sept. 7).
1765. Death of the Emperor Francis (August 18).	**1765.** Death of Don Philip of Parma. Du Tillot governs Parma during the minority of Ferdinand, and carries out reforms. The Archduke Leopold begins his government of Tuscany.
JOSEPH II, 1765–1790. Married (1) Isabella of Parma. (2) Maria Josepha, daughter of the Elector of Bavaria, the Emperor Charles VII.	
1766. Prussia, with Russia, interferes in Poland on behalf of the Dissidents.	**1766.** D'Aranda succeeds Squillacci, who is dismissed by Charles III. Christian VII, whose wife was a sister of George III, succeeds Frederick V on the Danish throne. William V of Holland begins to rule. Dismissal of Squillacci, owing to riots in Spain.

England.

1763. By the Peace of Paris with France and Spain, England secured (1) St. Vincent, Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, Senegal, Minorca, and the Grenadines, (2) Canada, (3) Florida.

Bute is succeeded by Grenville (April), whose Cabinet included Halifax, Egremont, Shelburne, Sandwich, and Gower.

Wilkes is attacked and becomes notorious.

The Bedford section join the Government (Sept.), and Shelburne retires.

1764. Expulsion of Wilkes from the House of Commons (Jan. 19) for having written a seditious libel.

1765. The Stamp Act is passed (Mar. 10).

Burke enters Parliament.

Discussions on a Regency Bill alienate the King from his Ministers, and the Rockingham Ministry succeeds that of Grenville (July).

1766. The Stamp Act is repealed (Feb. 21), and general warrants are declared illegal.

A Declaratory Act is passed, declaring England's right to tax America.

Fall of the Rockingham Ministry (July).

The Pitt-Grafton Ministry succeeds it.

An English force occupies the Falkland Islands.

France.

1763. Peace of Paris (Feb. 10) between England and France:—

(1) France loses Canada, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, and the Mississippi becomes the boundary between the English and the French.

(2) France retained certain fishing rights off Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

(3) France regains Martinique, Guadaloupe and St. Lucia—the English kept Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, Dominica, and St. Vincent.

(4) Goree was restored to France, and Senegal given to the English.

(5) French settlements in India were restored, but no French fortifications permitted.

(6) France gave up Minorca in exchange for Belleisle.

(7) France and England to retire from the German war.

A royal Declaration establishes the freedom of the corn trade in France (May 25).

Choiseul-Praslin is Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1763 to 1766.

1764. Death of Madame de Pompadour.

Suppression of the Jesuits in France (Nov. 26).

1765. Death of the Dauphin (Dec.). His son (Louis XVI) becomes heir to the throne.

1766. Choiseul again became Minister of Foreign Affairs, remaining also Minister of War; and Choiseul-Praslin takes over the Marine.

Lorraine falls to the French Crown on the death of Stanislaus Leszczynski.

Louis XV attacks the *Parlement* of Paris, and declares that the sovereign power resides in himself (March).

An Order of Council orders the observance of the Gallican maxims of 1682, and repeals the Order of 1731 for silence.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1767. Holstein-Gottorp and Schleswig are resigned to Denmark by Catherine II. The Treaty of Alliance between Prussia and Russia is renewed (April). Frederick promises (1) to support the cause of the Polish Dissidents, (2) to enter Poland if Austria attempted to do so, (3) to support Russia in case of a Turkish war. Sophia Wilhelmina, the daughter of Frederick the Great's brother Augustus William, marries William V the Stadtholder.	**1767.** Expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain, Parma, and the Two Sicilies. Russian agents stir up the Greeks, Montenegrins, and Bosnians against Turkey. The Polish Diet, overawed, votes according to Russian direction (Nov.). Catharine II summons an assembly to deal with national grievances.
1768. Austria formally renounces all claim to Silesia (Oct.). Kaunitz considers the possibility of a partition of Poland in a memoir to Joseph II (Dec. 3).	**1768.** The Confederation of Bar is formed. Turkey declares war on Russia (Oct.).
1769. Austria occupies the county of Zips (Feb.). Interview between Joseph II and Frederick the Great at Neisse (August). Renewal of alliance between Russia and Prussia (Oct.):— (1) The alliance is to continue till 1780. (2) Catharine guarantees to Frederick the succession of Anspach and Bayreuth. (3) Prussia guarantees the constitution of Sweden, and engages to invade Pomerania if the constitution is modified.	**1769.** The Russians defeat the Turks and occupy Moldavia (Sept.) and Bucharest (Nov.). Spain, France, and Parma demand the abolition of the Jesuit Order. Death of Clement XIII and election of Clement XIV. A treaty is made between Russia and Denmark to prevent the overthrow of the Swedish Constitution of 1720 (Dec.).
1770. Interview between Joseph II and Frederick the Great at Neustadt (Sept.), where plans for arresting the victorious course of Russia are discussed.	**1770.** A Spanish force seizes the Falkland Islands, and war between England and Spain is only averted by the fall of Choiseul. Struensee begins to govern Denmark, and is supported by the Queen.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1767. Chatham's illness (March) causes the Grafton Ministry to become reactionary. Townshend passes an Act to tax certain American imports, and dies (Sept.). Clive leaves India.	**1767.** The Jesuits are expelled from France. Foundation of the Society of the Economists, of which Turgot was a member.
1768. A new Parliament meets (May), and Wilkes is returned for Middlesex. Wilkes (June 8) is sentenced to twenty-two months' imprisonment for his Essay on Woman. A riot takes place, and Wilkes attacks Lord Weymouth in the Press.	**1768.** Choiseul expects that the Turkish war will lead to the withdrawal of Russian troops from Poland. Dumouriez is sent to Poland, but can effect nothing. The French buy Corsica from Genoa, and seize Avignon as a warning to Clement XIII. Saint-Priest arrives in Constantinople to succeed Vergennes (Nov.).
1769. Wilkes is expelled from Parliament (Feb.). Junius attacks the Ministry (Jan.–Dec.). Wilkes is three times elected, and the Commons on each occasion declare his inability to sit in the Parliament. Spain demands the abandonment of the Falkland Islands by England.	**1769.** Birth of Napoleon Bonaparte in Corsica. Vergennes leaves Constantinople (Jan.).
1770. Resignation of Grafton (Jan. 28). Lord North becomes Prime Minister. The 'Boston massacre' takes place (March). Wilkes is released from prison (April), and is elected successively alderman, Sheriff and Mayor of London. Death of Grenville (Nov.).	**1770.** Trial of the Duke of Aiguillon (April). The King annuls the sentence passed on him, and the relations of the Court with the *Parlement* become very strained. The marriage of the Dauphin to Marie Antoinette takes place (May), and thus 'the system of 1756,' unpopular as it was, is perpetuated. The fall of Choiseul (Dec. 24) marks the desertion of Poland by France and the beginning of an attack on the *Parlement*. D'Aiguillon succeeds as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1771. Prince Henry, the brother of Frederick the Great, is sent to St. Petersburg to persuade Catharine to accept the mediation of Prussia (Jan.). He proposes the partition of Poland. Austria makes a treaty with Turkey in order to force Russia to restore her conquests (July 6). A system of primary schools established in Austria.	**1771.** Accession of Gustavus III to the Swedish throne.
1772. The First Partition of Poland (August 5) :— (1) Austria took Zips, almost all Red Russia, with Lemberg, part of Podolia and Volhynia, and the southern part of Little Poland. Zips was incorporated in Hungary; the rest formed the kingdom of Galicia. (2) Prussia gained Polish Prussia, i. e. the Bishopric of Warmie, the Palatinates of Pomerelia, Culm, and Marienburg (except Danzig and Thorn), and the northern districts of Great Poland. (3) Russia annexed the country between the Dwina, the Dnieper, and the Drusch.	**1772.** Struensee is executed (April 18). A revolution in Sweden is carried out by Gustavus III (August 19), and the dismemberment of Sweden by Russia, Prussia, and Denmark is prevented. Death of Biron, formerly Duke of Kurland.
1773. Kaunitz, at the instigation of Russia, offers his mediation to the Turks.	**1773.** Death of Charles Emanuel I of Sardinia, who is succeeded by Victor Amadeus III. Clement XIV abolishes the Order of the Jesuits by the Bull *Dominus et Redemptor*. Russian successes in Turkey are checked by a Turkish victory and by the revolt of the Cossacks of the Don under Pougachev. An ordinance is issued in Spain, that engaging in industrial occupation is not prejudicial to rank or privileges.
1774. Frederick the Great takes advantage of the Russian embarrassments to seize 200 villages in the district of Cujavie. Denmark and Russia make a secret alliance (August 12). Occupation of Bukovina by the Austrians (Sept.), and rectification of their frontier in Poland.	**1774.** Accession of the Sultan Abdul Hamid (Jan.), who fails against the Russians. Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji (July) ends the war between Russia and Turkey :— (1) The Tartars were brought under Russian influence. (2) Russia gained an embassy at Constantinople and privileges for the Christians.

ENGLAND.

1771. Final struggle between Wilkes and the House of Commons over the publication of debates.

Death of Bedford.

1772. A Select Committee is appointed to consider the position of the East India Company.

Warren Hastings is appointed Governor of Bengal.

The Royal Marriage Act is passed to regulate the marriages of members of the Royal Family.

1773. The Regulating Act is passed and marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the East India Company.

Warren Hastings becomes Governor-General, a Supreme Court is established, and a new Council is created.

The Boston Tea Riots (Dec.).

1774. A petition from Massachusetts asking for the removal of the Governor-General Hutchinson is refused by the House of Commons.

Coercive Acts are passed against Massachusetts.

Warren Hastings is made first Governor-General of Bengal.

A Congress meets at Philadelphia (Sept.).

FRANCE.

1771. Gustavus of Sweden visits Paris.

Overthrow of the *Parlements*. The Government of the Triumvirate, Maupeou, Terray, and d'Aiguillon, sets up the *Parlement Maupeou*.

Vergennes is sent to Stockholm and aids Gustavus III.

The Duke de la Vrillière becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs (May).

1772. The revolution in Sweden, which had been strongly supported by Choiseul and Vergennes, is a great triumph for France.

The English Government refuse to allow a French fleet to enter the Baltic.

1773. Avignon is restored to the Papacy, as the Jesuits had been suppressed (Dec.).

1774. Terray abrogates the law of 1763 permitting the free circulation of corn.

Death of Louis XV (May 10).

LOUIS XVI, 1774–1793.

Married Marie Antoinette, daughter of the Emperor Francis and Maria Theresa.

1774. Maurepas becomes First Minister till 1781; Vergennes Minister of Foreign Affairs from July, 1774, till Jan. 1787; Turgot, Controller-General (August); Miromenil, Keeper of the Seals; Sartine, Secretary of State for the Navy; Du Muy, Minister of War; the Duc de la Vrillière, Minister of the King's Household.

Turgot re-establishes free trade in corn (Sept. 13).

Louis XVI's recall of the *Parlements* (August) marks the beginning of the misfortunes of his reign.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	(3) She exacted promises for the better government of the Principalities. (4) She obtained a declaration of her right of free commercial navigation in Turkish waters. (5) She secured a firm footing on the northern coasts of the Black Sea.
1775. The Austrians, who had occupied Bukovina in Sept., 1774, obtain its formal cession by a treaty with Turkey signed May 7, 1775. Hearing of Frederick the Great's illness, Joseph II marches troops to the Bohemian frontier.	**1775.** Pius VI becomes Pope. D'Aranda is sent on a mission to France, but Campomanes continues much of his work.
1776. Joseph II establishes religious liberty in his dominions. The Society of the Illuminati is founded at Ingolstadt.	**1776.** Potemkin's power increases in Russia. Portugal breaks off all relations with the revolted English Colonies, following the example of Denmark the previous year.
1777. Joseph II visits Paris (April–May).	**1777.** Grimaldi, the Spanish Foreign Minister, devoted to France, resigns; succeeded by Florida Blanca.

THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH.

(1) In Bavaria. Charles Albert, 1726–1745 (2) In the Palatinate.

- Fred. Christian, Elector of Saxony. = Maria Antonia.
- Maximilian Joseph, 1745–1777, o. s. p.
- (*a*) *Sulzbach.* Charles Theodore, Elector 1742–1797, succeeded to Bavaria 1777, o. s. p.
- (*b*) *Birkenfeld.* Ferdinand Michael
  - Charles Augustus, 1775–1795, o. s. p.
  - Max. Joseph, 1795–1825, Elector of Bavaria 1799, King 1805.

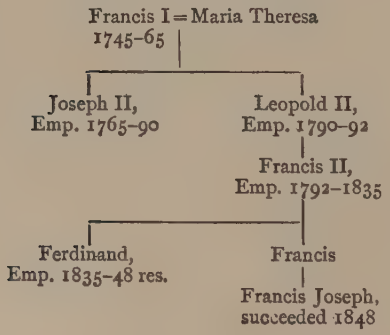
ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Conciliatory measures secure the loyalty of Canada (the Quebec Act). Death of Clive (Nov.).	
The War of American Independence, 1775–1783.	
1775. A second Congress meets at Philadelphia (May), and Washington is made commander-in-chief. The war between England and the American colonists begins. Battles of Lexington (April) and Bunker's Hill (June). The spinning-mule is invented.	**1775.** The Count of Saint-Germain begins his military reforms. Malesherbes becomes Minister of the Interior (July 19), and attempts to carry out useful reforms. The Count of Saint-Germain succeeds Du Muy as Minister of War (Oct. 21).
1776. The Americans are driven from Canada (March). Howe evacuates Boston (March), but takes New York in September. The American Declaration of Independence is proclaimed (July 4). The Whigs cease for a time to attend Parliament.	**1776.** Abolition of the *Corvée* (Jan. 6) and the *Jurandes* (Feb. 5)—the forced employment of labour for making and repairing the roads, and the government of privileged corporations. The Edicts become law after a *Lit de Justice* had been held (March 12). Resignation of Malesherbes. Turgot is dismissed (May 12), after attempting to carry many far-reaching reforms, and is succeeded by Clugny, who dies (Oct.). He is succeeded by Taboreaux de Réaux, but Necker is made Director of the Finances. The *Corvée* and *Jurandes* are restored (August), and free trade in corn is abolished (Sept.).
1777. Howe defeats Washington and occupies Philadelphia. Burgoyne capitulates at Saratoga (Oct. 17). The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended (Dec.).	Silas Deane arrives in Paris (July), and a million francs are sent to America. **1777.** Joseph II arrives in Paris (April). The American Franklin arrives at Versailles. Lafayette and French volunteers secretly join the Americans (April), and two million francs are sent to the colonists.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
Death of Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria (Dec. 30); his dominions fall to Charles Theodore, the childless Elector Palatine.	Death of Joseph I of Portugal (Feb. 24), dismissal of Pombal, and accession of Maria I and her husband, Pedro III. Treaty of San Ildefonso between Spain and Portugal, settling disputed questions with reference to South America.
1778. Charles Theodore makes a convention with Joseph II, giving him most of Bavaria (Jan.). The presumptive heir Charles Augustus protests, and Frederick the Great declares war upon Austria (July). Russia moves troops on to the frontier of Galicia.	**1778.** At the Pardo, Portugal concludes a perpetual alliance with Spain.
1779. The Peace of Teschen (May), concluded under the mediation of France and Russia, ends the war of the Bavarian Succession :— (1) Austria secured the quarter of the Inn—the district between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza. (2) The rights of Charles Augustus are confirmed.	**1779.** Spain joins the American colonists, and declares war against England (April). Pombal is imprisoned in Portugal for life.
1780. Joseph II meets Catharine at Mohilev (May), and then journeys in Russia. Death of Maria Theresa (Nov. 29). Maximilian, son of Maria Theresa, becomes Coadjutor to the Elector of Mainz.	**1780.** Catharine II heads the armed neutrality against England.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1778. Discovery of Nootka Sound (Jan. 15). The militia is embodied (March). Death of Chatham (May 11) after his last speech on April 7. English commerce suffers from the attacks of Paul Jones. General Howe is succeeded by Clinton (April). Lord Howe saves New York from capture by D'Estaing. Sir George Savile carries his measure for the repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics (May 28). St. Lucia is taken by Barrington, the English admiral.	1778. France signs a treaty of alliance and commerce with the Americans (Feb. 6), and begins a maritime struggle with England (March). D'Orvilliers fights a drawn battle with Keppel off Ushant (July), and D'Estaing with a French fleet sails to New York. Deaths of Voltaire and Rousseau. Dominica is captured (Sept.).
1779. Irish volunteers are formed. A No-Popery movement takes place in Scotland. The Siege of Gibraltar begins, and for a time England loses her supremacy in the Channel.	1779. France and Russia mediate the Peace of Teschen. D'Estaing takes St. Vincent and Grenada, but fails in an attack on Savannah. The French lose Senegal and Goree to England, and fail in an attack upon Jersey.
1780. Rodney defeats the Spanish fleet, and relieves Gibraltar (Jan.). The Yorkshire petition for economical reforms is drawn up. Dunning carries his motion against the power of the Crown (April). The Gordon No-Popery riots break out (May). Hyder Ali conquers the Carnatic (Sept.).	1780. The Comte de Rochambeau takes troops to aid the Americans (June).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1781. An alliance is made between Austria and Russia (June). Joseph II obtains the surrender of the 'Barrier Towns' from the Dutch, and renounces the Barrier Treaty. Joseph issues the Toleration Edict (Oct. 13), and restrains the power of the clergy and the influence of Rome in his dominions. He attempts to make a united empire, and initiates reforms in every direction.	1781. The Spaniards take Pensacola (May 10). The Dutch suffer defeat all over the world. They recognize the independence of America after Yorktown.
1782. Joseph suppresses more than 600 monasteries. Ostend and Trieste are made free ports. The Dutch evacuate the Barrier fortresses (Jan.). The Pope visits Vienna, but fails to persuade Joseph II to withdraw his ecclesiastical measures.	1782. The Dutch refuse overtures of peace (April). Spain takes the Bahamas (July), but fails to regain Gibraltar—defended by General Elliott (Sept.–Oct.). The Grand Duke Paul of Russia visits France.

THE EMPERORS OF THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG-LORRAINE.

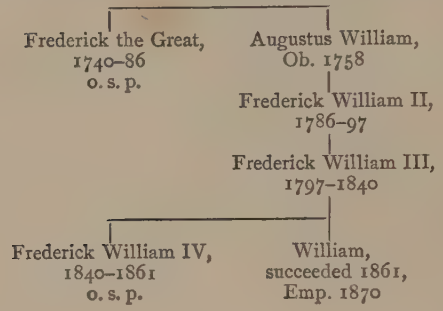


ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Major André is hanged by the Americans as a spy (Oct. 2). War is declared against Holland (Nov. 20).	**1781.** The French land in Jersey, but are overthrown (Jan.) by Pierson and the militia (Jan. 6). They take Tobago and recover St. Eustatia (Nov.). Necker publishes his *compte rendu* (Jan.), and is dismissed (May). He is succeeded first by Joly de Fleury, and later by d'Ormesson. The Comte de Grasse and a French fleet give valuable help to the Americans. Suffren with a powerful fleet co-operates with Hyder Ali against the English in India. Death of Maurepas, and development of the feudal reaction. A regulation is passed excluding *roturiers* from even the rank of sub-lieutenant.
1781. Rodney takes St. Eustatia from the Dutch (Feb.). Eyre Coote defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown (Oct. 19). Warren Hastings is censured.	
1782. Resignation of Lord North (March 19). His successor, Lord Rockingham, opens peace negotiations with Vergennes. The Irish are given legislative independence. Economical reforms are carried excluding contractors from Parliament, disfranchising revenue officers, and diminishing pensions. Pitt's motion for a committee to inquire into the state of parliamentary representation is defeated (May). Shelburne forms a Ministry on Rockingham's death (July 1). Preliminaries of peace are signed with America (Nov. 30). The Treaty of Salbye ends the first Mahratta War with the English. Death of Hyder Ali (Dec.), who is succeeded by Tippoo Sahib.	**1782.** Capture of Minorca by French and Spaniards (Feb.). The French fleet under de Grasse in the West Indies is destroyed by Rodney (April 12), who saves Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the West Indian Islands from falling into the hands of France. French troops enter Geneva and end a period of internal dissension. Vergennes hopes to secure the co-operation of England in opposing the designs of Russia in the East.

GERMANY.

1783. Joseph II visits the Pope at Rome.

THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN AFTER FREDERICK THE GREAT.



1784. Joseph establishes a strict system of Protection (August).

Conferences opened at Brussels (April) come to a close in October, when a European war seems inevitable.

Joseph II demands the 'entire and free navigation of the Scheldt from Antwerp to the sea,' and revives old imperial claims in Maestricht. His claims are opposed by Prussia, Sweden, and Holland.

The Dutch seize an Imperial vessel and resist Joseph's claims.

EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.

1783. Catharine II annexes the Crimea (April).

The deaths of Panin and Alexis Orlov increase the influence of Potemkin.

By the Treaty of Versailles, Spain kept Minorca and obtained Florida.

The anti-Orange party in Holland attempts to curtail the Stadtholder's power.

Gustavus III visits Rome.

1784. Turkey yields to Catharine II's demands and makes the Treaty of Constantinople (Jan. 6), by which the Porte acquiesces in the loss of the Crimea and Kuban.

The Crown Prince Frederick becomes Regent of Denmark.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1783. England makes peace with the United States, France, and Spain (Jan.). Resignation of Shelburne (Jan. 24). Fox and North form a Coalition Ministry under Portland (April). The West India trade is restricted to British ships, British-built, and the Americans are thus excluded (July). Pitt's reform resolutions are defeated. Dundas brings forward an India Bill. The definitive treaty with America is signed (Sept. 3), the independence of the thirteen colonies being recognized. Fox's India Bill is thrown out by the Lords (Dec. 17), and Pitt forms a Ministry (Dec. 19).	**1783.** The Treaty of Versailles concludes the war of France and Spain with England. (Preliminaries were signed in January, the definitive treaty in September):— France recovered all her possessions in the East Indies, St. Lucia, Tobago, Senegal, and Goree. England recovered all her West Indian islands. The *Parlement* of Besançon opposes Fleury's taxes and demands the convocation of the States-General (July 17). Joly de Fleury is succeeded by d'Ormesson as Controller-General (Oct.), and he by Calonne (Dec.). Vergennes warns Joseph II that France disapproves of his projects in the East.
1784. From January 12 to Mar. 24, Pitt struggles against the Whigs. Parliament is dissolved (March 4). The new elections (May) give Pitt a large majority, the Whigs are ruined, and the King is triumphant. Pitt passes his India Bill, giving the whole political control of the East India Company to a Board of Control (August). Pitt's measures for the relief of Irish trade are defeated in the Irish Parliament (August).	**1784.** France makes a treaty with Sweden, ceding the isle of St. Bartholomew (July 17).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1785. Joseph II tries to bring about the exchange of Bavaria for the Austrian Netherlands (Jan.). Frederick the Great forms the Fürstenbund, and defeats this scheme (July). Joseph II and Catharine II conclude a Commercial Treaty. The Treaty of Fontainebleau (Nov. 8) is made between Joseph II and the Dutch:— (1) The Dutch recognized Joseph's sovereignty over part of the Scheldt. (2) Joseph abandoned his claims to Maestricht, received ten millions of guilders, and renounced his right to the free navigation of the Scheldt outside his dominions.	1785. D'Aranda is recalled by the Spanish Government. The Philippine Company is established in Spain. Sir James Harris, the English envoy at the Hague, opposes French influence.
1786. Death of Frederick the Great of Prussia (August 17), and accession of his nephew, Frederick William II, the brother of the Princess of Orange. Joseph II publishes a new code of laws for his subjects. A council of German bishops meets at Ems.	1786. Sir James Harris continues his opposition to French influence in Holland. The Grand Vizier suppresses an insurrection of the Mamelukes in Egypt. A council of Italian bishops meets at Pistoja, and the Papal supremacy is restricted.
1787. Joseph constitutes the Netherlands a province of the Austrian monarchy (Jan.). Serious tumults in Louvain and Brussels illustrate the growing discontent at Joseph's innovations. Van der Noot heads the opposition in Brabant. Joseph revokes the edict of January in the summer, but reimposes those relative to the Church. Joseph II accompanied Catharine II on her journey to Kherson and the Crimea. A Prussian army, in consequence of insults offered to the Princess of Orange, invades Holland (Sept.), and in October the Stadtholder was restored and Amsterdam surrendered.	1787. Catharine II begins her famous journey to the Crimea (Jan.), and is joined by Joseph II. The Princess of Orange is arrested by the Dutch insurgents near Gouda (June 28), and matters are brought to a crisis in Holland. The American Constitution is completed (Sept. 17). Turkey declares war against Russia (Aug. 10).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Sir James Harris is transferred from St. Petersburg to the Hague.	
The Hovering Act is passed to check smuggling.	
1785. Pitt's motion for reform of Parliament is defeated (April 18).	1785. The *Parlement* of Paris begins a series of attacks on Calonne.
Warren Hastings returns to England (June).	The mysterious affair of the Diamond Necklace brings down upon the Queen suspicion and obloquy.
1786. Warren Hastings is attacked in the House of Commons.	The alliance between France and the Dutch (Nov. 10) is one of the results of the hostility between England and Holland during the American War.
Cornwallis becomes Governor-General of Bengal (Feb. 24).	1786. A Treaty of Commerce between France and England is made (Sept.), which allows the import of English goods at moderate duties.
Pitt abrogates the Methuen Treaty with Portugal, and makes a Commercial Treaty with France (Sept. 26).	
The Board of Trade is reconstituted under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury.	
Eden joins the Government.	1787. Death of Vergennes (Feb. 13), who had for many years been a leading influence in French politics. He is succeeded by Montmorin.
Pitt adopts Walpole's excise scheme.	Meeting of the Notables (Feb. 22), who reject Calonne's propositions of reform.
1787. Warren Hastings is impeached by Burke (May).	Calonne is banished to Lorraine (April 17), and is succeeded by the Archbishop of Toulouse, Loménie de Brienne, who presents to the Notables several of Calonne's measures.
The movement for the abolition of the slave trade begins.	The Notables are dissolved (May 25), but the *Parlement* of Paris opposes Brienne and demands the States-General (July 6). It is banished (August), and recalled (Sept.).
Sir James Harris returns from the Hague and is consulted by the Cabinet, which advances £20,000 to the Stadtholder.	Montmorin signs a declaration asserting that France had never any intention of interfering in the affairs of Holland (Oct. 27).
England and Prussia interfere in the affair of the Netherlands, and the Stadtholder is restored (Sept.–Oct.).	The idea that France is thinking of uniting with Austria and Russia, and so forming a counter-league to the Triple Alliance, is prevalent in Paris and London.
	The King declares that the States-General shall be summoned for July, 1792 (Nov. 20).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1788. Joseph II declared war against Turkey (Feb. 9), and Austrian and Russian forces crossed the frontier. Prussia makes a treaty with Holland (April 15). The Triple Alliance, which exercises a very great influence on European affairs during the next few years, is formed between England, Prussia, and Holland (April–July). Its object was to maintain and consolidate the peace of Europe. The Russians, under Saltikov, Potemkin, and Suvórov, are successful against the Turks, Ochákov being taken (Dec. 17); but, though Loudon and Coburg gain some advantages, the campaign was on the whole unfavourable to the Austrians. Joseph II returns to Vienna in the autumn.	1788. Sweden declares war against Russia (June). The Russian fleet defeats the Swedes (July 17). The Danes invade Sweden (Sept.) on behalf of Russia, but by the prompt intervention of the members of the Triple Alliance an armistice is concluded in October. Death of Charles III of Spain (Dec. 13).
1789. The alliance between Austria and Russia made in 1781 is now renewed for eight years. In Hungary Joseph II's reforms cause much commotion. Battle of Foksany (July 31). The united Austrian and Russian forces under Coburg and Suvórov defeat the Turks. The Turks are again overthrown on the Rymnik (Sept. 22) by Coburg and Suvórov. Loudon takes Belgrade after a long siege (Oct. 6), and Coburg takes Bucharest. Potemkin defeats the Turks at Tobac and takes Bender and Akerman. A revolution in the Austrian Netherlands against the Austrian rule breaks out in the autumn. Van der Noot issues a manifesto (Oct.) and triumphantly enters Brussels (Dec.). The King of Prussia during 1789 intrigues against Austria, and negotiates with the Sultan, hoping to secure Danzig and Thorn.	1789. Charles IV becomes King of Spain (Jan.). A revolution in Sweden carried out by Gustavus III makes the monarchy absolute (Feb.). The Spaniards attack the English at Nootka Sound in the spring. Selim III succeeds Abdul Hamid as Sultan (April).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
The question of the Prince of Wales' debts is discussed in Parliament.	1788. Brienne secures the registration of six edicts suppressing the *Parlement* and establishing a *Cour Plénière* (May).
1788. Birth of Lord Byron (Jan. 22).	Attempts made in 1787 and 1788 to introduce the Prussian drill into the French army cause grave discontent.
Death of Charles Edward Stuart (Jan. 31).	The States-General are summoned to meet on May 5, 1789 (August 8).
The trial of Warren Hastings begins (Feb.).	Brienne announces a national bankruptcy (August 16).
The first motion for the abolition of the slave trade is made (May 9).	Brienne is dismissed (August 25).
An alliance with Prussia (July) consolidates the Triple Alliance of England, Prussia, and Holland.	Necker is recalled to office (August 27).
George III's illness becomes known (Nov.).	The winter of 1788–89 is one of the severest ever known.
A debate on the Regency question takes place (Dec. 10).	The Notables are summoned (Nov.), and consultations take place upon the questions of the double representation of the *Tiers État*, and of the voting, whether *par ordre* or *par tête*.
The East India Declaratory Act is issued.	Necker publishes the *Résultat du Conseil*, giving the *Tiers État* a double representation.
1789. The Regency Bill is introduced (Feb. 3).	**The French Revolution.**
Recovery of George III from his illness (Feb. 19).	1789. Necker issues the final *Règlement* for the elections (Jan. 24).
Lord Carmarthen succeeds to the Dukedom of Leeds.	The success of the Réveillon Riot (April 28) showed the political effect of a riot.
A motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts is lost by twenty votes.	Opening of the States-General (May 5).
Grenville succeeds Lord Sydney as Secretary of State (June 5).	The deputies of the *Tiers État* declare themselves the National Assembly of France (June 17).
The Revolution Society meets in London and congratulates the French National Society on the fall of the Bastille (Nov.).	The National Assembly meets in the Tennis Court (June 20).
	The *Séance Royale* (June 23) establishes the reputation of Mirabeau and leads to the Union of the Three Estates.
	The Union of the Three Estates (June 27) takes place.
	The dismissal of Necker and three of his colleagues (July 11) is thought to imply that the Court meditated a *coup d'état*.
	The Fall of the Bastille (July 14) marks a further stage in the Revolution.
	Some of the old Ministry are restored (July 16), and the first emigration takes place.
	The King visits Paris (July 17); Bailly becomes Mayor of Paris, and Lafayette Commander of the National Guard.
	The murders of Foullon and Berthier (July 21) show the necessity of a strong Government.
	The Assembly spends many days in discussing the 'Rights of Man.'

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1790. Belgium throws off the Austrian rule and declares itself a republic (Jan. 10). It is recognized by Prussia. Death of Joseph II (Feb. 28).	1790. Ferdinand III, the second son of the Emperor Leopold, rules in Tuscany. Treaty of Verela ends the war between Sweden and Russia (August). Spain, by the Treaty of the Escurial with England (Nov.), abandons the contested territory in Vancouver Island, and makes reparation. Suvórov takes Ismail (Dec. 22).
LEOPOLD II, 1790–1792. Married Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles III of Spain. 1790. Prussia makes a treaty with Turkey (Jan. 30), and one with Poland (March 29)—monuments of duplicity and perfidy. In Belgium the *Statists* (the Catholic followers of Van der Noot) overthrow the Vonckists (the extreme democratic party), and Van der Vonck flies (March 16). Leopold appeals to England, and declares that if Prussia attacks him he will hand Belgium over to France. He engages to make peace with Turkey and to restore to Belgium her ancient Constitution. At Reichenbach England and Holland refuse to support the warlike policy of Prussia (June). The Treaty of Reichenbach between Austria and Prussia marks the decline of Prussia (July 27). Frederick William throws over his engagements with Belgium, Sweden, Poland, and Turkey. The Austrians enter Brussels (Dec. 2). By the Treaty of the Hague (Dec. 10) Austria renounces the project of exchanging Bavaria for the Netherlands.	

ENGLAND.

1790. Pitt causes a Convention to be signed at Berlin between England, Prussia, and Holland, relative to the Belgian Revolution (Jan. 9).

Burke and Fox make famous speeches on the French Revolution (Feb.).

England and Spain quarrel over the affair of Nootka Sound.

Pitt makes extensive war preparations. He sends Hugh Elliot to Paris to see Mirabeau (Oct.) and Miles to influence the democratic deputies.

Spain yields and makes reparation (Nov.).

A new Parliament meets (Nov. 25).

Burke publishes his *Reflections on the French Revolution* (Nov.).

FRANCE.

The municipal elections (July 31) and Lafayette's firm measures restore order in Paris for a time.

The 'night of August 4' does nothing to check the anarchy that reigned in France.

The Assembly decides that there should not be two Chambers in the new Legislature, and that the King should have the suspensive veto (Sept. 11).

The riots of October 5 and 6 result in the removal of the King, royal family, and the Assembly to Paris, and in the second emigration.

Mirabeau draws up his first great memoir for the Court (Oct. 15).

Mirabeau's motion that the goods of the Church are the property of the nation is carried (Nov. 2).

The Assembly decrees that it is illegal for any one of its members to take office under the Crown (Nov. 7).

France is divided into eighty equal departments (Nov. 12).

THE REVOLUTION AND THE CHURCH.

i. All Church property is confiscated.

ii. A State Church is formed by the Civil Constitution of the clergy:—

1. One bishop for each department.
2. All beneficed clergy to be elected.
3. All monasteries and the title of archbishop abolished.
4. All clergy to take the oath to the 'Constitution Civile.'

1790. Throughout the year a large emigration of the nobles takes place.

The suppression of all religious houses and all religious vows decreed (Feb.).

The new scheme for the Municipality of Paris adopted (Feb.). By it Paris was divided into forty-eight sections.

The execution of Favras shows the weakness of Lafayette (Feb.).

Debates in the Assembly on the right of declaring peace and war (May and June).

Mirabeau begins his series of Notes for the Court (May).

The Civil Constitution of the clergy is decreed (July 12).

Bouillé puts down a military mutiny in Nancy (August 31).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1791. Treaty between Prussia and Austria, in which 'a free Constitution of Poland' is guaranteed (Feb.). With the arrival of the Comte d'Artois and the Comte de Provence (July) at Coblenz that city becomes the chief centre of the French emigration. Leopold issues a circular from Padua, calling upon the European Powers to espouse the cause of Louis XVI (July 6). The Treaty of Pillnitz is made between Leopold and Frederick William (August 27) for co-operation against France, if the other Powers would join them. Austria ends her war with Turkey by the Treaty of Sistova (August 4), by which the Turks yield Orsova.	**1791.** Revolution in Poland in favour of a new monarchical Constitution (May 3), in which Poland was to enjoy a stable Government under a strong executive. Death of Potemkin (Oct. 15). Gustavus III of Sweden offers to lead a crusade against France (Dec.).

ENGLAND.

1791. Paine publishes the first part of *The Rights of Man.*

An increase of the navy is asked by the Government, owing to the danger of a Russian war about Ochákov (March 28).

The Government decides to give up the idea of coercing Russia (March 31).

Pitt passes his 'Quebec Bill,' making a liberal grant of self-government to Canada. During the debate Burke quarrels with Fox (May 6).

Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore, is overthrown at the battle of Seringapatam (May 14).

Resignation of the Duke of Leeds (Lord Carmarthen).

Grenville becomes Foreign Secretary, and Dundas Home Secretary.

Riots in Birmingham directed against Priestley and his Revolution Society (July).

Lord Effingham, the Governor of Jamaica, aids the French colonists in San Domingo.

Pitt refuses to support Austria and Prussia in the policy arranged at Pillnitz, and England maintains her neutral attitude.

FRANCE.

Resignation of Necker (Sept. 10), who leaves France unregretted.

The affair of Nootka Sound is settled by France deciding against supporting Spain (Oct.).

The Assembly yields to the demands of the mutineers in the Brest fleet, and the French navy becomes entirely disorganized (Oct.).

It is decreed that all bishops and curés should take the oath to the Civil Constitution within a week (Nov. 27).

French troops occupy Avignon (Nov.), but the question of its annexation is adjourned.

Mirabeau presents to the Court his last great scheme (Dec. 23).

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION OF 1790–91.

Administration.—The King and Ministers appointed by him, with no seats in the Legislative Chamber, to which they were answerable. The King's veto to have effect for six months only.

France divided into 80 departments, subdivided into districts and parishes. All these, and large towns, to have councils and assemblies chosen by a system of election.

Legislature.—One Chamber, elected by all paying direct taxation equivalent to three days' wages.

Jurisdiction.—Local Courts in place of the *Parlements.*

Judges elected for six years.

Courts of Appeal in Paris.

1791. Mirabeau is elected President of the Assembly (Jan. 30).

The death of Mirabeau (April 2) destroys one of the last hopes of a peaceful solution of the difficulties in France.

The riot of April 18, when the King was prevented from going to Saint Cloud, proved that the royal family were in reality prisoners.

A negro insurrection breaks out in San Domingo in the summer.

The flight to Varennes (June 20–21) fails, the King is brought back to Paris, and all chance of his regaining any authority is lost.

The massacre of the Champ de Mars (July 17) by Lafayette for a time restored order in Paris, rallied the Constitutional party, and led to a revision of the Constitution, but it ultimately brought about the separation of the bourgeois and the populace of Paris.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1792. Treaty of Berlin between Prussia and Austria (Feb. 7). Death of Leopold (March 1). He is succeeded by his son Francis.	1792. Russia and Turkey make the Treaty of Jassy (Jan. 9), and Catharine is able to turn her attention to Poland. Owing to the death of the Emperor Leopold, Poland is deprived of its only friend. Murder of Gustavus III (March 17). Regency of the Duke of Sudermania. Sweden adopts a neutral position. Catharine orders troops to enter Poland (April 30). The Polish confederates meet at Targowitz (May 14). A Russian army invades Poland, and the Poles are defeated at Zielencé (June) and at Dubienka (July). The Constitution of 1791 is abrogated, and Prussia determines to send an army into Poland. Fall of Florida Blanca early in the year. He is succeeded by D'Aranda, who in November gives way to Godoy.

FRANCIS II, 1792–1835.

[1806. Francis ceases to be Emperor as the Holy Roman Empire comes to an end. He takes the title of Emperor of Austria.]

Married Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand I of Naples.

Prussia resolves to negotiate with Russia on the subject of the Second Partition of Poland (March 12).

The war between Austria and France begins (April 20). Prussia joins Austria in July.

In consequence of the death of Leopold, Prussia obtains the ascendency in the alliance with Austria.

Francis II is crowned Emperor at Frankfort (July 14), and enters into opposition to France with vigour. Kaunitz retires from power.

Brunswick's manifesto rouses the French to the greatest fury.

The Prussians advance and take Longwy and Verdun, but are defeated at Valmy (Sept. 20).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1792. Pitt repeals taxes, adds to the Sinking Fund, reduces the number of seamen, and declines to renew the subsidy for Hessian mercenaries (Feb.).	The King accepts the Constitution, and the Assembly decrees the annexation of Avignon and the Venaissin to France (Sept. 4).
Acquittal of Warren Hastings, after a trial extending from 1788 (April 23).	The Constituent Assembly is dissolved (Sept. 30) and the Legislative Assembly meets (Oct. 1).
A Royal Proclamation is issued, warning the people against seditious writings (May).	A Decree of the Assembly ordering the return of the Émigrés (Nov. 9) is vetoed by Louis.
Thurlow is dismissed from the Chancellorship for opposing Pitt and endeavouring to restore the old system of a divided Cabinet.	The Assembly asks Louis to protest against the enlistment of troops by the Émigrés (Nov. 29).
Fox's Libel Act, placing the liberty of the Press under the protection of juries, is passed.	Narbonne becomes the leading member of the Feuillant Ministry.
Pitt delivers a speech in favour of the abolition of the Slave Trade. The Bill passes the Commons, but is rejected by the Lords.	**1792.** Talleyrand is sent on a mission to England (Jan. 24).
Recall of Lord Gower from Paris after August 10.	The Assembly resolves to demand an explanation of the Emperor's attitude towards France (Jan. 25).
Grenville (Nov. 7) and Pitt (Nov. 13) in letters make declarations in favour of neutrality on the part of England.	The Emperor's reply to the Assembly (March 1) results in the fall of Narbonne and the Feuillants, and the formation of a Girondin Ministry, which includes Roland (Interior), Clavière (Finances), De Grave (War), Dumouriez (Foreign Affairs), Lacoste (Marine).
The militia is called out (Dec. 1).	**France at war with Austria and Prussia.**
Parliament meets (Dec. 13), an Alien Bill is introduced, and a powerful fleet is prepared.	France declares war against Austria (April 20), and eight days later her troops are defeated by the Austrians.
	The Assembly publishes a decree against all priests who have not accepted the Civil Constitution (April 27), declares against the King's Guard (April 29), and orders the formation of a camp of 80,000 outside Paris (June 8).
	The King refuses to accept the decrees with reference to the priests and the camp, most of the Ministers resign, and Dumouriez becomes Minister of War, but resigns (June 15).
	An attempted revolution (June 20) ends in the invasion of the Tuileries.
	Declaration of war against Prussia (July 8).
	The insurrection of August 10 results in the deposition of Louis XVI, the fall of the Monarchy, and the establishment of the Convention (Sept. 20).
	The September massacres are the French answer to the invasion of France.
	The French victory at Valmy (Sept. 20) marks the beginning of a period of aggression and conquest; Savoy and the country and town of Nice are occupied (Sept.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
THE CHIEF AUSTRIAN MINISTERS, 1789–1815. Kaunitz to 1792. Philip Cobenzl to 1792. Thugut, 1792–1801. Louis Cobenzl, 1801–1806. Stadion, 1806–1809. Metternich, 1809–.	
THE CHIEF PRUSSIAN MINISTERS, 1789–1815. Hertzberg to 1791. Schulemburg, 1791–1792. Haugwitz, 1792–1803. Hardenberg, 1803–1807. Stein, 1807–1816. Scharnhorst, 1807–1813. Hardenberg, State Chancellor, 1810–.	
1793. Prussia and Russia make a treaty for the Second Partition of Poland (Jan. 23). The Empire declares war against France (March 22). The Second Partition of Poland (Sept.). Prussia secures Danzig and Thorn, and Posen, Kalisch, and Gnesen; Russia takes Eastern Poland.	**1793.** Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland remain neutral in the European war. Portugal and Tuscany declare war against France. Proclamation of a Corsican republic (June). The Diet of Grodno is held (August).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
The Society of the Friends of the People for the promotion of parliamentary reform is formed. Preparations are made for war, in consequence of the French occupation of Belgium, the opening of the Scheldt, the Decrees of Nov. 19 and Dec. 15, and the threatened attack on Holland (Nov.–Dec.).	Custine takes Spires, Worms, and Mainz (Oct.). The struggle between the Girondins and Jacobins begins (Oct.). Dumouriez raises the siege of Lille; wins Jemmappes (Nov. 6), occupies Belgium, declares the Scheldt open, and threatens Holland. The decrees of November 19, promising aid to all nations revolting against their Governments, and of December 15, compelling all territories occupied by the French to accept the new French institutions, alarm Europe. Chauvelin's note of Dec. 27 to Grenville accelerates a rupture with England.
Beginning of the Great War with France, 1793–1815.	
1793. A Convention is made with Russia to interdict the trade of France with the Baltic (March). The occupation of Corsica by the English (July), and expulsion of the French. A Catholic Relief Bill is passed in Ireland. The Traitorous Correspondence Act is passed (March 15). A financial crisis is met by Pitt by the issue of Exchequer Bills. Muir is sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for spreading Tom Paine's works, and others suffer in a similar way for advocating republican principles. Pitt does not interfere in the Second Partition of Poland, as the price of Russian neutrality.	1793. The execution of Louis XVI (Jan. 21) still further alarms Europe. A Committee of General Defence is formed (Jan.). France declares war upon England and Holland (Feb. 1). The Revolutionary Tribunal is formed (March 9). France declares war against Spain (March). Dumouriez loses Neerwinden (March 21), deserts to the Austrians, and the Committee of Public Safety—consisting of nine members—is formed; while France is invaded by the Austrians and English. Overthrow of the Girondins (June 2), and beginning of the Reign of Terror. Civil war breaks out in France, and, in La Vendée, becomes serious. The Constitution of 1793 is drawn up (June), but did not come into force. The Great Committee of Public Safety is formed (July). Murder of Marat (July). In September the Austrians take Le Quesnoy, but in October are defeated by the French at Wattignies, while the English are defeated at Hondschoten (Sept.). The law of the Maximum begins to be put into force (Sept.). Toulon is abandoned by the Allies (Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1794. Prussia and Holland are subsidized by Great Britain (April). Death of Kaunitz. The King of Prussia opens negotiations with France (Dec.). Austria abandons the Netherlands (July).	**1794.** Rising of the Poles under Kosciusko (March). After defeating Kosciusko and the Poles (Oct. and Nov.), the Russians enter Warsaw (Nov. 9).
1795. The Peace of Basle is made by Prussia with France. France retains Cleves and Obergeldern, but cedes the districts conquered on the right bank of the Rhine. Frederick William of Prussia by this treaty defends the interests of the North German Princes, and France makes peace with Saxony, Mainz, the Bavarian Palatinate, and the two Hesses; he refuses to recognize the extension of France to the Rhine; he is enabled to watch affairs in Poland and to take part in the final Partition.	**1795.** Tuscany (Feb.) and Naples make peace with France. An agreement about the final Partition of Poland is come to between Russia and Austria (Jan. 4). By the Treaty of Basle, Spain cedes her share of San Domingo. Shortly afterwards Spain declares war on England. Poland is finally partitioned (Oct. 24), and Stanislaus Poniatowski abdicates (Nov.). Prussia received Warsaw and the land between the Boug and the Niemen; Austria, Cracow and the rest of Galicia; and Russia, the land between Galicia and the lower Dwina.

ENGLAND.

1794. The Irish begin secret negotiations with the French.

Guadaloupe, Martinique, Santa Lucia, and other islands are taken.

The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended for eight years.

Howe's victory of June 1 strengthens the war feeling.

Horne Tooke, Hardy, and Thelwall are acquitted of the charge of treason.

A great secession of Whigs, headed by the Duke of Portland, takes place, and the Conservative party is formed. The Ministry is reconstituted, Portland becoming Home Secretary, Grenville Foreign Secretary, and Wyndham Secretary at War.

Defeat of the Duke of York by the French.

Fitzwilliam is made Viceroy of Ireland.

Parliament is opened (Dec. 13), and a desire for peace is shown.

1795. Lord Camden becomes Viceroy of Ireland.

The Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick (April 8).

Discontent among the lower orders increases owing to depression of trade, taxation, and bad harvests. The King is assaulted on his way to Parliament.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DURING THE REIGN OF TERROR, JUNE 1793–JULY 1794.

1. The Convention elected by popular suffrage.
2. The Great Committee of Public Safety, consisting of nine members, with its agents—the Committee of General Security and the Deputies on Mission.
3. The Revolutionary Tribunal.

1794. Saint André restores discipline in the navy, and generally reorganizes that branch of the service.

The French fleet is defeated by Howe (June 1).

Overthrow of Robespierre on 9 Thermidor.

Jourdan wins Fleurus (June), occupies Belgium, and the Allies retire. Spain is invaded, the King of Sardinia is defeated, and the French, having defeated the Prussians and Austrians, reach the Rhine (Oct.).

Hoche defeats a band of Émigrés at Quiberon Bay (July).

The French recapture Guadaloupe, and keep it till 1810.

Pichegru conquers Holland (Dec.).

1795. Peace is made with Tuscany (Feb.).

The outlawed Girondist leaders are allowed to sit in the Convention (March).

The insurrection of 12th Germinal (April 1) fails, and the Jacobins suffer.

The insurrection of 1st Prairial (May 20) also fails, and the Government is firmly established.

The French retake St. Lucia (June), but are expelled from Corsica (August).

The Treaties of Basle mark an epoch in the European War and in the history of the Empire. One treaty was made with Prussia (April), by which a line of demarcation was drawn across Germany, within which all States were to be safe from French invasion. Other treaties were made with Holland (April), Sweden (May), Spain (July), and with certain German States.

The insurrection of 15th Vendémiaire (Oct. 5) is put down by Bonaparte.

The Constitution of the Year III is drawn up, and the Directory is established in power (Nov. 5).

Risings in Brittany, instigated by the Royalists and aided by English ships, are put down (June–Oct.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Spain makes a treaty with the United States defining contraband of war.
1796. Prussia makes a treaty with France, and agrees to yield her possessions on the left bank of the Rhine in return for Münster and other ecclesiastical territories on the right bank, if the Empire when it makes peace with France recognizes the principle of secularization (August). [N.B.—Austria, England, Portugal, and Sardinia are the only Powers opposed to France (Jan. 1796).]	1796. The Treaty of San Ildefonso is made between Spain and France—a virtual renewal of the Family Compact of 1761—the object of which was to involve Spain in war with England (Oct.). Death of Catharine II of Russia (Nov.), who is succeeded by Paul I.

England.	France.
The Cape of Good Hope is taken from the Dutch. An expedition to Quiberon Bay fails (June). The Treasonable Practices Bill and the Seditious Meetings Bill are passed. Jervis assumes command in the Mediterranean (Nov.).	Pichegru, who had intrigued with the Royalists, is replaced in the command of the army of the Rhine and Moselle by Moreau. The Austrians are decisively beaten by Scherer at Loano (Nov.), and communications opened with Genoa. Madame Royale is handed over to the Austrians (Dec.). The French operations on the Rhine and Meuse are not successful, and an armistice is made with the Austrians (Dec.).
	THE DIRECTORY, 1795 (Nov.)–1799. *Legislature.*—(*a*) A Council of Ancients—of men 45 years old and upwards; (*b*) a Council of 500. [In each case one-third to be elected every year.] *Executive* (*Central*).—Five Directors elected by the Ancients out of a list drawn up by the 500—one to retire each year and the new one to be elected by the Legislature. [The Directors had no seats in the Legislative Assemblies.] *Local.*—The districts were abolished. Towns with populations over 100,000 were divided into districts, each with a municipal government. [N.B. 1. Separation of executive and legislative authorities. 2. Two Legislative Chambers. 3. The power of the Legislature is now defined.]
1796. Pitt negotiates for peace with France through the Swiss Minister (March). St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada are taken, with the Dutch colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, as well as Ceylon. The English abandon Corsica. Elba is seized (July). The Irish rebellion breaks out, and the Revolutionary Committee is arrested.	**1796.** Bonaparte assumes the command in Italy (April), defeats the Sardinians five times and forces them to make the Treaty of Cherasco (April). Babœuf's plot fails (May). Bonaparte crosses the Po and Adda at Lodi, occupies Milan, and besieges Mantua. Sardinia abandons the Coalition (May). Jourdan invades Franconia (June), but is forced to fall back, and he again fails in September. Moreau advanced into Bavaria, but was compelled by the Archduke Charles to retreat and recross the Rhine (Oct.). Bonaparte defeats Würmser at Castiglione (August) and Alvinzi at Arcole (Nov.). The Directory refuse to negotiate with England, and Lord Malmesbury is ordered to leave Paris (Dec. 19). The French expedition under Hoche to Bantry Bay fails (Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1797. Austria signs the preliminaries of Leoben (April). Frederick William III succeeds to the throne of Prussia, and continues policy of strict neutrality (Nov.).	**1797.** The Captain-General of Carácas (March) informs the Spanish Secretary of State that 'the English have apportioned all the lands which stretch from the colony of Essequibo to Barima.'
1798. A strong anti-French feeling is shown in Vienna (April), where the French ambassador is insulted.	**1798.** Godoy is forced to resign (March), and the reforming party in Spain, represented by Jovellanos, triumph. Jovellanos is succeeded by Caballero, an opponent of reform (August). Turkey declares war upon France (Sept.). Ferdinand IV of Naples declares against the French, and enters Rome (Nov. 29). He makes treaties with Russia (Nov. 29), and with England (Dec. 1).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1797. Abercromby takes Trinidad (Feb.).	**1797.** Bonaparte defeats Alvinzi at Rivoli (Jan.).
Nelson and Jervis win the battle of St. Vincent (Feb. 14).	Mantua surrenders to the French, Pius VII signs the Treaty of Tolentino (Feb.), and Bonaparte advances through the Tyrol towards Vienna.
In consequence of a serious monetary crisis, the Bank of England suspends cash payments.	Hoche advances into Germany and defeats the Austrians.
A mutiny breaks out at Spithead (April), and at the Nore (May).	Preliminaries of Peace are signed at Leoben (April):— (1) The Rhine to be the French boundary. (2) Austria to give up Milan and to receive Venice instead. (3) A Congress to be held at Rastadt to arrange peace with the Empire.
General Lake puts down the rebellion in Ulster.	The elections in May result in favour of the Clichian party, who wished for a constitutional monarchy.
Battle of Camperdown. Defeat of the Dutch by Duncan (Oct. 11).	The French occupy the Ionian Islands (June), and the Ligurian and Cisalpine republics are formed.
Pitt makes a third attempt to negotiate. Malmesbury goes to Lisle, but, after the 18th Fructidor, negotiations are broken off.	Negotiations for peace are reopened with England (July).
	Struggles between the Directory and the Clichian party. Talleyrand becomes Foreign Minister, and other changes are made.
	The Revolution of the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4) saves France from a Royalist reaction.
	Carnot, Barthélemy, and others are arrested.
	Arrival of Bonaparte in Paris (Dec. 5). The Directors had been successful in Europe, but their naval policy had failed.
	Capture of Mainz by French troops (Dec. 29).
1798. Lord Mornington (Marquess Wellesley) becomes Governor-General of India (May).	**1798.** Retirement of François de Neufchâteau. Election of Treilhard in his place.
A rebellion breaks out in Ireland.	Roman Republic proclaimed (Feb.).
Lake defeats the Irish rebels at Vinegar Hill (June 21).	Helvetian Republic established (April), and by September all resistance is put down.
Cornwallis, the new Irish Viceroy, succeeds in reducing Ireland to comparative tranquillity.	Expedition to Egypt (May).
	Bonaparte occupies Alexandria (July 1), and wins the Battle of the Pyramids (July 21), which made him master of Egypt.
The English capture Minorca (Nov.).	Nelson destroys the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile (August 1).
	The First Law (Jourdan's) of Conscription passed (Sept.). The method of recruitment was fixed on the basis of voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription.
	A small expedition under Humbert lands in Ireland (August), but fails (Sept.).
	Piedmont is occupied by Joubert (Nov.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1799. After the battle of Zürich (Sept. 26), the Archduke Charles and the main Austrian army fall back on the Danube. Austria occupies Ancona (Nov. 13) and thus further alienates the Russian Tsar.	1799. The Turks and Russians take the Ionian Islands (March 1). Death of Pius VI at Valence (August). The Conclave meets at Venice to elect a new Pope (Nov.).

England.

1799. Capture of Seringapatam. Death of Tippoo. Conquest of Mysore (May).

Sir Sidney Smith helps the Turks to hold Acre (March–May).

Pitt forms the Second Coalition, England, Russia, Austria, Turkey, Portugal, and Naples (June).

Abercromby, after the capture of the remnant of the Dutch fleet (August 30), defeats Brune (Sept. 10).

The Duke of York takes command (Sept. 13) in Holland, and is defeated at Bergen (Sept. 26).

The French garrison surrender Rome to Commodore Trowbridge (Sept. 27).

British influence over Tanjore is established (Oct. 25).

Convention of Alkmaar (Oct. 18). English troops evacuate Holland (Oct. 28).

Lord Grenville rejects Bonaparte's offer of peace (Dec. 25).

France.

1799. The Parthenopean Republic is established (Jan. 23).

Bonaparte advances into Syria (Feb.).

Completion of the reconquest of the Ionian Islands (begun Nov. 1798) by a joint expedition from Russia and Turkey (March).

Jourdan is defeated at Stockach by Archduke Charles (March).

Schérer is defeated at Magnano (April 5).

Two French plenipotentiaries are killed on leaving the Congress of Rastadt, and war between France and Austria definitely begins (April).

Bonaparte abandons the Siege of Acre, and retreats to Egypt (May).

Talleyrand retires from the office of Foreign Affairs (June).

Naples is retaken from the French (June 17).

Battle of the Trebbia between Suvórov and Macdonald results in reaction in Italy against Republican institutions (June 17–19).

Revolution of 30th Prairial (June 18).

Bonaparte overthrows a Turkish army at Aboukir (July 24).

Battle of Novi. Suvórov defeats the French, and Joubert is killed (August 15).

Battle of Zürich (Sept. 26). Masséna overthrows the Russians under Korsakov, and Suvórov, arriving with main army at the St. Gothard Pass too late, was forced to retreat across the Alps (Sept.–Oct.).

Bonaparte lands in France (Oct. 9).

Battle of Genola (Nov. 4). Austrians under Melas drive French under Championnet back into France.

Revolution of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9), which makes Bonaparte practically ruler of France. This is followed by the Constitution of the year VIII, which establishes the Government of the Consulate (Dec. 24).

LEADING MINISTERS IN FRANCE DURING THE CONSULATE AND EMPIRE.

Foreign Affairs.	*War.*
Talleyrand, 1799–1807.	Berthier, 1799–1800(Apr.).
Champagny, 1807–1811.	Carnot, 1800 (Apr.–Oct.).
Maret, 1811–1813.	Berthier, 1800 (Oct.)–1807 (Aug.).
Caulaincourt, 1813–1814.	Clarke, Duke of Feltre, 1807–1814.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1800. The Archduke Charles resigns his command of the Austrian army (April), and is succeeded by Kray.	**1800.** Pius VII is elected Pope (March 13). Secret Treaty of San Ildefonso between Spain and France (Oct.). Spain cedes Louisiana; France is to raise the Duke of Parma to the rank of king with increased territories. Return of Godoy to power. The armed neutrality of the Northern Powers is renewed (Dec. 15) between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.
1801. The Emperor Francis begs for peace from Napoleon. After the Treaty of Lunéville, which left Austria Venice, Thugut retired, and was succeeded by Louis Cobenzl as State Chancellor. The Archduke Charles is placed at the head of the Austrian military administration (Jan.), and endeavours to work out the regeneration of Austria. Prussia joins the Northern Confederacy (March), and occupies Hanover and Bremen (April 3).	**1801.** Spain (Feb. 18) is compelled to attack Portugal in the French interests, and eventually Portugal had to cede territory in Guiana and pay a large sum of money. Tuscany is given to Louis, son of the Duke of Parma, with the title of King of Etruria (March). The Danes occupy Hamburg and Lübeck, and exclude English vessels from the Elbe (March). Death of Paul I of Russia (March 23), and accession of Alexander I. Treaty of Badajoz between Spain and Portugal (June 6).

THE IMPERIAL CONSTITUTION IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1. *Legislature.*—An Imperial Diet sitting at Ratisbon and consisting of 3 Colleges:—
   (*a*) The College of Electors—3 spiritual and 6 lay.
   (*b*) The College of Princes—spiritual and lay.
   (*c*) The College of Free Cities—about 52.
2. *Administration.*—Germany was divided into 10 circles.
3. *Justice.*—The Imperial Chamber sitting at Wetzlar.

England.

1800. The Act for the Union of England and Ireland receives the royal assent (July 2).

Russian hostility to England becomes more and more declared during the year.

Capture of Malta by the English (Sept. 5).

1801. First meeting of the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 22).

Resignation of Pitt on the question of Catholic relief.

Addington becomes Prime Minister (Mar. 21).

An embargo is laid on Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships (Jan. 14), and the Danish and Swedish West India Islands are captured (March).

The Habeas Corpus Act is again suspended (April 14).

Nelson attacks Copenhagen, and a truce is concluded (April).

The armed neutrality is dissolved (June 17).

An English force occupies Madeira (July).

Rohilcund and the Dooab are ceded to the English (Nov. 14).

France.

Police.	*Interior.*
Fouché, 1799–1802.	Laplace, 1799 (Nov.–Dec.).
(The office abolished, 1802–1804.)	Lucien Bonaparte, 1799 (Dec.)–1804 (Aug.).
Fouché, 1804–1810.	Champagny, 1804–1807.
Savary, 1810–1814.	Cretet, 1807–1809.
	Montalivet, 1809–1814.

1800. La Vendée is finally pacified by the Treaty of Montluçon (Jan. 17).

Battle of Heliopolis. Kléber defeats the Turkish and Mameluke army (March).

Moreau crosses the Rhine (April).

Genoa, which had been heroically defended by Masséna, capitulates (June 4).

Battle of Montebello. Lannes defeats the Austrians (June 9).

Battle of Marengo. Bonaparte reconquers Italy in one day (June 14).

Kléber is assassinated at Cairo, and is succeeded by Menou (June 14).

The conspiracy of the infernal machine against Bonaparte's life (Sept.) is discovered.

The Battle of Hohenlinden (Dec. 3) is won by Moreau, who pushes on and threatens Vienna. [Macdonald and Brune also advance on Vienna from Italy.]

Brest is so successfully blockaded by Lord St. Vincent that Napoleon adopts Antwerp as his chief dockyard.

1801. The Treaty of Lunéville marks the destruction of the Holy Roman Empire (Feb. 9). The Rhine to be the limit of France. The Cisalpine and Ligurian Republics were recognized, and the kingdom of Etruria was formed for the Prince of Parma. The independence of the Batavian and Helvetic Republics was recognized.

The French are defeated before Alexandria by an English army under Abercromby (March), and Cairo and Alexandria capitulate before the arrival of Baird with Indian troops.

The French overrun Portugal.

The Treaty of Madrid is made between France and Spain (March 21).

Peace is concluded between France and Naples (March 28) by the Treaty of Florence, the King agreeing to exclude all English from his ports.

The negroes in San Domingo declare their independence (July 1).

A Concordat is signed by the Pope and Bonaparte (July 15).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1802. The Archduke Charles draws up a 'Memoir upon the present condition of the Austrian Monarchy in comparison with that of France before the Revolution.'	**1802.** Charles Emanuel IV resigns the crown of Sardinia to his brother, Victor Emanuel (June 4).
1803. The reconstitution of Germany is finally accepted (Feb. 25) by the Diet at Ratisbon :— (1) Ten electors—one ecclesiastical (Mainz) and nine lay—were created. (2) In the Council of Princes the votes were reduced to 82, of which 56 were temporal. (3) The Chamber of Imperial Towns was abolished, only six Imperial Towns remaining. The Empire was thus secularized and protestantized. The occupation of Hanover by the French (June) constitutes an insult to Prussia and Austria.	**1803.** The New Constitution of Switzerland is promulgated by the Act of Mediation. Bonaparte is recognized as Mediator (Feb. 29). [The United States buy Louisiana from France (April).] Death of Louis, King of Etruria (Oct. 9). Spain is forced to conclude a treaty with France (Oct.), to pay a monthly subsidy to France, and to enforce neutrality upon Portugal. Prince Czartoryski becomes Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs till 1806.

ENGLAND.

1802. The Peace of Amiens is concluded (Mar. 25).

Ellenborough becomes Chief Justice, and Spencer Perceval Attorney-General (April).

Bonaparte's demands for the expulsion of certain Frenchmen from England, and for restraints on the English press, are refused.

Trinidad is annexed.

The Treaty of Bassein is made with the Peishwa (Dec. 31).

The Renewal of the War with France, 1803–1815.

1803. Bonaparte insults Lord Whitworth, the English envoy in Paris (March 13).

Declaration of war against France (May 18).

Volunteers are organized to resist French invasion (June).

St. Lucia and Tobago are taken (June).

The insurrection of Robert Emmett breaks out in Ireland (July 23).

Guiana is taken from the Dutch (Sept.).

Emmett is executed (Sept. 19).

Arthur Wellesley takes Poona and Ahmednugger (June 12), and wins Assaye (Sept. 23) and Argaum (Nov. 29).

Lake wins Laswaree.

Peace is made by the English with the Rajah of Berar and with Scindiah (Dec.).

FRANCE.

Treaty of Abrantes between France and Portugal (Sept. 29). Portugal agrees to shut its ports against England and to cede half Guiana to France.

A Convention is made at Cairo, arranging for the evacuation of Egypt by the French (Sept.). Egypt is restored to the Porte.

Peace is concluded by France with Russia (Oct. 8) and Turkey (Oct. 9).

1802. The Peace of Amiens is concluded between England and France—in reality, only a truce (March 25). France agrees to evacuate the Two Sicilies and Papal States, and to restore all Portugal to the Queen of Portugal; Egypt to revert to the Porte; Malta to the Knights of St. John; England to keep only Ceylon and Trinidad.

The Concordat is proclaimed, after its ratification by the Legislative Body (April).

The French reconquer San Domingo from Toussaint Louverture (May).

Bonaparte is nominated President of the Italian Republics (June).

Bonaparte is appointed First Consul for life after the proposal had been accepted by the French people in May (August 2).

Bonaparte declares Elba to be a French island (August), and in September and October annexes Piedmont, Parma, and Piacenza, thus giving clear evidence of his aggressive policy.

The Renewal of the War with England, 1803–1815.

1803. Bonaparte, by secret agents, stirs up discontent in Ireland, and this leads to Emmett's rebellion in July.

Switzerland, after being occupied by a French army (Feb.), is reconstituted, and Bonaparte declared Mediator of the Swiss Republic.

Outbreak of war between England and France (May 18).

Hanover is occupied by a French force under Mortier (June), and the Elbe and Weser are closed to the English, while another division under St. Cyr took possession of the kingdom of Naples.

Bonaparte threatens to invade England.

France makes a Convention with Spain (Oct. 19), recognizing its neutrality and that of Portugal during the war, in consideration of the payment of subsidies.

An insurrection of the negroes in San Domingo is followed by the retirement of the French from the island (Nov.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1804. Stein becomes Minister of Trade in Prussia (Oct. 27). The Archduke Charles protests against the project for an alliance with Russia for a war against France. A preliminary agreement is made between Austria and Russia (Nov.). Francis II becomes Emperor of Austria (Dec. 7).	1804. The Tsar Alexander demands the evacuation of Hanover and Naples by the French (July). Gustavus IV of Sweden tries to form a league against France. Spain declares war upon England (Dec. 12).
1805. Prussia declines Napoleon's offer of Hanover, and decides to remain neutral. In Austria the Archduke Charles is replaced at the War Office by Mack, and Thugut's influence remains supreme. Mack weakens his force by sending troops to the Archduke Charles in Italy (Sept.). Napoleon violates Prussian territory by marching an army through Anspach (Oct. 3). Prussia signs the Treaty of Potsdam with Austria, and Russia offers her mediation and promises to join the Coalition if Napoleon refuses her terms (Nov. 3). Haugwitz congratulates Napoleon on his victory of Austerlitz (Dec. 7). By the Treaty of Pressburg (Dec. 26), the Hapsburgs are cut off from the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy. The Emperor recognizes the independence of Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg.	1805. The Spanish and French fleets fail in an attack on Dominica (Feb.). The Batavian Republic receives a new Constitution (March). Sweden and Russia make an alliance against France (April).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1804. In a war with Holkar, begun April 16, the English are successful. Addington resigns (April), and Pitt forms a Ministry.	**1804.** A plot against Napoleon, headed by George Cadoudal, is discovered (Feb. 16), and Cadoudal is executed. Pichegru dies in prison. Execution of the Duc d'Enghien (March 21)—a great political mistake. Bonaparte becomes Emperor of the French (May 18) by a decree of the Senate originating in a proposal of the Tribunate and ratified by the votes of the people on Nov. 6.

NAPOLEON I, 1804–1815.

THE MARRIAGES OF NAPOLEON.

Eugene, Vicomte de Beauharnais = Josephine (1) = NAPOLEON = (2) Marie Louise of Austria

Eugene — Hortense — Napoleon II, King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, o.s.p. 1832.

	The Russian Ambassador leaves Paris (August 28). Preparations are made at Boulogne for the invasion of England. Bonaparte is crowned as Emperor Napoleon by Pius VII at Paris (Dec. 2).
1805. The Third Coalition is formed by Pitt (April); a Convention is made between England and Russia (Treaty of St. Petersburg), and Austria (July 7) and Sweden join. Bhurtpore is taken, and Holkar totally defeated (April 10). Cornwallis succeeds Wellesley in India (July). Calder defeats Villeneuve off Cape Finisterre (July 22). England is saved from invasion, and after Trafalgar (Oct. 21) remains mistress of the seas. Cornwallis dies (Oct.), and Barlow carries on the Indian Government.	**1805.** Napoleon transforms the Cisalpine Republic into a monarchy, and is crowned King of Italy in Milan (May 26). Incorporation of the Ligurian Republic into France (June), and creation of Lucca into a principality for the husband of Napoleon's sister Elise. Naples is forced to make a treaty with Napoleon, and so is unable to join the Coalition (July). On the outbreak of war the Grand Army is moved from Boulogne and enters Germany (Sept. 26). The great capitulation of Ulm by Mack (Oct. 20) opens the road to Vienna, and strikes an almost fatal blow at the Coalition. The French and Spanish fleets destroyed at Battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21), and with them the offensive power of Napoleon's empire against England. Battle of Austerlitz (Dec. 2); Napoleon utterly defeats the Russians and Austrians. Treaty of Schönbrunn (Dec. 15) between Napoleon and Prussia, by which the latter cedes Cleves to France, Anspach to Bavaria, and receives provisional possession of Hanover.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1806. The Archduke Charles is made Generalissimus of all the Austrian armies (Feb. 10), and carries out valuable military reforms. The Prussians seize Hanover, and England declares war upon Frederick William III (April 1). Francis II abdicates, formally renounces the title of Emperor, and the German revolution receives its formal completion (August 6). Prussia declares war upon France (Oct. 1), and is overthrown at Auerstadt and Jena (Oct. 14). The Elector of Saxony makes a treaty with Napoleon and receives the title of King (Dec. 11).	**1806.** Ferdinand IV having joined the Coalition, Naples is occupied by the French, and the Neapolitan Court is removed to Sicily (Feb.). An English force defeats Reynier at the battle of Maida (July 4), but the increased strength of the French army prevents the English from doing more than defend Sicily. The Spaniards retake Buenos Ayres (August). Denmark secures Holstein (Sept.). Napoleon is received with enthusiasm at Warsaw.
1807. Frederick William dismisses Stein (Jan. 4). Treaty of Bartenstein between Russia and Prussia—an offensive and defensive alliance against France (April). By the Treaties of Tilsit, Prussia was deprived of most of the lands taken from Poland in 1772, 1793, and 1795. She also loses all her lands west of the Elbe. Hardenberg is given sole management of the Prussian Foreign Department, and becomes a sort of Prime Minister. Stein is recalled and given control of civil affairs and finance, and a share in the general government (Oct.). Scharnhorst is made head of the military administration till 1810. The Emancipating Edict, which accomplished a great social and industrial revolution in Prussia, is issued (Oct. 9). After Tilsit, Napoleon forms out of the Rhenish and Westphalian provinces of Prussia the Duchy of Berg and the kingdom of Westphalia. Prussian Poland is included in Napoleon's Grand Duchy of Warsaw, which is now set up with the King of Saxony at its head, and East Frisia is given to Holland.	**1807.** Turkey declares war upon Russia (Jan. 7). An English fleet under Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles (Feb.). Mustapha IV deposes Selim III (May 29). War between Russia and Sweden breaks out (Oct. 6). Russia declares war on England (Nov. 8).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1806. Cape Colony is retaken (Jan. 8).	Treaty of Pressburg between France and Austria (Dec. 26): (1) the Tyrol and part of Swabia are ceded to Bavaria; (2) Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia are given to the kingdom of Italy; (3) the title of King is conferred on the rulers of Bavaria and Wurtemberg.
Death of Pitt (Jan. 23).	**1806.** A supplementary treaty between Prussia and Napoleon, by which Prussia was compelled to accept definitely Hanover (Feb. 15)—an arrangement which implied hostility to England.
The Ministry of 'all the talents' is formed, and Grenville becomes Prime Minister (Feb. 10).	Napoleon overran Naples (March), and established his brother Joseph there as king; and in June placed his brother Louis in Holland as king. Both governed well and introduced beneficial reforms.
Fox receives pacific overtures from Talleyrand (March).	Confederation of the Rhine formed (July 12), under protection of Napoleon. This consisted of Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and other smaller States, all of which placed themselves under the protectorate of France.
Buenos Ayres is taken (June).	Battle of Jena (Oct. 14). Total defeat of Prussia by Napoleon, and on Oct. 25 the French army entered Berlin.
Lord Melville is acquitted of a charge of malversation (June 12).	Napoleon issues the first Berlin Decree against British Commerce (Nov. 21).
Death of Fox (Sept. 13).	Napoleon enters Warsaw (Dec. 15).
A new Coalition is formed by England, Prussia, Russia, and Saxony (Oct. 6).	**1807.** Napoleon allies with Turkey (Jan.).
An expedition under Craufurd is sent to attack the Spaniards in Chili (Nov.).	Battle of Eylau (Feb. 8).
1807. England issues the first series of Orders in Council, by way of reprisal (Jan.).	Danzig surrenders to Lefebvre (May 24).
The slave trade is abolished in the dominions of Great Britain (March 23).	Battle of Friedland (June 14). The French win a decisive victory over the Russians and Prussians.
Fall of the Ministry of all the Talents, and the Duke of Portland becomes Prime Minister (March 31), with Canning and Castlereagh Secretaries of State.	By the Treaties of Tilsit (July 7 and 9) Alexander and Napoleon combine to dominate Europe.
An English fleet bombards Copenhagen and seizes the Danish fleet (Sept. 2–8).	Alexander receives the district of Bialystok, cedes the Ionian Islands and the Cattaro district of Dalmatia, and agrees to accept the doctrine of the Continental Blockade. Napoleon promised not to restore Poland's independence, advised the Tsar to compensate himself in Sweden and Turkey, and promised to aid him in securing the Danubian Principalities.
	Napoleon suppresses the Tribunate (Sept.).
	Treaty of Fontainebleau (Oct. 27), by which it was agreed that France and Spain should conquer Portugal.
	Junot enters Lisbon, and then occupies almost the whole of Portugal (Nov.). The royal family fly to Brazil.
	The Milan Decrees are issued by Napoleon in answer to the English Orders in Council (Dec. 17).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1808. Alexander invades Finland, and an English army is sent to Stockholm under Sir John Moore. The English intervention effected nothing, and in 1809 Gustavus IV was dethroned.	1808. The Russians invade Finland (Feb. 21).
The *Tugendbund* is constituted at Königsberg April).	Charles IV of Spain abdicates in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII.
An Austrian Landwehr is called into existence (June 9).	Frederick VI succeeds Christian VII as King of Denmark (March).
By a new treaty (Sept. 8) Napoleon insists that for ten years the Prussian army is not to exceed 42,000 men.	Mahmoud II succeeds Mustapha IV, who is dethroned (July 28).
Fall of Stein (Dec.).	1809. Revolution in Sweden (March).
1809. The Austrians occupy Warsaw (April), and evacuate it in June.	War breaks out between Russia and Turkey (April).
The Tyrolese under Hofer rise against the rule of Bavaria (April).	Russia declares war against Austria (May).
Schill fails in an attempt to rouse North Germany and is killed (May 31).	Pius VII is imprisoned at Savona (July).
The armistice of Znaim (July 12).	Treaty of Frederickshamm between Russia and Sweden (Sept. 19), the latter promising to adhere to the Continental System and to cede Finland, the Åland Islands, and part of West Bothnia to Russia. [Napoleon refuses to recognize this treaty.]
The Archduke Charles resigns his command (July 31).	The Turks are defeated by the Russians at Braila and Silistria (Sept. 26).
Metternich succeeds Stadion as Chancellor of Austria.	The uncle of Gustavus IV succeeds as Charles XIII, and Bernadotte is elected Prince Royal (Nov.).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
The English army in South America (reinforced by Craufurd's troops) under Whitelocke fails to recover Buenos Ayres.	
The second series of Orders in Council is issued (Nov.).	
1808. An English expedition lands in Portugal (August 1), and Wellesley wins Vimiera (August 21).	1808. A French force under Miollis occupies Rome (Feb. 2).
	Junot issues a proclamation that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign (Feb.).
	Murat occupies Madrid (March).
	Interview of Bayonne. Ferdinand of Spain restores the crown of Spain to his father, Charles, who abdicates.
	Joseph Bonaparte is made King of Spain (June), and Murat King of Naples.
	Capitulation of Baylen by General Dupont (July 21).
Sir Hew Dalrymple makes the Convention of Cintra.	The French are defeated by Wellesley at Roliça and Vimiera (Aug. 2), and Junot agrees to the Convention of Cintra.
	Conference at Erfurt (Sept.) between Napoleon and Alexander, followed by a Treaty (Oct. 12), after which Napoleon proceeds to Spain.
	Madrid capitulates to Napoleon (Dec.), who then marches against Sir John Moore.
1809. Treaty of the Dardanelles between England and Turkey (Jan.).	1809. Battle of Corunna (Jan. 16), after which Soult occupies Oporto.
England makes a treaty with the Spanish Central Junta (Jan.).	The French take Saragossa (Feb.), and defeat the Spanish army several times.
	Hostilities between France and Austria begin (April). The Austrians are defeated at Abensberg and Eckmühl (April), win at Aspern (May), lose at Wagram (July 5 and 6).
England forms a coalition with Austria (April).	The States of the Church are united to the French Empire (May).
The expedition to Walcheren under Lord Chatham proves a failure (July–Nov.).	The battle of Talavera (July), between Victor and Wellesley.
	The Treaty of Vienna (Oct. 14) ends the Wagram campaign:— (1) France gains Croatia, Istria, Carniola, Trieste, with part of Carinthia, which, with Dalmatia, becomes the Government of the Illyrian Provinces. (2) Bavaria regains the Tyrol and part of Salzburg. (3) Russia gains part of East Galicia. (4) Most of Galicia is given to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.
Wellington continues to gain successes in Portugal and Spain.	The Spaniards are again defeated, and the French occupy Andalusia (Dec.).
	Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the Mauritius are taken by the English fleet.
Canning and Castlereagh fight a duel (Sept. 9), and resign their offices.	Napoleon is divorced from Josephine (Dec. 15).
Perceval succeeds Portland as Prime Minister (Oct.).	
Lord Wellesley becomes Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Liverpool War Minister.	

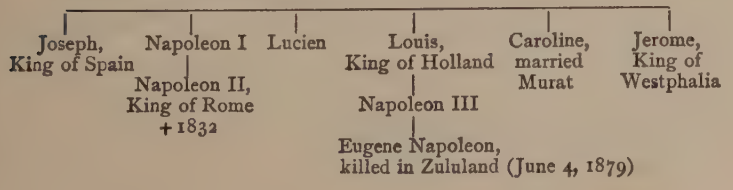
GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1810. Hofer is shot at Mantua (Feb). Scharnhorst is dismissed and becomes Chief of the Staff. The University of Berlin opened (Sept. 30). Hardenberg, now Minister of the Interior and Finance, issues two edicts continuing Stein's administrative reforms and equalizing and readjusting taxation (Oct.).	**1810.** The Spanish Junta calls the Cortes to Cadiz (Feb.), and they meet there in September. The Swedish Government suspend all relations with Great Britain by Napoleon's orders. Holland is incorporated in the French Empire (July). The Russians defeat the Turks and advance to the Balkans. Sweden is forced by Napoleon to declare war upon England (Nov. 17). The Tsar issues an Edict modifying his adhesion to the Continental System (Dec. 31).
1811. Prussia opens negotiations with France for the restoration of Glogau, a reduction of the contribution paid by her, and the removal of the restriction on the strength of her army (May). Hardenberg's edict to improve the condition of the Prussian peasantry is issued (Sept. 7), and he succeeds in creating for a few years representative assemblies. France states her conditions of alliance to Prussia (Oct. 29), in view of the coming Russian War.	**1811.** Alexander of Russia is finally alienated from Napoleon by the union of Oldenburg to France, and prepares for war. Sweden begins to oppose the Continental System. The Russians take Belgrade (Feb. 10).
1812. Frederick William signs a treaty with France (Feb. 24) giving free passage through Prussia to French troops, promising aid in case of a Russian War, and adhesion to the Continental System. Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and other members of the War Party in Prussia resign their posts. The Convention of Tauroggen is made by the Prussian general York with Russia (Dec. 30).	**1812.** Bernadotte makes a Secret Treaty at Abo with Alexander; it is arranged that Sweden shall renounce all claim to Finland and receive money (April 9). Treaty of Bucharest (May 28) ends the Russo-Turkish War, and enables Russia to act against Napoleon.

England.	France.
1810. Sir Francis Burdett is committed to the Tower (April 6), and riots ensue.	**1810.** Wellington forms the Lines of Torres Vedras.
Mr. Brand's motion for parliamentary reform is defeated by 234 to 115 (May 21).	Napoleon orders the seizure of American vessels (March).
The Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius are captured (July).	Marriage of Napoleon to Marie Louise of Austria (April).
George III becomes permanently incapacitated (Nov.).	Fouché is dismissed and Savary becomes head of the Police (June).
Parliament takes measures to make the Prince of Wales Regent (Dec.).	The French take Ciudad Rodrigo (July).
1811. The Regency Bill is passed (Feb.), and the Prince of Wales assumes the Regency.	A severe Decree is published against English smuggling, and enforced by French troops (Aug. 5).
An English force takes Batavia and all the Dutch settlements in Java (August).	Wellington repulses Masséna at Busaco (Sept.).
The dissensions with the United States, due in great measure to the Orders in Council, become serious.	Napoleon annexes the Valais, and unites to the Government of Piedmont the States of the Church, Parma, the Ligurian Republic, and the kingdom of Etruria.
1812. Lords Grey and Grenville refuse to join the Perceval Ministry.	All British goods were ordered to be burnt (Oct. 19).
Lord Wellesley resigns, and Castlereagh becomes Foreign Minister (Feb.).	Napoleon annexes North Germany from Holland to the Weser (Dec. 10), including Oldenburg, the annexation of which gave a 'mortal affront' to Alexander.
Riots against machinery take place in Lancashire and Yorkshire (April).	**1811.** Soult wins Gebora (Feb.), and takes Badajoz (March 11).
Assassination of Perceval (May).	Wellington wins Fuentes d' Onoro (May 8), and Beresford Albuera (May 16), and the French abandon Portugal, but hold Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz.
Lord Liverpool becomes Prime Minister (June).	Birth of Napoleon's son the King of Rome (March 20).
War breaks out between England and America (June 18).	A Synod of Bishops is summoned by Napoleon to Paris. Pius VII refuses to recognize its authority.
	1812. Ciudad Rodrigo is taken by the English on Jan. 19, and Badajoz on April 6.
	Napoleon invades Russia (May), and the Niemen is passed on June 24.
	Wellington defeats Marmont at Salamanca (July 22), and occupies Madrid (Aug. 12), but fails to take Burgos, and retires to Portugal.
	Pius VII is brought to Fontainebleau.
	Davoust wins a victory at Mohilev (July 22).
	The battle of Borodino (Sept. 7) is followed by the French occupation of Moscow (Sept. 14–Oct. 18).
	The passage of the Beresina is effected (Nov. 25–29).
	Napoleon leaves his retreating army at Smorgoni (Dec. 5), and hurries to Paris, where Mallet's conspiracy had been repressed in October.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	By this treaty the Turks yield part of Bessarabia and Moldavia to Russia, and acknowledge the Principality of Servia. [An American invasion of Canada fails (August).]
1813. The Estates of Königsberg decide to oppose Napoleon, and the Prussian Landwehr is created (Feb.). Frederick William signs the Treaty of Kalisch with Russia (Feb. 28) (the Tsar engaging to restore Prussia to its position in 1805) and declares war against France (March). Scharnhorst is killed in the Battle of Lützen. After Lützen, the King of Saxony, hitherto wavering, joins Napoleon. Secret Convention of Reichenbach between Austria and Prussia (June 27), Austria agreeing, if Napoleon refused the proposed terms, to declare war against France. Congress at Prague (July). Napoleon refuses the Austrian demands. The Emperor Francis agrees to carry out the Convention of Reichenbach, and, in return for an enormous subsidy from England, to join Prussia and Russia (August 1). Austria declares war against France (August 12). Treaty of Töplitz between Prussia and Austria (Sept. 19) to settle about the future of Europe. It is decided that the Southern and Western States of Germany should preserve their independence. The Treaty of Ried between Austria and Bavaria (Oct. 8). Bavaria, in return for a promise of the preservation of her sovereignty in her territories, agrees to aid the Allies. After Leipzig, Central Europe, Holland, and Italy rise against the French domination. The Confederation of the Rhine is dissolved. The Proposals of Frankfort, drawn up by the Allies, are submitted to Napoleon (Dec. 4). Schwarzenberg and the Austrian army enter France through Switzerland (Dec. 21).	**1813.** The Danish forces after Lützen aid Napoleon. [The Americans take Fort St. George, Canada (May 27).] Russia makes the Treaty of Gulistan with Persia (Oct. 12), and gains large territorial advantages and access to the Caspian Sea. Battle of Valsarno (Oct. 26). An Austrian force defeats Eugène de Beauharnais. Revolution in Holland. The French are expelled (Nov. 15), and the Prince of Orange returns (Nov. 30).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
A Treaty of Alliance between England, Russia, and Sweden is concluded at Orebro (July 18).	**1813.** The French Senate decree a further draft of 100,000 men in addition to the ordinary conscription of 1813 (Jan. 13).
George Stephenson constructs a locomotive at Newcastle during this year.	Napoleon wins Lützen and Bautzen (May 2 and 20), and agrees to the Armistice of Pleswitz (Poischwitz) (June 4), in the hope of securing the active co-operation of Austria. A neutral zone was provided to separate the combatants, and hostilities were not to be renewed till August 1.
Byron publishes 'Childe Harold.'	Wellington wins the battle of Vittoria (June 21), and invades France.
1813. A Bill for the Relief of the Catholics is thrown out (May 24).	Napoleon has his famous interview with Metternich (June 27).
The American frigate *Chesapeake* is captured by the *Shannon* (June 1).	Napoleon is at Mainz from July 25 to August 1, arranging plans for the defence of the Pyrenees. Fouché is recalled.
Sir Charles Stewart and Lord Cathcart join the Allies and influence the negotiations.	Having refused the Austrian terms, Napoleon enters upon his second campaign on August 12.
The India trade is thrown open to all (July 1).	Battle of Gross Beeren (Aug. 23); Oudinot is defeated by Bülow.
Lord Moira becomes Governor-General of India, and acts till 1823.	Battle of Katzbach (Aug. 25); Macdonald is defeated by Blücher.
	Battle of Dresden (Aug. 26, 27); a victory for Napoleon.
	Vandamme is forced to capitulate at Culm to the Russians, and on Sept. 6 Ney was defeated by Bernadotte at Dennewitz.
	Battle of Leipzig (Oct. 16–19). The French were totally defeated and retired to France, defeating the Bavarians at Hanau (Oct. 30).
	Wellington, after defeating Soult on the French frontier, besieges Bayonne (Dec.).
	Napoleon discusses terms of peace with the Allies (Nov.–Dec.), but eventually refuses the proposals.
	France is invaded (Dec. 31) by the Allies.

THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.



GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1814. The Tsar and the King of Prussia visit England (August). The Congress of Vienna is opened on Nov. 1. Russia and Prussia form schemes for their mutual aggrandisement.	**1814.** Murat, King of Naples, joins the Allies (Jan. 5). Peace of Kiel between Denmark, Sweden, and England. Denmark yields Norway to Sweden; Sweden cedes Swedish Pomerania and Rügen to Denmark (Jan. 14). Pius VII returns to Rome (Jan. 23). Beauharnais defeats the Austrians (Feb. 8). Genoa surrenders to the English (April 17). Ferdinand VII of Spain returns to Madrid (May 14), and for six years Spain suffers under a royalist 'reign of terror.' Ferdinand of Spain restores the Inquisition and endeavours to carry out a complete reaction. Charles XIII of Sweden accepts the Constitution adopted (April 11), which declared Norway free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable, though united to Sweden (Nov. 4). Victor Emanuel I of Sardinia is restored to his kingdom (Dec. 14).
1815. A Secret Treaty between Austria, England, and France (Jan. 3) checks the Russian and Prussian schemes. Arrangements come to by the Congress of Vienna:— (1) Germany is organized into thirty-eight States, governed by a Diet consisting of two Chambers, presided over by Austria. Prussia regained her lands on the left bank of the Rhine, with additions; Bavaria secured Anspach and Baireuth; Hanover—now a kingdom—gained East Frisia and	**1815.** Austria declares war on Naples (April 10), which had joined Napoleon. Murat is defeated by an Austrian army at Modena (April 11), and at Tolentino (May 3), and is shot (Oct. 13) on his return from Corsica.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1814. Castlereagh arrives at the headquarters of the Allies and insists on the active continuance of the struggle against Napoleon, and on March 1 makes the Treaty of Chaumont with the Allies. The Tsar Alexander and the King of Prussia, with Blücher and Metternich, visit the Prince Regent, and London is illuminated for three nights (June). An English force takes Washington (August 24), but the Americans capture an English flotilla on Lake Champlain (Sept. 11). Castlereagh attends the Congress of Vienna as England's representative. A war with the Ghoorkas of Nepaul breaks out. The Treaty of Ghent (Dec. 24) ends the war between England and America.	**1814.** Negotiations are opened at the Congress of Châtillon (Feb. 3). Napoleon wins a series of victories in France in February, and breaks off the negotiations at Châtillon (March 19). Wellington wins the battle of Orthez (Feb. 27). Napoleon fights another series of battles in March, but cannot drive back the Allies, who win the battle of Paris (March 30) and occupy the French capital. A Provisional Government is elected by the Senate (April 1), and Napoleon abdicates (April 6). Wellington wins the battle of Toulouse (April 10). Napoleon leaves Fontainebleau (April 20), and Louis XVIII enters Paris (May 3). First Treaty of Paris (May 30) :— (1) The French frontier of 1790 was slightly increased, France securing Landau, Avignon, Venaissin, Montbeliard, Mulhausen, and about half Savoy. She also regained all her colonies except Mauritius, St. Lucia, and Tobago. (2) England secured Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Isle of France. (3) Germany was to form a Confederacy. (4) Belgium was to be united to Holland. By a Secret Treaty :— (1) The German Princes were to be compensated from the territory on the left bank of the Rhine. (2) Sardinia was to receive Genoa, and Austria Lombardy and Venice. At a Congress to meet at Vienna all details and other questions were to be discussed.
1815. The importation of wheat is forbidden when the price is under 80*s.* (Feb.). This Corn Law is very unpopular. All Hindostan is ceded to England (April 27).	**1815.** Napoleon lands in France (March 1), and the reign of a Hundred Days begins. He enters Paris (March 20), and promulgates the *Acte Additionnel* (April 23), promising Freedom of the Press and individual liberty. Napoleon abolishes the slave trade in French colonies (March 29). The campaign of Waterloo begins with the defeat of Blücher at Ligny (June 16), while Ney fights the English at Quatre Bras.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
Hildesheim; and Luxemburg was given to the House of Orange. Prussia also received the northern half of Saxony and its share in the first two partitions of Poland, as well as the province of Posen and Thorn. Russia annexed most of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; Cracow was left a republic. (2) Ferdinand is recognized as King of the Two Sicilies; Genoa is annexed to the Sardinian kingdom; Austria received Lombardy and Venetia; Pius received back his states; the Duke of Modena and the Grand Duke of Tuscany were restored; and the Empress Marie Louise received Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. (3) Switzerland's neutrality is proclaimed, and the Helvetic Constitution of April, 1815, promulgated. The King of Prussia again became Prince of Neufchâtel. (4) Norway is ceded to Sweden; Prussia received Swedish Pomerania; Denmark received Lauenburg, and Russia kept Finland. (5) England retained Ceylon, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad, the Mauritius, St. Lucia, and Tobago. She further received Heligoland and the protectorate of the Ionian Islands. (6) France regained Guiana and Cayenne from Portugal, Guadaloupe from Sweden, and Martinique and the Isle of Bourbon from England. (7) Holland and the Belgian Netherlands are united. (8) A code regulating the navigation of rivers was drawn up, and the Slave Trade was condemned. On the news of Napoleon's escape from Elba, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England form an alliance (March 25), and Baden joins the Allies. The Congress of Vienna comes to an end (June 8). The Holy Alliance is formed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia (August 26) for mutual assistance and for the adoption of Christian principles by European Governments. It was an attempt to regulate the affairs of Europe in accordance with the views of the eighteenth-century paternal despotism—everything for, nothing by the people.	The Grand Duchy of Warsaw is formed into the kingdom of Poland and given to Russia by the Congress of Vienna (April 30). Ferdinand VII of Spain joins the European Alliance (May 2). Ferdinand IV of Naples, on his restoration (June), does not bring about a complete reaction, but acts with some wisdom. Denmark cedes Pomerania and Rügen to Prussia (June 4). Brazil is erected into an empire under John, Prince Regent of Portugal (Dec. 16).

ENGLAND.

Wellington takes command of the army in the Netherlands (April 5), and wins Waterloo (June 18).

The Prince Regent refuses to join the Holy Alliance (Sept. 26).

Great Britain is made protector of the Ionian Islands (Nov. 5).

FRANCE.

The Battle of Waterloo (June 18) results in the defeat of the French and the overthrow of Napoleon, who on June 22 abdicated and on July 15 surrendered himself to the English.

Paris is occupied by the Allies (July), the Second Restoration of Louis XVIII takes place, and no amnesty is granted to the leading men who had supported Napoleon.

Second Treaty of Paris (Nov. 20) :—

France is compelled (1) to yield that part of Savoy gained in 1814 to the King of Sardinia.

(2) To yield territory to Switzerland.

[France kept Avignon and the Venaissin, but generally had to give up all the cessions granted to her in 1814.]

(3) To restore all works of art accumulated during the late wars.

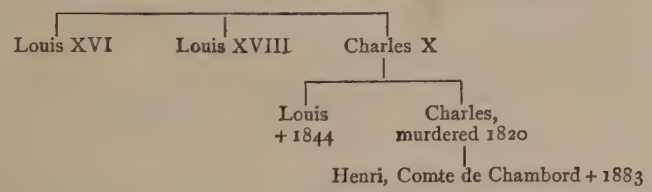
Napoleon is sent to St. Helena (Aug. 8), and Ney is shot (Dec. 7).

The South of France suffers under the White Terror, and Courts are constituted to punish political offences.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1816. The Prussian Government began a reactionary policy by suppressing the *Rhenish Mercury*—a popular journal. Hanover, Saxe-Weimar, and other German States obtain representative governments. Meeting of a Diet of the new German Confederation at Frankfurt-on-the-Main (Nov. 5).	1816. Bolivar becomes the leader of the War of Independence in Venezuela, and is placed at its head (March 7). Death of the Queen of Portugal (March 20). Her son, John VI, becomes King of Portugal and Brazil. The Kings of Holland and Bavaria join the Holy Alliance (June 21 and Aug. 8).
1817. Liberal movements in Germany alarm the Allied sovereigns, especially that of the Burschenschaft or Students' Club of the University of Jena, which met at the Wartburg in October.	1817. Alexander of Russia enters upon educational reforms. [Monroe becomes President of the United States (March 4).] Sweden joins the Holy Alliance (May). [Bolivar organizes the independent government of Venezuela (Nov. 10).]

England.	France.
1816. Close of the war with Nepaul (March). Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (May 2). Riots occur in Ely and the neighbouring districts (May and June). Canning becomes President of the Board of Control. Algiers is bombarded (August 27). The Spa Fields riots take place (Dec. 2).	**1816.** Law of Amnesty passed (Jan.), exiling most of those who had taken part in the government of France since 1793. Marriage of the Duke of Berry with Caroline, daughter of Ferdinand of Naples. The Duke of Richelieu becomes head of a new Ministry, which at first is of a Royalist and reactionary character. The Lower Chamber, 'Chambre Introuvable,' distinguishes itself by its extravagant Royalism. Important changes were made in the system of representation (the Law of Sept. 5), and a moderate party, on which Louis and the Ministry relied, was created.

THE ELDER BRANCH OF THE BOURBON HOUSE.



1817. The Prince Regent is fired at (Jan. 28). The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended (March 4). The 'Sidmouth Circular' is issued to authorize magistrates to stop libellous publications (March). The Blanketeers march from Manchester, but are dispersed (March 11). Riots in Derbyshire (June). Cash payments are partially resumed by the Bank of England (Sept. 22).	**1817.** General misery throughout France owing to the bad seasons, and risings in the provinces. The first division of the army of occupation is withdrawn from France (Feb.). In the elections the extreme Royalists lose several seats.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1818. Bavaria gains a constitutional charter (May 26). A Congress of Sovereigns and Ministers is held at Aix-la-Chapelle (Sept. 29), when it is decided that the armed occupation of France should cease. Prussia, by abolishing all duties upon transit through its own territories, took the lead in a movement which developed into the 'Zollverein' or Customs Union.	1818. Death of Charles XIII of Sweden (Feb. 5). He is succeeded by Charles XIV (Bernadotte). [The independence of Chili is confirmed by the victory of Maypo (April 5).]
1819. Assassination of Kotzebue by a student (March 23) causes a reaction against revolutionary views. A Conference of Ministers is held at Carlsbad (August 1) to consider the state of things. It decided to take active measures. The Diet of the Confederation at Frankfort adopted the 'Carlsbad Resolutions':— (1) The freedom of the Press was destroyed. (2) All political agitation was to be suppressed. (3) The Universities were to be placed under Government supervision. (4) A Commission was appointed to sit at Mainz to examine into a conspiracy which was supposed to exist. Würtemberg secures a Constitution (Sept.). A Congress is opened at Vienna (Nov.).	1819. Ferdinand of Spain sells Florida to the United States (Feb.). [Bolivar forms the Republic of Colombia and is elected President (Sept.).]

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Death of the Princess Charlotte (Nov. 6).	
Roman Catholics and Dissenters are admitted into all ranks of the Army and Navy.	
1818. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is repealed (Jan. 28).	1818. Louis XVIII is visited by the Tsar and King of Prussia (Oct. 28).
The war with the Pindarees, begun in 1817, is brought to a conclusion (May 9).	The occupation of French territory by foreign troops comes to an end (Nov. 30).
The Duke of Kent marries the Princess of Saxe-Coburg (May 29).	At the elections, Lafayette, Manuel, and Constant were returned.
Sir F. Burdett's motion for annual parliaments and universal suffrage is defeated by 100 to 2 (June 1).	The Duke of Richelieu resigns (Dec. 29). Though Decazes was in reality the chief Minister, General Dessolles became nominally Prime Minister, and began to govern on liberal principles.
1819. Birth of Queen Victoria (May 24).	1819. The protective system is now made more severe.
Peel's Act for the resumption of cash payments is passed (July).	Dissensions break out in the Ministry owing to the determination of Decazes to change the electoral law.
Singapore is taken by England.	Decazes becomes Prime Minister on Dessolles' resignation (Nov.).
Large meetings are held to advocate reform of Parliament.	
The 'Manchester or Peterloo massacre' is caused by a monster meeting to advocate reform of Parliament (August 16).	
The *Savannah*, the first steamboat that crosses the Atlantic, arrives at Liverpool from New York (July 15).	
The Six Acts to check disorder and the publication of libels are carried (Nov. 29).	

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1820. A meeting of the Ministers of the German States at Vienna agrees to the 'Final Act,' which enabled the larger States of Germany to compel the smaller ones to aid in the suppression of liberal movements. Professors are dismissed from their posts, the Students' Clubs and other societies are suppressed, and many students are imprisoned. Congress at Troppau (Oct.), where England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France are represented. All the Powers except England are in favour of armed intervention in Naples. The Congress is transferred to Laybach in December.	**1820.** A revolution breaks out in Spain (Feb.), and Ferdinand is forced to accept the Constitution of 1812 (March). The Moderate party attempt, without success, to establish a durable constitutional government. Revolutions break out in Naples under General Pepe (July), and in Portugal (Aug.–Oct.).
1821. Congress of Laibach (Jan.). Ferdinand of Naples is present, and it is settled that an Austrian army shall restore his authority. Metternich declares against the Greek revolt and determines to maintain the Ottoman Empire.	**1821.** A rising in the Danubian Provinces against Turkey (March) and in Greece (April) takes place, and a Provisional Government is set up. Ferdinand of Naples is restored by an Austrian army (March). A revolution in Piedmont (March), followed by the resignation of Victor Emanuel, is crushed by Austrian troops at the battle of Novara (April), and Charles Albert rules Piedmont despotically. The Patriarch of Constantinople is murdered (April 22), and a reign of terror is inaugurated in Constantinople, Macedonia, and Asia Minor. The Christians are massacred wholesale. Peru declares its independence of Spain (July).

England.	France.
1820. Death of the Duke of Kent (Jan. 23). Death of George III (Jan. 29), and accession of George IV. The Cato Street conspiracy to assassinate the Ministers is discovered (Feb. 23). Queen Caroline returns, and is supported by popular opinion. Her trial lasts from August 19 to November 10. Lord Liverpool's Bill of pains and penalties against the Queen is abandoned amid great rejoicings (Nov.). Resignation by Canning of his office at the Board of Control.	**1820.** The assassination of the Duke de Berry (Feb. 13) leads to another violent Royalist reaction, and revolutionizes French politics. Decazes, after attempting a policy of conciliation, is dismissed by Louis, and is succeeded by Richelieu as Prime Minister (Feb. 20). Richelieu suspends the Liberty of the Press, and restricts the franchise by a new Electoral Law (April 17). Birth of the Comte de Chambord (Sept.).
1821. Movements take place in favour of Catholic relief and reform of Parliament. Cash payments by the Bank of England are resumed (May 1). The Coronation of George IV (July): the Queen is refused admission into Westminster Abbey. The Queen dies (August). Castlereagh's policy is to prevent Russian intervention against Turkey and to maintain the authority of the Sultan.	**1821.** Death of Napoleon (May 5). Villèle, the recognized Royalist leader, succeeded Richelieu as Prime Minister, and adopted an extreme Royalist policy (Dec.). Secret conspiracies, formed to resist the Royalist reaction, are discovered and crushed. The '*École des Chartes*' is founded in Paris.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	The Greeks commit great barbarities, especially at Tripolitza (Oct. 8).
	John VI of Portugal accepts the new Constitution, and leaves his son Pedro in Brazil.
	The Republic of San Domingo is formed.
1822. Congress of Verona (Oct.), where the condition of affairs in Spain and in Greece is discussed. It is decided to demand from Spain an alteration of the Constitution. It is proposed that force of arms should be resorted to in respect of the revolted colonies of Spain. The Greek rising is pronounced a rebellion (Dec. 14).	1822. Portugal recognizes the Independence of Chili (Jan.).
	The Independence of Greece is proclaimed.
	The defeat and death of Ali Pasha, a Turk who had joined the Greeks (Feb.), was a great blow to the Greek cause.
	Massacre by the Turks at Chios (April–June).
	The Turks invade Greece, but fail to subjugate it.
	Dom Pedro, the eldest son of John VI of Portugal, is proclaimed Emperor of Brazil.
1823. The Austrian, Prussian, and Russian ambassadors are recalled from Madrid.	1823. After the successful intervention of the French troops, Ferdinand of Spain, who had been deposed (June 11), re-establishes a cruel, despotic, governmental system.
	The reactionary party in Portugal triumphs, and John VI's wife overthrows the revolutionists for a time.

The Monroe Doctrine, 1823.

The American President, Monroe, declares—

(1) That America is no longer to be looked upon as a field for European colonization.

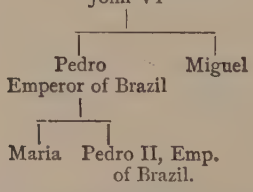
(2) That Europe must not attempt to extend its political system to America or to control the political conditions of the American communities which had recently declared their independence.

[This, the Monroe doctrine, was due to the suggestion of the English Government, which opposed the principles of the Holy Alliance.]

England.	France.
1822. The Grenville party join the Government. Peel becomes Home Secretary (Jan.). Canning is appointed Governor-General of India (March 27). Suicide of Lord Castlereagh (August 12); Canning becomes Foreign Secretary.	**1822.** Severe laws are passed, still further restraining the freedom of the Press (Feb.), many prosecutions take place, and education is checked by the enforced closing of the Schools of Modern History, &c. Plots against the Government are discovered at Saumur, Belfort, and Rochelle. Death of the Duc de Richelieu (May). Public instruction is placed in the hands of the clergy.
1823. The Catholic Association is formed in Ireland. Huskisson joins the Cabinet (Jan. 31). Canning protects Portugal from an invasion by Spanish and French troops, and recognizes the independence of the Spanish colonies. Lord Amherst becomes Governor-General of India.	**1823.** The expulsion of Manuel from the Chamber of Deputies (March 4) tends to make the monarchy unpopular. A French army enters Spain (April), and restores Ferdinand VII (Oct.). French troops remain in Spain till 1827.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1824. All the Courts of Europe receive a note from the Tsar (Jan. 12) proposing joint intervention in the Greek question. The Russian proposals are not received with favour.	1824. John VI of Portugal, who is opposed to his wife, his son Dom Miguel, and the Absolutists, is aided by an English fleet, and the Portuguese nation supports him. The Egyptians take Crete (April), and the Turks take the island of Ipsara (July), but the Greeks almost annihilate the Turkish fleet at Mitylene (Oct. 7).
1825. Death of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha without issue (Feb. 11). Death of Maximilian of Bavaria (Oct. 13), who was succeeded by Lewis I, an enlightened Prince who starts the idea of a Customs Union by his treaty with Würtemberg. The Emperor Francis yielded to the demand of the Hungarians that a Hungarian Diet should meet at Pressburg every three years.	1825. Death of Ferdinand IV of Naples (Jan. 4). Ibrahim Pasha lands in Greece, subdues several towns, and begins the siege of Missolonghi (April). Death of Alexander I of Russia (Dec. 1). Nicholas reverses the home and foreign policy of Russia.
1826. The States of the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha are divided among the three other branches of his family (Nov. 15). Austria and Prussia oppose the proposed mediation of England and Russia in the Greek question.	1826. Death of John VI of Portugal (March 10). Isabella, in the absence of her brother, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, becomes Regent. John's daughter Maria, being opposed by her uncle Dom Miguel, succeeds by the aid of English troops. Ibrahim takes Missolonghi (April). Russia declares war against Persia (Sept.). [Bolivar is elected President of Peru.] Convention of Akerman between Russia and Turkey (Oct.).
1827. Death of Frederick Augustus of Saxony, after a reign of sixty-four years as Elector and King (May 5). He is succeeded by his brother.	1827. Capo d'Istria is elected President of

TABLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE SUCCESSION TO PORTUGAL.



ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1824. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi (April 19). Burmese war. The English take Rangoon (May 11). The Ashantees attack the English colonies in Africa.	**1824.** Death of Louis XVIII (Sept. 16), and the Comte d'Artois, 'a true *émigré* and a submissive bigot,' succeeds. **CHARLES X, 1824–1830.** Married Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amadeus III of Savoy. The censorship of the Press is removed (Sept.), but 167 officers of the Empire are dismissed (Dec.), and other reactionary measures are adopted.
1825. England makes commercial treaties with Columbia and Mexico. Resolutions for the relief of the Catholics are carried (March 1). Serious panic in the money market (Dec.), following an outburst of speculation earlier in the year.	**1825.** The old penalties for sacrilege were adopted, and an enormous compensation voted for the emigrants.
1826. Combermere captures Bhurtpore (Jan. 18). Annexation of Assam. Burdett's Catholic Relief Bill passes the Commons, but is thrown out in the Lords. England and Russia sign a Protocol (Apr. 4) for the settlement of the Greek question. Canning sends troops to Portugal (Dec.).	**1826.** France accedes to a treaty between Great Britain and Russia for the pacification of Greece.
1827. Retirement of Lord Liverpool (Feb.).	**1827.** A severe law is brought in against the Press, which passes the Chamber of Deputies, but, opposed by the Peers, is withdrawn (April).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	the Greek National Assembly (April). Ibrahim takes the Acropolis of Athens (June 5). Greece is freed by the battle of Navarino from Turkish domination (Oct. 20). Dom Miguel becomes Regent in Portugal (Dec.).
1828. The Russians having failed to take Schumla and Silistria, Metternich is encouraged to again attempt to form a coalition against the Tsar.	1828. Treaty between Russia and Persia, the latter ceding part of Armenia (Feb. 22). Russia declares war upon Turkey (April 26), and crosses the Danube (June). Miguel seizes the crown of Portugal and annuls the Constitution (June). The Russians take Varna (Oct. 11).
1829. Prussia and many Northern States join the Zollverein or Customs Union already in force between Bavaria and Würtemberg, and Prussia gains great influence in Germany by her action in thus aiding the union of Germany.	1829. Ferdinand of Spain married Maria Christina of Naples and abolished the Salic law in Spain. The Russians under Diebitsch defeat the Turks, take Silistria, and threaten Adrianople. Treaties of Adrianople (Sept.). The Sultan recognizes the independence of Greece; Russia gained some islands and a strip of territory in Asia Minor, and Moldavia and Wallachia become practically independent. Russia also secures the free navigation of the Black Sea for commerce.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Canning becomes Prime Minister (Apr.).	The National Guards are disbanded (April) for demanding the Charter of 1815 and the Liberty of the Press. Paris is thus alienated.
Treaty of London between England, Russia, and France (July 6), which decides that Greece is to be tributary to, but independent of, Turkey.	Charles creates a number of new Peers.
Death of Canning (August 8).	Death of Manuel (Aug.).
Goderich becomes Prime Minister.	Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The new elections are completely against the Government.
Battle of Navarino (Oct. 10). Total defeat of the Egyptian and Turkish fleets.	
1828. Resignation of Goderich. Wellington becomes Prime Minister (Jan.).	1828. Resignation of Villèle and the formation of the Martignac Ministry (Jan. 5), which attempts a policy of moderation, strengthening both the Monarchy and the Constitution.
Lord William Bentinck becomes Governor-General of India.	General Maison secures the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the Morea.
The Test and Corporation Acts are repealed.	
The Government is reconstructed on a Tory basis (May).	
O'Connell, a Roman Catholic, is elected for Clare.	
Revival of the Catholic Association.	
1829. The complete Independence of Greece decided upon by England, France, and Russia (March).	1829. Dissolution of the Chambers and dismissal of the Martignac Ministry (July).
The Catholic Relief Bill is passed (April).	Polignac Ministry formed on Royalist and reactionary lines.
	Lafayette was received enthusiastically in the South of France, and it was evident that a struggle was at hand.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1830. Numerous risings take place in Germany, especially in Brunswick, Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse. Leopold of Saxe-Coburg is offered, and refuses, the crown of Greece (May). Charles of Brunswick is expelled by his subjects, and his brother assumes the government (Sept.). The King of Saxony gives his State a Constitution (Sept.), and the Governments of Hesse-Cassel, Jena, Mannheim, Weimar, and Hanau begin to reform themselves (Oct.).	1830. A revolution takes place in Belgium (August), and in October the Independence of Belgium was proclaimed. An agitation is set on foot in Denmark in favour of reforms. The Dutch troops are expelled from Brussels (August). Isabella of Spain is born, and recognized as heiress to the Spanish throne (Oct. 11). Risings take place in Switzerland among the small towns and villages against the large towns, and constitutional reforms are introduced. Ferdinand II becomes King of Naples (Nov. 8), and introduces a more popular form of government, thus averting a revolution. A National Congress is opened at Brussels (Nov. 10), and decreed (1) the Independence of Belgium (Nov. 17), (2) that the Government should be a Monarchy. An insurrection breaks out in Poland (Nov. 29). Death of Pius VIII (Nov. 30). [Bolivar, after resigning all his offices (Jan.), dies (Dec.).]

ENGLAND.

1830. A Conference of the Great Powers in London defined the extent of the Greek kingdom.

Death of George IV (June 26), and accession of William IV.

Death of Huskisson (Sept.).

Louis Philippe is recognized by the English Government.

The Duke of Wellington resigns (Nov. 16).

Lord Grey forms a Whig Ministry, and declares for 'peace, retrenchment, and reform.'

A Conference of the Ministers of the Great Powers is held in London to settle the Belgian question (Nov. 4), and the principle of Belgian Independence is accepted (Dec. 20).

FRANCE.

1830. The Chambers met in March, when the Liberals, under Royez-Collard and Guizot, were in a large majority.

Capture of Algiers by a powerful expedition.

Dissolution of the Chambers (May), and the new elections take place between June 20 and July 3. The Liberals secure a complete victory.

Charles issued (July 25) five Ordinances:—

(1) The Liberty of the Press was suspended.
(2) The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved.
(3) By raising the property qualification the number of electors was diminished, the duration of the Chamber was to be five years, and the practice of renewing the Chamber by a fifth part every year was restored.
(4) A new Chamber under these new conditions was summoned for September.
(5) A number of reactionaries were made members of the Council of State.

The Revolution of 'three days' takes place (July 27, 28, 29). Charles abdicated in favour of his grandson, the Duc de Bordeaux (Aug. 1), and escaped to England.

The French Chambers (Aug. 7) raised Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, to the throne.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, 1830–1848.

Married Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I of Naples.

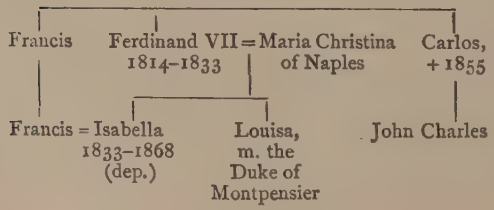
The new Ministry included Lafitte, Casimir-Périer, Bignon, Dupin, Dupont de l'Eure, Gerard, Guizot, Sebastiani, de Broglie.

Louis Philippe promises not to accept the Belgian crown or to allow a Republic to be set up in Belgium.

The Chamber of Deputies remodels the Charter of Louis XVIII, and assures to all Frenchmen equality before the law of all forms of religion, and trial by jury for political charges. The electoral system was extended to departmental and municipal bodies.

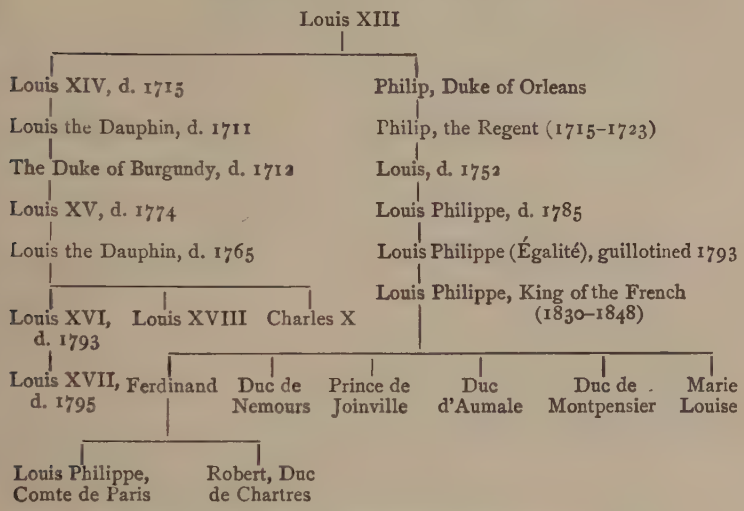
GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1831. Constitutional government is confirmed in Hesse-Cassel (Jan.) and Hanover (Feb.). Prussia helps Russia to conquer Poland by provisioning the Russian forces. Austrian troops put down the revolutionary movements in Modena, Romagna, and Parma (March–July). The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Poles inaugurate a period of reaction in Germany.	**1831.** The Polish Diet declares Poland independent (Jan. 25). The struggle in Poland continues till September 8, when Warsaw was taken by Russia and the Polish Revolution suppressed. A revolution breaks out in Modena (Feb.); and, on the election of Gregory XVI as Pope, Romagna throws off its allegiance to Rome, and Parma also declares itself free. [Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicates in favour of his son (April 6).] On the death of Charles Felix, Charles Albert becomes King of Sardinia (April). Cavour is disgraced at Court, and leaves Italy. The Belgians choose Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as their King (June).

THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.



ENGLAND.	FRANCE.

PEDIGREE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.



1831. The Reform Bill is brought forward (March 1).

Parliament is dissolved (April 22).

William IV is crowned (Sept. 9).

In the new Parliament, which meets in June, the Reform Bill is carried in the Commons, but thrown out in the Lords (Sept. 22).

The Conference in London settles the territorial and financial conditions of the separation of Holland and Belgium (Oct.).

In December a third Reform Bill passes the Commons (second reading).

1831. Louis Philippe refuses the crown of Belgium for the Duc de Nemours (Feb.).

A Republican attack is made upon the church of Saint Roch, and the palace of the Archbishop is sacked (Feb. 14 and 15).

Louis Philippe takes advantage of the Polish Revolution to obtain his recognition from the Tsar.

The electoral qualification is lowered from 300 to 200 francs of direct taxes (March), the hereditary peerage is abolished (Sept.), and the National Guard is reorganized and the Bourbons are forbidden to enter France.

Retirement of Lafitte; Casimir-Périer reconstitutes the Ministry (March). Interior and President of the Council, Casimir-Périer; Finance, the Abbé Louis; Justice, Barthe; Public Instruction and Religion, Montalivet; War, Soult; Marine, Rigny; Trade and Public Works, Argout.

Dissolution of the Chambers (May). In the new elections the Ministers obtain a large majority.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	The Dutch attack and defeat the Belgians (August), but Leopold is supported by the English and French. Assassination of Capo d'Istria (Oct. 9). William I of Holland refuses to recognize the conditions laid down by the London Conference. [Venezuela, Colombia, and New Grenada, united since 1819, become separate States (Nov. 17).]
1832. The German Diet confirms the Carlsbad Decrees, and, in full agreement with Metternich, forbids all popular assemblies, silences the Press, and curbs the Universities. Austrian troops again intervene to put down a revolt in the Papal States (Jan.). Otho of Bavaria is elected King of Greece (August 8). Austria makes no attempt to expel the French from Ancona. The Hungarian Diet (1832–36), influenced by Széchenyi, shows a liberal spirit.	1832. The Sultan declares war against Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt (April 15). Russia accepts the conclusions of the London Conference with regard to Belgium, but Holland remains obdurate (May). Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, lands in Portugal to support his daughter Maria against Miguel, and a war ensues. Dom Miguel is defeated (Sept.), and the Queen of Spain (the King being ill) becomes Regent (Oct. 25). Two Leagues are formed in Switzerland —the *Sarner Bund*, composed of the Roman Catholic and Conservative cantons, and the *Siebener Concordat*, composed of the democratic cantons.

ENGLAND.

Treaty between England and France arranging for the separation of Belgium and Holland (Nov. 15), and all the Powers except Russia recognized the kingdom of Belgium.

1832. The Reform Bill passes the Commons in March and the Lords in June.

The Irish Reform Bill is passed (August 7).

Parliament is dissolved (Dec.).

An English fleet blockades the coast of Holland.

FRANCE.

France and Austria urge the Pope to carry out reforms in his States.

The mouth of the Tagus is forced by French ships to avenge an insult (July).

An insurrection in Lyons over the question of wages broke out in November.

Successes in Algeria help to raise the prestige of the French arms.

The Hereditary Peerage Decree is repealed (Dec. 28).

A French army acts with an English fleet in opposing the Dutch attack on Belgium.

1832. The Government ratify the Treaty of London providing for the separation of Holland and Belgium (Jan.).

Ancona is occupied by French troops (Feb.) in spite of Papal and Austrian protests, Casimir-Périer asserting the right of France to be in Central Italy.

A Royalist conspiracy is discovered in Paris and put down (Feb.).

During the spring and summer cholera ravaged Paris and several of the Departments.

Death of Casimir-Périer (May).

A Republican outbreak in Paris, on the occasion of the funeral of General Lamarque, temporarily strengthens the Monarchy (June), but the country remains honeycombed with revolutionary societies.

Death of the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon I's only son) (July).

Marriage of Leopold of Belgium to Marie Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe (Aug.).

Reorganization of the Ministry. Soult became President of the Council and Minister of War; Guizot, Education; Thiers, Home Affairs; De Broglie, Foreign Affairs (Oct. 11).

Arrest of the Duchesse de Berry in La Vendée (Nov.).

The invasion of Belgium by the French to compel the King of Holland to accede to the Treaty of November 15, 1831, results in the capture of Antwerp.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1833. The Zollverein or Customs Union of the German States is instituted (March 22). A riot at Frankfort (April) leads to harsh measures by the Diet, at the instigation of Metternich, against the Press and the Universities. The Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Tsar make a league at Münchengrätz (June) to resist the liberal tendencies of England and France. [N.B.—The movement of 1830, except in the cases of France and Belgium, had led to no direct success, but had consolidated the alliance of Russia, Prussia, and Austria.]	**1833.** Otho assumes the Government of Greece (Feb.). Turkey, by the Treaty of Kutaya (April), recognizes the independence of Mehemet Ali, who receives the Governments of Syria and Adana. Preliminaries of peace are signed between Holland and Belgium (June 5). By the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi with the Tsar, the Sultan agrees to close the Dardanelles to all but Russian ships (July 8). Death of Ferdinand VII of Spain (Sept. 27). His daughter Isabella is proclaimed Queen, her mother Christina acting as Regent. Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother, raises a strong opposition. The Queen, to conciliate the Liberals, issues a Constitution, the *Estatuto Real*. Miguel is defeated, Lisbon taken, and Donna Maria crowned Queen of Portugal (Sept.). Don Carlos is proclaimed King of Spain (Oct. 4).
1834. Austria and Prussia make a treaty with Russia for the surrender of Polish refugees (Jan. 29). The Transylvanian Diet, which met this year, showed bitter opposition to the Austrian Government.	**1834.** By the Treaty of Evoramente (May 29), Miguel agrees to leave Portugal and renounce his claim to the throne. Don Carlos takes refuge in England (June).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1833. The Tractarian movement begins. Attempts to repeal the Corn Laws and the Union fail. Slavery is abolished throughout the British Empire (to take effect from August 1, 1834). The slave-owners receive compensation, £20,000,000 (August 28). The East India Company's Charter is renewed with modifications, and the Bank Charter Act is also renewed.	**1833.** Louis Philippe supports and advises Christina, Regent of Spain. The *Tribune*, a Republican journal, is heavily fined. A law on education, brought forward by Guizot, is the principal work of the session. By it every commune was compelled to keep up a school. This system of elementary education was Guizot's greatest work in office. France and England protest against the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. [N.B.—The beginning of English hostility to Russia dates from this period.]
1834. England, France, Spain, and Portugal make a quadruple alliance (April 21)—Palmerston's answer to the League of Münchengrätz. This League supports Christina, Regent of Spain, as well as Queen Maria of Portugal.	**1834.** The Quadruple Alliance assures to Christina of Spain the support of France and England. Peace is made with Abd-el-kader (Feb.). A second insurrection breaks out in Lyons (April), and is only put down after much bloodshed. A Republican rising in Paris is also suppressed. In April certain changes are made in the Ministry owing to the retirement of De Broglie. The death of Lafayette (May 20) deprives the Republicans of a leader.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	In Switzerland the Liberal party is victorious and the *Sarner Bund* is dissolved. Don Carlos appears in Spain (July), and the Carlist war begins. Death of Dom Pedro of Portugal (Sept. 24). Maria II of Portugal, who attained her majority in September, marries Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenberg (Dec. 1).
1835. Death of Francis I of Austria, the first Emperor of Austria (March 2).	1835. In Spain, where the Carlist War continues, the cause of the Regent gains ground, though her party split into two sections—the *Moderados* and the *Progresistas*. After the death of the Duke of Leuchtenberg (March 28) Maria of Portugal marries Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe-Coburg.
FERDINAND I, 1835–1848 (res.) (Emperor of Austria). Married Maria, d. of Victor Emanuel I of Sardinia.	
1835. Baden joins the Zollverein. Ferdinand I reposes fresh confidence in Metternich.	
1836. Death of the King of Saxony (June 6), who is succeeded by his nephew Frederick Augustus (co-regent since 1830). Death of Charles X of France at Goritz in Austria (Nov. 4). A Princess of Oldenburg, niece of the Tsar, marries Otho, King of Greece (Nov. 22).	1836. The Progressist Party in Spain compel Christina to re-establish the Constitution of 1812. Dom Pedro, before returning to Brazil, gives Portugal a Constitution and closes the monasteries.

England.	France.
Several members of the Government resign (May) on the Irish Church question. On Lord Grey's resignation Lord Melbourne forms a Ministry (July 17).	The Dissolution of the Chambers (May 25) is followed by the election of a large majority in favour of the Government.
The Poor Law Amendment Act is passed (August 14).	The Chambers meet July 31, and are prorogued till Dec. 29, during which interval Ministerial changes take place, Soult retiring and the King appointing a new Ministry (which only survived three days) under the Duke of Bassano.
Lord Melbourne is dismissed (Nov. 15). The Duke of Wellington carries on the Government. Sir R. Peel returns from abroad and forms an Administration (Dec. 31).	Eventually the old Ministry resume office, Mortier being President of the Council and Duperré Minister of Marine.
Parliament is dissolved.	
1835. In the new Parliament which meets (Feb.) the Conservatives, though they had gained largely, are still in a minority.	**1835.** Hostilities in Algiers again break out, and Marshal Clausel takes Maskara, the capital.
Resignation of Peel (April 8). Melbourne becomes Prime Minister for the second time (April 20).	On March 11, owing to the retirement of Mortier, followed by a series of Ministerial crises, De Broglie is persuaded to become President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
The Municipal Reform Bill is passed (Sept. 9).	Payment is made to America of the debt due owing to the damage done to American commerce in 1806 and 1807 (April).
	The insurrectionists of April, 1834, are tried, and several punished.
	An attack on the King by Fieschi and his infernal machine (July 28) results in the passing of repressive measures.
	The Laws of September are passed (1) to expedite judicial processes in trials for political crimes, (2) to check the liberty of the Press, (3) to increase the penalties against high treason.
1836. Lord Auckland proceeds to India as Governor-General, and remains there till 1842.	**1836.** The Ministry is reorganized (Feb. 22). Thiers becomes President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sauzet, Minister of Justice; Montalivet, Interior; Passy, Trade and Public Works; Pelet (de la Lozère), Education; Maison, War; Duperré, Marine; Argout, Finance.
A British squadron aids the Spanish Royal forces against the Carlists.	In consequence of another attack upon the King's life, Thiers, backed up by Metternich, forces the Swiss to expel all political refugees.

GERMANY.

EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.

The Queen Regent proclaims the Constitution of 1812 (August 13).

The Carlists are defeated at Inigo (August 1) and Lodoso (August 31).

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION OF 1812.

1. The Cortes to consist of one Chamber, with power of legislation, and of recommending to the King the members of the Council of State.
2. The royal authority strictly limited. The Council to make all appointments, and the King was forbidden to marry or leave Spain without the leave of the Cortes.

THIS CONSTITUTION IS REVISED, 1837.

1. Freedom of the Press. 2. Cortes to consist of two Chambers. 3. Succession to the Crown by primogeniture limited by the right of the Cortes to interfere. 4. Legislation to lie with the King and Cortes.

[Generally, the King's powers to be similar to those of an English sovereign.]

Espartero is placed in command of the Royal troops (Sept.), and with the aid of British ships raises the siege of Bilbao (Dec. 28).

Disturbances in Portugal. The Queen (Sept.) confirms the Constitution of 1822, and the Miguelites are suppressed.

Spain recognizes the independence of Mexico (Dec. 28).

ENGLAND.

The Irish Municipal Bill and the Irish Tithe Bills are, owing to the opposition of the House of Lords, abandoned by the Government (June and August).

British soldiers defeat the Carlists at Hernani (May 5) and at St. Sebastian (Oct.)

South Australia is colonized and Adelaide founded by settlers (July).

The reduction of the Newspaper Stamp Duty comes into effect (Sept. 15).

The House of Commons begins to publish its own division lists.

FRANCE.

Thiers, wishing to support the constitutional party in Spain, proposed to keep an armed force in readiness. The King would not agree, and Thiers resigned (Sept. 6).

A new Ministry is formed (Sept.): Molé, President of the Council and Foreign Affairs; Guizot, Education; Rosamel, Marine; Persil, Justice; Gasparin, Interior; Duchâtel, Finance.

An attempt of Louis Napoleon to seize Strasburg fails (Oct. 29), and he is sent to America.

A Republican outbreak at Vendôme takes place.

The death of Charles X at Goritz (Nov. 4) is followed by the release of his imprisoned Ministers.

Clausel fails in an attack on Constantine in Algiers (Nov. 23).

Death of Armand Carrel.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1837. On the death of William IV of England (June 20) his brother Ernest Augustus becomes King of Hanover, withdraws the Constitution granted in 1833, and abolishes all free institutions. Several of the smaller German States protest against the suppression of the Constitution of Hanover.	1837. Charles Albert of Sardinia promulgates a new code for Sardinia and Piedmont. Don Carlos and his partisans are defeated and driven across the Ebro. [The Chinese Emperor allows a British Minister to reside at Canton (March).] An attempt to restore Dom Pedro's Charter of 1826 in Portugal fails (August) and the Duke of Terceira, Saldanha, and others return to England. Dutch settlers found Natal.
1838. A Treaty of Commerce is made between Austria and England (July 3). A decree of the King of Prussia with regard to marriages between Roman Catholics and Protestants is resisted by the Archbishops of Cologne and Posen. The Austrians evacuate the Papal States except Ferrara.	1838. Mehemet Ali claims the hereditary governorship of Egypt and Syria. Turkey makes a Commercial Treaty with England and France (Aug. 16).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1837. A rebellion under Papineau breaks out in Canada. The Commons reject Grote's motion for the ballot (March 7). The Irish Municipal Bill is again defeated in the House of Lords (May 5). Death of William IV (June 20). Accession of Queen Victoria. Parliament is dissolved (July 17). English forces continue to oppose the Carlists in Spain. The new Parliament meets (Nov.), the Liberals having a majority of 38. The Canadian rebels are defeated at St. Eustace (Dec. 19), and the *Caroline*, an American steamer, is set on fire by the Canadian Loyalists (Dec. 29).	1837. The Ministry incurs great unpopularity by (1) introducing a law separating civil and military offences and punishing any previous knowledge of a plot; and by (2) proposing to settle a fixed revenue on three of the King's children, the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours and the Queen of the Belgians. Guizot resigned. A new Ministry is formed (April 13): Molé, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Martin (du Nord), Trade and Agriculture; Rosamel, Marine; Barthe, Justice; Montalivet, Interior; Lacave-Laplagne, Finance; Salvandy, Education. Marriage of the Duke of Orleans with Princess Hélène of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (May). A general amnesty for political offences is declared (May), and is received with great satisfaction. The fixed revenue for the Duke of Orleans and the Queen of the Belgians is carried; the other proposals are dropped. The Dissolution of the Chambers (Oct.) is followed by elections favourable to the Government. Successes in Algeria include the capture of Constantine (Oct.), and a peace is made with Abd-el-kader. [PARTIES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. 1. The Right—the Legitimists. 2. The Left—the Republicans, led by Dupont de l'Eure and Arago. 3. The Extreme Left, headed by Garnier-Pagès (Radicals). 4. The Dynastic Left, led by Odilon Barrot, who desired a democracy under a king. 5. The Left Centre, under Thiers, wished for a spirited foreign policy. 6. The Right Centre contained Guizot and his followers and the supporters of the Government. This section outnumbered all the other parties taken together.]
1838. Lord Durham is appointed Governor-General of Canada (Jan. 1).	1838. Death of Talleyrand (May 20). France declares war on Mexico (July 12). The French Government puts pressure upon Switzerland to expel Louis Napoleon, who retires to England.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1839. The King of Prussia deposes the Archbishop of Posen.	1839. William I of Holland agrees to a definitive treaty (April) with Belgium, accepting the terms of the London Conference of Nov., 1831.

England.

Defeat of the rebels at Toronto (Jan. 5).

The Americans are forbidden by a Presidential message to aid the Canadian rebels (Jan. 5).

Villiers' motion to consider the Corn Laws is negatived by 300 to 95 (March 5).

The first Irish Poor Law is passed (July 31).

The People's Charter is drawn up.

Slavery is abolished in the East Indies (August).

Lord Durham resigns and leaves Canada in consequence of the opposition of the English Ministry (Oct.).

A war with the Afghans is resolved upon, Dost Mahommed having received a Russian Mission at Cabul (Oct. 1).

[SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN THE AFGHAN WAR, 1839–1842.

1839. Expedition to depose Dost Mahommed. Shah Sujah is restored.

1840. Dost Mahommed withdraws to India.

1841. Revolt against the English in Cabul and murder of Burnes.

1842. Disastrous retreat of the English (Jan.). Recovery of Cabul and evacuation of Afghanistan (Oct.).]

The Canadian rebellion is put down (Nov.).

1839. English forces occupy Candahar (April 20).

France.

Birth of the Comte de Paris (August), son of the Duke of Orleans.

Evacuation of Ancona by the French forces (Oct.).

A French fleet captures the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa and takes Vera Cruz (Nov.).

1839. A coalition of the opponents of the Government overthrows the Ministry, and the Chambers are dissolved (Jan.). The elections, slightly unfavourable to the Government, are followed by a Socialist rising headed by a secret society, *Les Saisons*. Strong measures are called for.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	The Tsar recognizes the impossibility of acting upon the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi without a European war. He therefore agrees to the principle of concerted European action. Outbreak of war between Turkey and Egypt (June), and defeat of the Turks at the battle of Nezib (June 24). Death of Sultan Mahmoud and accession of Abdul Medjid (June 30). The Basque Provinces, being assured the restoration of their ancient customs, recognize Isabella, and Don Carlos renounces his claims in favour of his son Carlos and takes refuge in France (Sept.). Death of the King of Denmark (Dec. 3), who is succeeded by his nephew Christian VIII.

ENGLAND.

Palmerston proposes to maintain the power of Turkey, and is supported by Austria, Prussia, and eventually by Russia.

The English in Canton are forced to give up all the opium in their possession and to leave China (May).

The Jamaica Bill, to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for five years, is carried by 294 to 289 (May 7). The Ministers resign (May 8). Peel declines to accept office as the Queen refused to dismiss the Ladies of the Bedchamber. Lord Melbourne is reinstated in office (May 10).

Rowland Hill's postage scheme is passed: a fourpenny rate to be reduced to one penny (July 6).

War with China begins (July 7).

The English enter Cabul (July 23), and Shah Sujah is restored.

Hong Kong is taken (Aug. 23).

A Chartist rising takes place at Newport (Nov.).

Aden is occupied by the English.

FRANCE.

Peace between France and Mexico is concluded at Vera Cruz (March 9).

A new Ministry is formed (May 12), with Soult as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Teste, Justice; Schneider, War; Duperré, Marine; Duchâtel, Interior; Cunin-Gridaine, Trade; Dufaure, Public Works; Passy, Finance; Villemain, Education.

The French Government wish to support Mehemet Ali and to increase his power.

War in Algiers begins again.

THE FRENCH WAR AGAINST ALGIERS.

1819–27. Disputes between the French Government and the Bey of Algiers.
1830. A French expedition takes the town of Algiers.
1831–34. Continuance of hostilities.
1834. Peace is made with Abd-el-kader.
1835. Outbreak of hostilities. Clauzel takes Maskara.
1836. Clauzel fails to take Constantine.
1837. Peace is made with Abd-el-kader. Constantine is taken.
1839. Outbreak of hostilities.
1842. Abd-el-kader is aided by Morocco.
1843. The Duc d'Aumale defeats Abd-el-kader.
1844. Abd-el-kader is driven from Morocco.
1847. Abd-el-kader surrenders and is brought to France.

THE WARS OF FRANCE, 1815–1871.

War against Turkey, 1827–29.
War in Algiers, 1830–47.
War against Mexico, 1838–39.
War against Morocco, 1844.
War against Russia, 1854–56.
War against China, 1858.
War against Austria, 1859.
War in Mexico, 1861–67.
War against Prussia, 1870–71.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1840. Death of Frederick William III of Prussia (June 7) and accession of Frederick William IV (1840–1861). Release of Kossuth from prison, into which he had been thrown by Metternich for his political writings. He at once directs a Magyar journal and advocates sweeping reforms. A treaty is made between Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England (July 18) to compel Mehemet Ali to withdraw from Syria.	**1840.** Hostilities break out between England and Naples over Ferdinand II's sulphur monopoly, which he eventually gives up (May). [The Emperor of Brazil is declared of age and takes the government (July).] The Progressists in Spain, supported by England and led by General Espartero, Prime Minister (Sept. 15), get the upper hand. Christina resigns her authority as Regent (Oct. 12). The young Queen Isabella and the Government are left in Espartero's hands, and Christina retires to France. William I of Holland resigns the crown to his son William II (Oct.).
1841. Prussia joins with Great Britain in placing a Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem under their protection (Nov.).	**1841.** Mehemet Ali, on restoring the Turkish fleet to the Sultan (Jan.), is recognized in his government of Egypt (Feb). The Sultan of Turkey is put under the protection of Europe. Espartero is appointed Regent of Spain (July 8).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1840. The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (Feb. 10). Continuance of Chinese war. The English blockade Canton (June) and take Chusan (July). Palmerston makes a convention with Russia, Austria, and Prussia for armed interference in the Eastern Question—the Treaty of London (July 15). The Irish Municipal Act, modified, is passed (Aug. 10). The Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada are united, and Canada secures a popular Constitution. Palmerston sends a powerful fleet, which, aided by Austrian and Turkish ships, forced Mehemet to relinquish his Syrian conquests (Nov.). Dost Mohammed submits and surrenders (Nov. 5). Birth of the Princess Royal (Nov. 21). A truce is made with the Chinese (Nov.).	**1840.** Guizot is appointed Ambassador in London (Feb.). The Chambers refuse to grant a fixed revenue for the Duke of Nemours (Feb.), and the Ministry resign. A new Ministry is formed (March 1), with Thiers President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rémusat, Interior; Cousin, Education; Pelet (of the Lozère), Finance; Cubières, War; Vivien, Justice; Roussin, Marine; Jaubert, Public Works; Gouin, Agriculture and Trade. The treaty of July 15 between England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia rouses great indignation in France, as the latter is left isolated and without allies. Preparations for war are begun, in which Louis Philippe acquiesced. Louis Napoleon lands in France in August, and asserts his claim to the throne. He is captured in October and condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the Castle of Ham. Another attempt on Louis Philippe's life is made (Oct.). Louis refuses to be dragged into war with England by Thiers. Thiers retires (Oct.), and a new Ministry is formed (Oct. 29). Soult, President of the Council and War; Guizot (the real head of the Cabinet), Foreign Affairs; Martin (du Nord), Justice; Duperré, Marine; Duchâtel, Interior; Humann, Finance; Cunin Gridaine, Trade; Teste, Public Works; Villemain, Education. The public burial of Napoleon I takes place at the Hôtel des Invalides (Dec. 15).
1841. A treaty made by the Chinese Commissioner, ceding Hong Kong, is disavowed by the Emperor, and hostilities are renewed (Feb. 22). The English gain successes throughout the year. Palmerston's Eastern diplomacy ends triumphantly by the treaty of July, which	**1841.** The Paris forts are definitely continued in spite of the efforts of the Opposition. Ledru-Rollin is elected member of the Assembly by Le Mans. France joined the other Great Powers in the treaty of July 15. A treaty is signed by the Great Powers allowing each nation the mutual rights of search (Nov.). The object of this decision was to suppress the slave trade.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Insurrections against the Spanish Government are put down (Oct.). Reschid Pacha attempts to carry out reforms in Turkey.
	[SUMMARY OF THE WAR BETWEEN EGYPT AND TURKEY. 1838. Mehemet Ali refuses to pay tribute to Turkey, and tries to become independent. 1839. Mahmoud II decides to coerce Mehemet. Ibrahim Pacha (son of Mehemet) occupies Syria. Defeat of the Turks at Nezib (June 24), followed by the death of Mahmoud and defection of the fleet (July 13). 1840. Palmerston's Convention of July 15, offering Mehemet Ali Egypt, and defeat of Mehemet in Syria (Nov.). 1841. Triumph of Palmerston—settlement of the Egyptian difficulty.]
1842. The King of Prussia visits London (Jan.). The King of Prussia summons to Berlin a meeting of deputies of the provincial states composing his kingdom (June). Louise, d. of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, marries the heir to the Danish throne (afterwards Christian IX).	**1842.** Dom Pedro's Charter is restored in Portugal. Espartero suppresses a revolt at Barcelona (Dec.).

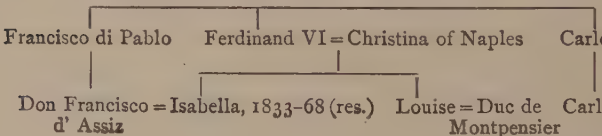
ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
closed the Dardanelles to the ships of war of any of the five Powers. Lord Ellenborough is appointed Governor-General of India. Sir Robert Peel's Ministry enters office (Sept. 8), Lord Aberdeen being Foreign Secretary. English invasion of Afghanistan, followed by a rising in Cabul and the murder of Burnes and other officers (Nov. 2). A dispute between England and America over the affair of the brig *Creole* (Nov.–Dec.). Birth of the Prince of Wales (Nov. 9).	
1842. The Chartist riots cause great anxiety. The retreat from Cabul (Jan.) is accompanied by a massacre of the English in the Khyber Pass, and is followed by an Afghan war, which continues till the end of the year. The Boers in Natal revolt (May), but are forced to submit (June). Lord Ashburton's treaty is concluded with United States (Aug. 9). The Treaty of Nankin ends the war with China (Aug. 29):— (1) Five ports are thrown open to English merchants. (2) Hong Kong is ceded to England. (3) China pays 21 millions of dollars.	**1842.** Death of Humann, Minister of Finance (April); he is succeeded by Lacave-Laplagne. The French occupy the 'Iles Marqueses' (May). The Chambers are dissolved (June), and the new elections prove favourable to the Ministry. The death of the Duke of Orleans (July 13) is a great blow to the reigning dynasty, the heir to the throne, the Count of Paris, being only four years old. In spite of opposition, a law is passed assigning the Regency—in case of a minority—to the unpopular Duc de Nemours (Aug. 30). General Bugeaud carries on the war in Algiers vigorously. A treaty is made with Queen Pomare of Tahiti by which she places herself under French protection (Sept. 9). A great system of railways is projected in France.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1843. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz marries Augusta Caroline of Cambridge (June 28). The railway between Antwerp and Cologne is opened. In the Hungarian Diet, which met this year, the national movement makes a great advance, and wide measures of reform are advocated.	1843. Espartero, who had become very unpopular, dissolves the Cortes in January–June. Narvaez defeats Espartero (July), who leaves Spain. A revolution breaks out in Greece, and the King promises his subjects a Constitution (Sept. 3). Isabella of Spain is declared of age (Nov). The Moderates, supported by Louis Philippe, become all-powerful. The Roman Catholic cantons in Switzerland form the Sonderbund for mutual defence (Sept.).
1844. An attempt is made on the life of Frederick William IV, King of Prussia (July). The Holstein Estates pass a resolution declaring that the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig 'were an independent body, governed by the rule of male descent, and indivisible' (Nov.).	1844. Death of Bernadotte. Oscar I becomes King of Sweden (March). Return of the Queen-mother Christina to Spain (May). Narvaez pursues a reactionary policy, and favours the projected French marriages. [The Emperor of Morocco invades Algeria (June).]

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
The Income-tax is imposed (Aug.). Great discontent, accompanied by disturbances, in the manufacturing districts. The Anti-Corn Law League becomes formidable, and Peel carries his sliding scale, a revision of the Customs' tariff, and the repeal of certain duties. Successful operations are undertaken against the Afghans; General Nott recovers Ghuznee (Sept. 6), and General Pollock Cabul (Sept. 16), which is dismantled (Oct. 12).	
1843. The Scinde war is carried on successfully. The Rebecca Riots illustrate the social discontent. The Repeal movement becomes serious (Aug.–Oct.). The Free Church of Scotland is established. O'Connell is arrested (Oct. 14).	**1843.** The King's third daughter, Clementina, marries Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg (April), and in May the Duc de Joinville marries at Brazil a sister of the Emperor of Brazil. The French troops, under the Duc d'Aumale, defeat the Algerians decisively (May). The Queen of England visits Louis Philippe at the Château d'Eu (Sept.). Though the French admiral had, in consequence of Queen Pomare's assertion of independence, seized Tahiti, Guizot decides to hold to the treaty of Sept. 9, 1842.
1844. Sir H. Hardinge succeeds Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of India. The reorganization of the Bank Charter successfully carried out (July). Natal is proclaimed a Crown colony. Trial of O'Connell.	**1844.** Dr. Pritchard, the English consul at Tahiti, is arrested by the French admiral and sent to England (March). Death of Lafitte (May). A war with Morocco is attended with success, and a treaty is signed at Tangiers (Sept.). Louis Philippe visits Queen Victoria in England (Sept.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1845. The agitation among the educated classes in Prussia for Parliamentary government increases in intensity.	**1845.** A reactionary Constitution is imposed upon Spain (May). Don Carlos abdicates in favour of his son (June). [The United States and Mexico go to war over Texas.]
1846. In consequence of a Polish insurrection in Galicia (Feb.), Austria incorporates the republic of Cracow, which is occupied by Austrian and Russian troops (March). As this is in defiance of the Treaty of 1815, England, France, Sweden, and Turkey protest. The King of Denmark incorporates Holstein and Schleswig with his kingdom, but the two States insist on their rights as portions of Germany.	**1846.** Dismissal of Narvaez (April), and Isturitz became Prime Minister. Complications begin about the Danish boundary. A revolution breaks out in Portugal (May 16). Pius IX becomes Pope (June 16) on the death of Gregory XVI.

TABLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.



	[The United States annex New Mexico (Aug. 22).] The Portuguese insurgents, the Miguelites, are defeated by the Royal troops, supported by an English fleet (Oct. and Dec.).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1845. Gladstone leaves the Ministry. Peel passes the Maynooth Act. England purchases the Danish colonies in the East Indies (Feb.). Newman joins the Church of Rome (Oct.). Resignation of Peel (Dec. 10); failure of Russell to form a Ministry, and return of Peel to office (Dec.), with Gladstone as Colonial Secretary. A Sikh war breaks out (Nov. 17), and the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah are won (Dec. 18 and 22).	**1845.** Thiers attacks the Government on the subjects of Tahiti, Morocco, and the right of search. Guizot offers to resign, but the King refuses to accept his resignation (Feb.). Thiers in May demands the execution of the laws against the Jesuits. The Government induces the Pope to order the Jesuits to close their establishments. A united English and French expedition is made against Madagascar (June).
1846. The battle of Aliwal won by Sir Harry Smith (Jan. 28), and that of Sobraon by Sir Hugh Gough (Feb. 10), are followed by the Treaty of Lahore (March 9). The Repeal of the Corn Laws (Feb. 10) receives the Royal Assent (June 26). Fall of the Peel Ministry (June 29). England and the United States settle the Oregon boundary question (June 12). Lord John Russell becomes Prime Minister (July 13). Second failure of the potato crop, and great distress in Ireland. The English Government protest against the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier (Sept. 21), and a coolness springs up between England and France.	**1846.** Escape of Louis Napoleon from Ham (May 25). The Chambers are dissolved (July), and the new elections give a large majority to the Government. The Duc de Montpensier (son of Louis Philippe) marries Maria Louisa, younger sister of Isabella of Spain, on Oct. 10, the same day that Isabella married Francisco d'Assiz, Duke of Cadiz. This was contrary to the promise of Louis Philippe and Guizot, and the alienation of England helped to bring about the movement of 1848. Great distress in France owing to bad harvests.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1847. A United Diet, summoned by Frederick William IV, meets at Berlin (April 1), and representative government begins in Prussia. Poland is made into a Russian province (May). The Prussian King quarrels with his Diet, which is dissolved (June 26), leaving the Monarchy discredited. Death of the Archduke Charles of Austria, aged 75. The Austrian Government, supported by Széchenyi, make proposals for reform in Hungary. Deák and Kossuth advocate wider changes. After the elections the Hungarian Diet meets. The true date of the beginning of the European Revolution is 1847.	1847. The Portuguese insurgents are defeated by the Royal troops (Feb. 22). The civil war in Portugal ends (June). [Gold is discovered in California (Sept.), and leads to a great rush to the west coast of America.] Espartero is recalled to Spain and restored to favour (Sept.). Christina and Narvaez return to Madrid. The Swiss Federal Government defeat the troops of the Sonderbund before Lucerne (Nov. 24), and the Sonderbund is dissolved, and the Jesuits are expelled. Riots break out in Parma on the death of Maria Louisa (Dec.). Charles Albert adopts liberal reforms in Piedmont. Ferrara is occupied by Austrian troops. First appearance of the *Risorgimento*, an Italian Liberal newspaper (Dec. 17), the chief editor being Cavour.
1848. The overthrow of the Orleanist Monarchy was the signal for revolutionary movements to break out all over Germany, and in Hungary and Bohemia. The flight of Metternich to England, following the rising in Vienna of March 13, encouraged the Revolutionists, and Ferdinand I granted all the demands of the mob, while at Pesth the Diet, where Kossuth was supreme, established Hungary as an independent State, only connected with Austria through the Emperor.	1848. Sicily, after receiving a Constitution from the King, establishes a Provisional Government (Jan. 12), and deposes the King (April 13). Death of Christian VIII of Denmark (Jan. 20) and accession of Frederick VII, who gives a liberal Constitution to his subjects.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1847. Measures for the relief of Ireland are passed. The Chinese are compelled to make reparation for their hostile acts against British residents in Canton (April). Death of Daniel O'Connell (May 15) at Genoa. Great Britain, France, and Spain agree to check the civil war in Portugal (May 21). Lord Dalhousie succeeds Lord Hardinge as Governor-General of India (Aug. 4). The new Parliament assembles Nov. 18, and Lord Rothschild (the first Jew elected) is elected for the City of London.	**1847.** Continuance of distress led to disorders of which the affair of Buzançais (July) is an example. The first Reform banquet is held in Paris on July 4, and Odilon Barrot takes the lead of this movement for the reform of the representation. The Government is attacked by Thiers on the subject of the Spanish marriages and the affair of Cracow. The Duke of Montebello and General Trezel become Ministers of Marine and War; Dumon succeeds Lacave-Laplagne as Minister of Finance, Jayr succeeds Dumon as Minister of Public Works; while Soult retires, leaving Guizot President of the Council (Sept. 15). Judicial scandals weaken the Ministry, which is attacked by Emile de Girardin in the *Presse*. The Government, fearful of a revolution, support the reactionary policy of Austria in Switzerland. Hostilities cease in Algiers, of which colony the Duc d'Aumale, who had captured Abd-el-kader (Dec. 25), is appointed governor.
1848. Louis Philippe and his queen arrive in England (March 3). A Chartist demonstration in London has little effect (April 10). The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended in Ireland (July), where the French Revolution had caused great excitement.	**1848.** A proposed Reform banquet in Paris is suppressed (Feb. 21). Revolutionary outbreak in Paris (Feb. 21) leads to the resignation of Guizot, and Molé is appointed his successor. Owing to the increasing gravity of the situation Thiers and Odilon Barrot form a new Government (Feb. 24). Abdication of Louis Philippe (Feb. 24), who makes the crown over to his grandson.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
The Czechs at Prague rise, and the Vienna Cabinet grants autonomy to Bohemia. In Berlin the King's concessions are not at first understood, and on March 18 a conflict between the mob and the troops takes place. The King of Bavaria abdicates in favour of Maximilian Joseph II (March 21). War is declared against Austria by Sardinia (March 23). Meeting of the *Ante-Parliament* at Frankfort (March 31) to arrange for national representation in the *Bund*. It decrees the inclusion of Schleswig in the *Bund*, and summons a Great German Parliament, which met at Frankfort (May 18). Liberal Constitutions are granted in Hanover, Saxony, and Bavaria (March). An insurrection in Warsaw is suppressed by the Prussians (April 23), and a revolt in Cracow is put down by the Austrians (May 11). Frederick William sends an army to support Schleswig and Holstein against Denmark, but is unable to carry out the incorporation of the Duchies. The Emperor's concessions to Hungary do not satisfy Kossuth, who organizes an insurrection in Vienna (May 15), and Ferdinand fled to Innsbrück (May 18). A Constituent Assembly begins its sittings in Berlin (May 22). The German Parliament at Frankfort attempts to form a Federal Constitution for Germany. Radetzky, the Austrian general in Italy, retires to Verona to await reinforcements. Radetzky takes Vicenza, Treviso, and Padua in May, totally defeats the Sardinians at Custozza (July 25) and occupies Milan (August 6). Opening of a great Slavonic Congress (June 2), which demands a federation. Prague is taken by the Imperial troops under Windischgrätz (June 18), and the Slavs unite in opposing the Magyars. Civil war among the various nationalities under Austrian rule saves the Hapsburgs. A Constituent Assembly meets in Vienna (July 22). Charles Albert was forced to sign an armistice (August), and Lombardy again became an Austrian province. Radetzky begins the siege of Venice. The Emperor returns to Vienna (August 12), and war with Hungary shortly follows.	In Piedmont (Feb. 8), Tuscany (Feb. 11), and in Rome (Feb. 12) liberal Constitutions are also granted. Schleswig and Holstein revolt from Danish rule (March) and demand admission to the *Bund*. The Smoking Riots in Milan, Pavia, and Padua (Jan.) lead to a general rising in Northern and Central Italy against the Austrian domination (March). A republic is proclaimed in Venice (March 12), which joins Lombardy against Austria. The Austrians fly from Parma, the Duke is expelled, and a Regency set up (March 19). Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, declares war on Austria (March 23); and gains some successes at Goito (April 8) and elsewhere. [By a treaty with Mexico the United States secure New Mexico (May 19).] Lombardy is annexed to Piedmont (June 27). Venice declares itself incorporated with Piedmont (July 4). The Sicilians elect the Duke of Genoa King of Sicily (July 11).

England.

Smith O'Brien is transported for attempting an insurrection in Ireland (Oct. 9).

The Boers of the Orange Free State acknowledge England's sovereignty.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Queen Victoria = Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

1. Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, b. 1840, m. Frederick, Crown Prince of Germany (German Emperor, d. 1888).
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, b. 1841, m. Princess Alexandra of Denmark.
3. Alice, b. 1843, m. Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, d. 1892.
4. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. 1844, m. Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.
5. Helena, b. 1846, m. Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
6. Louise, b. 1848, m. John, Marquis of Lorne.
7. Arthur, Duke of Connaught, b. 1850, m. Princess Louise, d. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

France.

Formation of a Provisional Government, which, headed by Lamartine, included Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Cremieux, and Ledru-Rollin, and is afterwards joined by Louis Blanc, Marrast, Flocon, and Albert.

A Republic is proclaimed (Feb. 24).

The Republic of 1848.

A Decree recognizes the right of every workman to labour. This could only be carried out by the erection of national workshops.

A National Assembly meets (April 27) to draw up a new Constitution. Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru-Rollin were appointed as an Executive Commission.

The revolutionists storm the Hall of the Assembly (May 15), but are driven out by the National Guard and their leaders imprisoned.

A Decree is issued (June 22) aimed at the public workshops, and is vigorously resisted by the Parisian workmen.

General Cavaignac is appointed Dictator, who after four days' fighting overthrows the Socialists. The workshops are abolished, and Cavaignac becomes President of the Council.

Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly for the Department of the Seine (Sept. 21).

The French Government arranges to send 3,500 men to the assistance of the Pope (Nov. 27).

The Assembly form a Constitution.

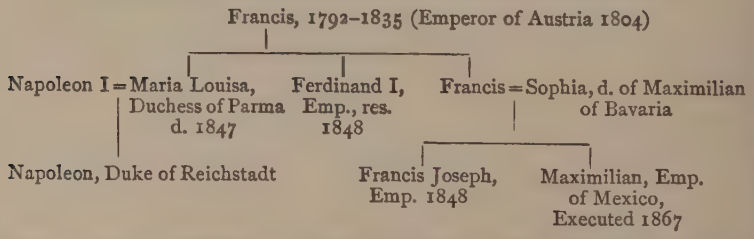
The New Constitution of Nov. 1848: (1) Manhood Suffrage; (2) a single Chamber of 750 Delegates, from which were excluded all paid officers of the State; (3) the Executive power was to be held by a President, who was to be elected by the nation for four years, who was to share with the Chamber the right of ratifying treaties and initiating legislation, and who could be re-elected after an interval of four years.

Louis Napoleon is elected President of the Republic (Dec. 10).

The new Ministry is composed of Odilon Barrot, President; Drouyn de l'Huys, Foreign Affairs; Fallowe, Education; Malleville, Home Office; Rulhière, War; De Tracy, Navy; and Passy, Finance.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
The Hungarians appoint a Provisional Government under Kossuth and Battyánye (Sept. 28). Another insurrection in Vienna (Oct. 6) leads to the flight of Ferdinand to Olmütz. After a siege and desperate struggles, Vienna is taken by the Imperial troops, the rebellion put down, and a Ministry formed out of the reactionary party under Schwarzenberg (Nov. 24). Abdication of Ferdinand of Austria (Dec. 2) in favour of his nephew Joseph. In Berlin the Democrats commit outrages throughout the summer and autumn, and at length the King, employing troops, dissolves the Constituent Assembly (Dec. 5) and issues a new Constitution.	Ferdinand VII of Denmark makes the Truce of Malmö (Aug. 26) with Frederick William, settling the Schleswig-Holstein affair by a compromise. Abdication of Mehemet Ali, and accession of his son Ibrahim (Sept. 6). A new Constitution is promulgated in Switzerland (Sept. 12). Ferdinand of Naples regains Messina (Sept.) and withdraws the Sicilian Constitution. Death of Ibrahim, who is succeeded by his son Abbas as Viceroy of Egypt (Nov. 9). Assassination of Count Rossi, the head of the Pope's reforming Ministry. Pius IX flies to Gaeta (Nov. 24).
FRANCIS JOSEPH I OF AUSTRIA, 1848. Married Elizabeth, d. of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. The campaign against the Hungarians is begun by Windischgrätz (Dec. 15).	

TABLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.


Francis, 1792–1835 (Emperor of Austria 1804)
Napoleon I = Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma d. 1847
Ferdinand I, Emp., res. 1848
Francis = Sophia, d. of Maximilian of Bavaria
Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt
Francis Joseph, Emp. 1848
Maximilian, Emp. of Mexico, Executed 1867

1849. A new Constitution is granted by Francis Joseph (March). The Austrians overthrow the Sardinians in the battle of Novara (March 23), and a treaty is made in August restoring the *status quo*. The Austrians also put down revolts in Lombardy and Tuscany, occupying Brescia, Florence, Parma, Bologna, and Ancona.	1849. The Roman Republic is decreed by the Constituent Assembly (Feb. 8), and Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi govern Rome.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
8. Leopold, Duke of Albany, b. 1853, m. Princess Helen, d. of Prince George of Waldeck, d. 1884. 9. Beatrice, b. 1857, m. Prince Henry of Battenberg, who d. 1895.	
1849. In the second war with the Sikhs Mooltan is taken (Jan. 2), and the Sikhs are defeated at Chillianwallah (Jan. 13) and Gujerat (Feb. 21).	**1849.** An expedition under Oudinot is sent to Rome to restore the Pope and to please the clergy and soldiers. At first Garibaldi repulses the French (April), but Oudinot receives reinforcements and besieges Rome.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
Hungarian independence is proclaimed (April 14) and Kossuth placed at the head of a Provisional Government.	Charles Albert, after Novara (March 23), abdicates in favour of his son Victor Emanuel, who appoints D'Azelio his Prime Minister.
Frederick William IV refuses the offer made by the German Parliament of the hereditary empire of Germany (April), and opens a Conference of Princes at Berlin (May) to discuss a plan for a Confederation without Austria. Hanover and Saxony supported the Prussian plan, and their union is known as 'the League of the three Kings.'	The Danish Government renews the war with the Duchies (March) and with Germany.
It was joined by several North German States, and was known as 'the German Union.'	The King of the Two Sicilies, whose grant of a Constitution to Sicily (Feb.) had been followed by a revolution (March), recovers his authority (May).
The first German Parliament came to an end (June 18), while the Parliament of the Union met at Erfurt in March, 1850.	Rome capitulates to the French. Mazzini, the head of the Provisional Government, resigns (July 1), and the Papal Government is re-established (July 15).
Austria summons the old Reichstag to Frankfort, and Germany is formed into two hostile camps.	By the victory of Frederica (July) the Danes secure the separation of Schleswig and Holstein. Preliminaries of peace are made with Prussia (July 10), which the Duchies refuse to accept.
The Hungarian rising is put down by Austria with Russian aid (August 13), Görgei having surrendered at Világos, and Hungary is deprived of all constitutional rights.	Death of Mehemet Ali (Aug. 1).
The Prussian and Austrian Emperors order Turkey to give up Kossuth and others who had escaped (August), and suspend diplomatic relations with the Porte (Sept.). An agreement is come to in December.	Peace is made between Austria and Sardinia (Aug. 6).
A rebellion in Hesse-Cassel nearly leads to a war between Austria and Prussia (Nov.).	Venice is reduced by the Austrians (Aug. 22).
The Conference of Dresden is opened (Dec. 23) to settle German affairs. Prussia recognized the Diet at Frankfort.	

ENGLAND.

The Punjaub is annexed (March 29), and the second Sikh war ends.

The Navigation Laws passed in 1651, 1661, and 1662, and modified by Huskisson in 1823, are repealed.

Disturbances take place in Canada (April).

Great Britain and France unite in protecting Turkey from Russia and Austria.

FRANCE.

A new Legislative Assembly meets in May, and the failure of Lamartine, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, and Flocon to obtain seats shows how unpopular the Republicans had become.

On Oudinot declaring that he would take Rome by force, Ledru-Rollin declared that the Government had, by repressing liberty, broken the 5th Article of the Constitution.

A rising in Paris is put down by Changarnier (June 13).

Ledru-Rollin escapes to London, and a law is passed against political clubs and newspapers.

Oudinot takes Rome (July), and the Roman Republic is suppressed.

Thiers, Broglie, Molé, Berryer, Montalembert, and other adherents of the Bourbons now join Napoleon, who takes measures against the Socialists.

The Universal Peace Congress meets in Paris (August 22).

FRENCH MINISTRIES, 1815–1848.

Richelieu's First Ministry . .	1815–1818
The Decazes Ministry . .	1818–1820
Richelieu's Second Ministry .	1820–1821
The Villèle Ministry . . .	1821–1827
The Martignac „ . . .	1828–1829
The Polignac „ . . .	1829–1830
The Lafitte „ . . .	1830
Casimir-Périer's „ . . .	1830–1832
Soult's „ . . .	1832–1836
(The Duc de Bassano's Ministry, for three days . . .	1834)
The Thiers Ministry (for six months)	1836
Molé's Ministry	1836–1839
Soult's „ (including a reconstruction)	1839–1840
Thiers' Ministry	1840
Soult's „	1840–1848
(Guizot succeeds Soult as President of the Council.)	

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1850. Prussia receives a new liberal Constitution (Feb. 6), and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is incorporated (March). Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg agree to uphold the German Union (Feb. 27). Frederick William IV of Prussia takes the oath to the new Prussian Constitution (Feb.). A German Parliament is summoned to Erfurt (March) to form a new Confederation in opposition to Austria. Two rival Congresses convoked by Prussia and Austria at Berlin and Frankfort respectively (May). The Conference of Dresden is closed (May), and with it, owing to Russian influence, all immediate chance of the union of Germany into a united State falls to the ground. Insurrection in Hesse-Cassel. Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg support the Elector, and Prussia his subjects (Sept.). A definitive treaty between Prussia and Denmark is signed at Frankfort (Oct. 26). The Austrians and Bavarians occupy Hanau (Nov. 1). Prussia prepares for war. Austria proposes disarmament. Russia mediates. The disputes between Prussia and Austria are ended by the Convention of Olmütz (Nov. 27), Prussia for the time subordinating herself to Austria, and under Russian influence recognizing the Frankfort Diet (Dec.). Prussia and Austria unite in restoring order in Hesse-Cassel (Nov. 29).	**1850.** Pius IX, on his return to Rome (April), revokes the Constitution. The Siccardi Laws affect great reforms in Piedmont. Prussia and Denmark made peace (July), by which it was arranged that Schleswig was to be governed by Denmark, while Holstein was to be ruled by an Administrator. The Duchies continue the war, but their forces are defeated. Denmark cedes her possessions on the East African coast to Great Britain (Aug. 17). [The Taeping rebellion in China breaks out (Oct.).]
1851. Austria and Prussia interfere in the matter of the Duchies, and bring about peace (Jan.). Conferences at Dresden, begun in December, 1850, come to an end (May 15), Prussia recognizing the Frankfort Diet. Thus the ancient state of things in the German Confederation was re-established. The King of Prussia and the Tsar meet at Warsaw (May 17). The Austrian Constitution of 1849 is abolished (August). A commercial treaty is made between Prussia and Hanover (Sept. 7). Death of Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover (Nov. 18).	**1851.** Narvaez, the Spanish Minister, resigns (Jan. 10). The Duke of Saldanha heads an insurrection, and is made head of the Portuguese Administration (May 4). [Cuba declares its independence (July 4), but the insurrection is put down (Sept.).]

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1850. The Mediterranean fleet blockades the Piraeus (Jan. 15) to obtain compensation for damages incurred by Englishmen in 1826. Great agricultural distress leads to reductions of expenditure by the Government. Gold discoveries in California and Australia become widely known. Victoria is formed into a separate colony, with Melbourne as its capital. Relations between England and Spain again become friendly (March). The Greek Government submits to the English demands (April). Death of Sir Robert Peel (July 2). A treaty for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein disputes is concluded at London by Great Britain, France, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden (Aug. 2).	**1850.** France mediates between England and Russia when the latter Power takes up the cause of the Greeks (Feb.). French troops restore Pius IX (April 12) and garrison Rome. The Chamber votes Napoleon a large increase of salary for one year, which he expends in military feasts. Universal suffrage in France is abolished (May 31), and the liberty of the French Press is restricted (Sept. 26). Death of Louis Philippe (Aug. 26). Manifesto of the Comte de Chambord (Aug.).
1851. Lord John Russell resigns (Feb.), but as Lord Stanley is unable to form a Ministry he returns to office (Mar.). The Great Exhibition is opened (May). The British fleet is sent to Rangoon (Oct.). Lord Palmerston, in consequence of his conduct with reference to the *coup d'état* of	**1851.** Dismissal of General Changarnier (Jan.). Baraguay d'Hilliers now commands the army. Suspicions about Napoleon's designs lead to a change of Ministry, and the refusal of the Chambers to continue the President's increased salary. The struggle between Napoleon and the Chambers continues through the year, the Ministry being repeatedly changed. Petitions are sent from all parts of France demanding a revision of the Constitution. Napoleon demands a revision of the Constitution (Nov.), and on Dec. 1–2 carries out a *coup d'état*, arresting many of his opponents and dissolving the National Assembly. On Dec. 4 many innocent persons were killed by the troops in 'The Massacre of the Boulevards.' The upper and middle classes, through fear of anarchy, support Napoleon, who was elected President for ten years by the French people.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1852. The Emperor of Austria definitely abolishes the Constitution which he had granted to his subjects (Jan. 1).	**1852.** The Grand Duke of Tuscany imprisons the Madai (Jan. 8).
The Prussian Council of State is revised (Jan. 12).	Cavour becomes Prime Minister in Piedmont.
The German Commissioners assign the government of Holstein to Denmark. All Prussian and Austrian troops leave the Duchy (Feb.).	Montenegro and Herzegovina revolt against Turkey (Dec.).
Hesse-Cassel obtains a new Constitution (April).	
Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Minister, dies (April 5). Count Buol Schauenstein is appointed head of Foreign Affairs.	
The Tsar visits Vienna and Dresden (May).	
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, visits Berlin (Dec. 17).	
1853. Austria represses an agitation in Milan (Feb.).	**1853.** Narvaez, the Spanish Minister, is exiled (Jan. 4).
A Treaty of Commerce made between Prussia and Austria (Feb. 19).	On the intervention of England the Madai (Francesco and Rosa, imprisoned for becoming Protestants) are released (March 17).
Henrietta, Archduchess of Austria, marries the Belgian heir-apparent (August 22).	Russia quarrels with Turkey (April), and the Crimean War is the result.
The Tsar meets the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz (Sept. 24), and visits Berlin (Oct. 8).	Russian troops cross the Pruth (June 22).
Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Austria hold a Conference at Vienna to consider the Russo-Turkish question (Dec.).	Turkey declares war against Russia because Nicholas refuses to abandon Moldavia and Wallachia (Oct. 23).
Neither Prussia nor Austria takes any part in the Russo-Turkish war.	The Russians are defeated at Oltenitza (Nov. 4).
	[The Taeping rebellion continues.]
	Death of the Queen of Portugal (Nov. 15). Pedro, a minor, succeeds.
	The Turkish fleet at Sinope is destroyed by the Russians (Nov. 30).
	The Russians take Khiva (Dec.).

ENGLAND.

Dec. 1–2, resigns, and Lord Granville becomes Foreign Secretary.

1852. The independence of the Transvaal is declared (Jan.).

Lord Derby succeeds Lord John Russell as Prime Minister (Feb. 28).

The Treaty of London (May 8) between England, Russia, France, Austria, Prussia, and Sweden guarantees to the King of Denmark the possession of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

The six New Zealand colonies receive Constitutions.

Death of the Duke of Wellington (Sept. 14).

England enters upon a war with Burma and annexes Pegu (Dec.).

Lord Aberdeen succeeds Lord Derby as Prime Minister, and forms a Coalition Ministry (Dec.).

1853. The Kaffir and Burmese wars, begun in 1851, end in March and June respectively.

England, France, Prussia, and Austria send a note to Turkey asking on what terms she would negotiate (Dec. 5).

On the death of the Raja of Nagpore (Dec. 11) his possessions are annexed by England.

The English and French fleets drive the

FRANCE.

1852. Napoleon transports many of his opponents (Jan. 10), and exiles Changarnier and others.

A new Constitution is promulgated, which was in reality a return to the system of Napoleon I (Jan. 15); new Ministers are appointed, and the University is reformed.

Decrees are issued against the Orleans family (Jan. 23).

A treaty is made with Turkey with regard to the Holy Places in Jerusalem (Feb. 14).

Napoleon in the autumn makes a triumphal tour through France.

The French nation by a large majority sanction the restoration of the Empire (Nov.), and Napoleon is proclaimed Emperor (Dec. 2).

1853. Napoleon marries Donna Eugenia de Montijo (Jan. 29) and pardons many political offenders.

Like England, France rejects the proposal of the Tsar for the dismemberment of Turkey.

The English and French fleets meet near the mouth of the Dardanelles in Besika Bay (June 4), and on October 22 enter the Bosphorus.

The two branches of the House of Bourbon are reconciled at Frohsdorf (Nov. 17).

Napoleon consults the people on the subject of the restoration of the Empire, and secures a large majority in its favour (Nov. 21).

France and England make a treaty with Turkey (Nov.), promising aid if Russia's conditions are not moderate.

Napoleon is declared Emperor of the French as Napoleon III (Dec. 2).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1854. Austria and Prussia made a defensive and offensive alliance (April 20) against Russia if the latter passed the Balkans or permanently occupied the Principalities. The Emperor of Austria marries Elizabeth of Bavaria (April 24). Austria, in virtue of a Convention with Turkey, occupies the Principalities (June). Austria makes an offensive and defensive alliance with England and France (Dec.), but gives no assistance.	1854. Death of Abbas, Viceroy of Egypt (July 4). Saïd succeeds. An insurrection on liberal lines breaks out in Spain (July). Espartero becomes Prime Minister, and the Regent, Maria Christina, is exiled.
1855. A Conference opened at Vienna for the restoration of peace is not successful, as Russia refuses to limit the size of her Black Sea fleet; it breaks up (March). The King of Hanover, by order of the Federal Diet, abolishes the liberal institutions in his dominions (May). Proposals of peace are sent to St. Petersburg through the medium of Austria (Dec.).	1855. Treaty of Turin (Jan. 26). Sardinia joins England and France, and sends troops to the Crimea. [The Chinese Government retake Shang Hai (Feb.) and Canton (March) from the Taepings.] Death of Don Carlos (March 10). Accession of Alexander II of Russia (Mar.), who was more in favour of peace than his father. The Sardinian army arrives in the Crimea (May). Sweden treats with England and France against Russia (Nov. 21). The Russians take Kars (Nov. 28) after a brilliant defence by General Williams.
1856. Prussia, though at first excluded from the Congress at Paris, obtains admission (March). Count Buol, on behalf of Austria, concludes a treaty with Great Britain and France guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish empire (April 15). Austria publishes a Decree of Amnesty for the Hungarian political offenders in 1848–9 (July 12). An attempt to establish the authority of the King of Prussia in Neufchâtel fails (Sept.).	1856. Alexander II of Russia grants a political amnesty to the Poles (May 27). The Saldanha Ministry in Portugal resigns (June 15). The O'Donnell Administration succeeds that of Espartero (July 12), and is itself replaced by that of Narvaez (Oct. 12).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Russian ships into Sebastopol harbour (Dec. 27).	
The Crimean War, 1854–1856.	
1854. The Russian Ambassador leaves England (Feb. 7). The Orange Free State declares its independence (Feb.). The Crimean War opens (March 27), and a fleet under Sir C. Napier is sent into the Baltic. The Colonial and War Secretaryships are divided (June). Lord Derby denounces the maladministration of the war (Dec.).	**1854.** France and England declare war against Russia, and make an offensive and defensive treaty with Turkey (March 27). The Allied Armies land in the Crimea (Sept. 14). Battles of Alma (Sept. 20), Balaclava (Oct. 25), Inkermann (Nov. 5). The Siege of Sebastopol is begun (Oct. 17). French and English troops compel Otho of Greece to abandon the Russian alliance.
1855. Lord John Russell attends the Conference at Vienna (Jan.), and resigns in July. Fall of the Aberdeen Ministry (Feb.). Lord Palmerston becomes Prime Minister. Death of Lord Raglan (June 28), who is succeeded by General Simpson. Sir W. Codrington succeeds Sir James Simpson in command of the British army (Nov. 11).	**1855.** Napoleon III and the Empress visit Queen Victoria (April). Bombardment of Sebastopol reopened (April 6). General Pélissier succeeds Canrobert in the command of the French army (May). Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit Napoleon in Paris (August), and the King of Sardinia also visits Paris (Nov.). The capture of the Malakoff Tower by the French and the attack of the British on the Redan are followed by the fall of Sebastopol (Sept. 8–9). Kinburn is taken, and the fortifications of Ochakov are destroyed (Oct.).
1856. The British annex Oude (Feb.). Lord Clarendon represents England at the Congress of Paris (Feb.–March). Lord Canning becomes Governor-General of India.	**1856.** The Congress of Paris is opened (Feb. 25). The Peace of Paris, between France, England, Sardinia, and Turkey on the one part, and Russia on the other, ends the Crimean War (March 30). (1) Russia restored Kars to Turkey. (2) The Allies agree to evacuate Sebastopol, &c. (3) The Black Sea declared neutral. (4) The Danubian Principalities are to be restored to their former position. (5) The integrity of Turkey guaranteed. (6) The Danube is declared free.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Alexander II declares against English and French interference in Naples (Sept. 2).
1857. Treaty between Prussia and Switzerland: the former Power renounces its sovereignty over Neufchâtel (May 26). Frederick William of Prussia being seriously ill, the management of affairs is placed in the hands of his brother William for a few months (Oct. 23).	1857. The King of Portugal marries Princess Stéphanie of Hohenzollern - Sigmaringen (April 24). The Sardinian steamer *Cagliari* is seized by armed Sicilians (June 25), and later by a Neapolitan frigate. The imprisonment of two English engineers leads to strong representations by the English Government. A new Ministry is formed in Spain under Armero (Oct. 26).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Lord Clarendon, on the request of the Sardinian envoy, condemns the military occupation of Italy by foreign Powers (April 16).	A treaty guaranteeing the integrity and independence of Turkey is signed between France, England, and Austria (April 15).
The English Ambassador is withdrawn from Naples owing to Ferdinand II's oppressive government (Oct.).	The Allies evacuate the Crimea (July).
War between England and Persia begins (Nov. 1), the latter having threatened the independence of Herat.	The French Ambassador is withdrawn from Naples (Oct.).
Renewal of hostilities with China owing to the outrage by the Chinese on *The Arrow*. Canton is bombarded (Nov. 3 and 4).	The Franco-Spanish frontier is defined by treaty (Dec. 2).
1857. The Persians are defeated at Bushire (Feb.).	1857. Conferences are opened at Paris to arrange the dispute between Prussia and Switzerland on the subject of Neufchâtel (March 15).
The Indian Mutiny breaks out (March).	France and Russia sign a Commercial Treaty (June 14).
England and Persia make a treaty, which is signed at Paris (March 4).	Napoleon III and the Empress visit England (August 6–10).
A new Parliament meets, the Liberals having a majority of 79.	Napoleon III meets the Tsar at Stuttgart (Sept. 25).
Destruction of the Chinese fleet by Elliot and Seymour (May 25 and 27 and June 1).	
Massacre of Cawnpore (June 26).	
Recapture of Cawnpore by Havelock (July 17), and again by Sir Colin Campbell (Nov. 28).	
Recapture of Delhi (Sept. 20) and relief of Lucknow (Sept. 26 and Nov. 17).	

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1858. Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Prussian Crown Prince, marries the Princess Royal of England (Jan. 25). William, Prince of Prussia, is declared Regent during his brother's lifetime (Oct. 7). The Manteuffel Ministry resigns, and is succeeded by the Liberal Ministry of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (Nov. 5). The Allied Powers fix the boundaries of Montenegro (Nov. 8).	**1858.** Fresh changes take place in the Spanish Government (Jan. 14). The Emancipation of the Serfs in Russia is begun by Alexander II (Jan. 15). War between Turkey and Montenegro breaks out (Feb.), and the Turks are defeated at Kostainizza (July 21). The Neapolitan Government pay £3,000 to England as compensation for the ill-treatment of the two English engineers of the *Cagliari* (June 8). O'Donnell is again placed at the head of Spanish affairs (July 1). A treaty is made between Japan and England (August 26). **The War of Italian Liberation begins, 1859.** **1859.** Otho of Greece and his Court sympathize with the Austrians.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
Commercial panic. Suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1847 (Nov. 12). Battle of Cawnpore (Dec. 6). Canton is taken by the French and English (Dec. 29).	
1858. Lord Palmerston's 'Conspiracy-to-murder' Bill is defeated, and he resigns (Feb. 22), being succeeded by Lord Derby as Prime Minister (March 1). Lucknow is captured by Colin Campbell and Outram (March 21). The English and French defeat the Chinese, and a treaty at Tien-Tsin is signed (June 26). The Jewish Disabilities Bill is at last passed (July 23). On the massacre of Christians at Jeddah by the Turks, Captain Pullen, of the *Cyclops*, bombards the town and compels the Sultan to give reparation (July 25 and 26). The Indian Mutiny is finally suppressed. The Government of India is transferred to the Crown (Sept. 1), and a Secretaryship of State for India is constituted. The Queen is proclaimed Sovereign of India, and Lord Canning receives the title of Viceroy.	1858. Orsini attempts the life of Napoleon (Jan. 16), and relations between France and England become strained owing (1) to the residence in England of political refugees and (2) to the threats of certain French colonels against the English Government. Napoleon meets Cavour at Plombières and arranges for the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy, the erection of an Italian kingdom, and the cession of Savoy and Nice to France (July). A Convention is signed at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities (August). Queen Victoria visits Napoleon at Cherbourg (August). The French receive promises of support from Spain in an expedition against Cochin-China (Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1859. Austria demands that Sardinia should disarm (April 23). Prussia refuses to interfere in the war between Austria and Sardinia, and Austria complains of her abandonment by Prussia. Foundation of the National Association (July), with the object of restoring the German Constitution of 1848, followed by the foundation of an opposing association called the *Reform-Verein*. The following battles are fought during the War of Italian Liberation: Montebello (May 20), Palestro (May 30 and 31), Magenta (June 4), Malignano (June 7), Solferino (June 24). A strong feeling of opposition to Napoleon in Prussia and all Germany leads to the interview between the French and Austrian Emperors at Villafranca (July 11).	1859. Cavour, on behalf of Sardinia, refuses Austria's demand to disarm (April 26). The Austrians cross the Ticino (April 26), and the War of Italian Liberation begins. The success of the Allies causes Leopold of Tuscany and the rulers of Parma, Modena, and Bologna to fly (April 27). Victor Emanuel II takes command of the Sardinian and Tuscan forces (April 29 and 30). Death of Ferdinand II (Bomba), King of the Two Sicilies (May 22); he is succeeded by Francis II, who clings to the Austrian alliance. The Treaty of Villafranca (July 11) ends the Italian war. Cavour resigns (July 13), being succeeded by Rattazzi. Leopold of Tuscany resigns in favour of his son Ferdinand IV (July 21). The Turks begin to persecute the Christians in Crete (July). Victor Emanuel II enters Milan (August 8). Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations form an alliance (August 20). A Russian expedition against the Circassians is successful (July and Sept.).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1859. The Ministry are defeated on the second reading of their Reform Bill (March), and Parliament is dissolved (April). England declares its neutrality with respect to the Italian war (May 12). The Liberals are in a majority in the new Parliament, and Ministers resign (June). Lord Palmerston forms a Ministry, with Lord John Russell as Foreign Secretary (June). Fenianism takes its rise from the formation of the Phoenix Club.	**1859.** Napoleon publicly declares that his relations with Austria are not cordial (Jan. 1). Marriage of the Emperor's cousin, Prince Napoleon, and Clotilda, daughter of the King of Sardinia (Jan. 30). Kossuth offers the Hungarian crown to Prince Napoleon. Napoleon's speech on opening the French Chambers (Feb. 7) is peaceful in tone. On the outbreak of war between Austria and Sardinia, France decides to aid Sardinia, and declares war against Austria (May 3). The battle of Magenta is won by McMahon (June 4), Victor Emanuel and Napoleon enter Milan (June 8), the French and Sardinians win the battle of Solferino (June 24). Napoleon arranges preliminaries of peace with Austria at Villafranca (July 11), hoping to form an Italian Confederation under the Pope. By this treaty (1) Lombardy was to be ceded to Sardinia; (2) Their former rulers were to be restored to Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Roman Legations; (3) Italy was to be organized as a federation under the Pope; (4) Austria was to retain Venetia and the Quadrilateral. A Conference at Zürich confirms the Treaty of Villafranca (Nov. 10).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
	Modena, Parma, and Tuscany declare in favour of annexation to Sardinia (August and Sept.), and Bologna requests Sardinia to annex the Legations (Sept. 24). The Sardinian envoy leaves Rome (Oct. 9). Spain declares war against Morocco (Oct. 22). The new kingdom of Italy is divided into seventeen Provinces (Oct. 31), and Parma, Modena, and the Romagna are formed into the Province of Emilia (Dec. 24).
1860. Important changes in the military organization of Prussia are foreshadowed by a declaration of the Crown Prince (Jan. 12). The privileges of the Austrian Reichsrath are extended (March 5). Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany and Emilia to Sardinia (March 25), and Prussia protests against the French annexation of Savoy (March 27). The Prussian Chambers declare in favour of supporting Schleswig-Holstein in the maintenance of its political rights (May 4). The Emperor of Austria meets the Tsar and the Prince-Regent of Prussia at Warsaw (Oct. 20–25).	1860. Cavour again forms a Ministry (Jan. 16). Tuscany and Emilia are formally annexed to Sardinia (Mar. 18–22). A Revolution breaks out in Sicily (April 4). Spain and Morocco make peace (April 26). Garibaldi lands at Marsala (May 4), and Francis II grants a Constitutional Government. Garibaldi, having reduced Sicily (June), occupies Naples (Sept. 7), Francis II having retired (Sept. 6). The Sardinian forces rout the Papal army at Castelfidardo (Sept. 20) and enter Naples (Nov. 2). Garibaldi acknowledges the King of Sardinia and retires to Caprera (Nov.).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1860. The Maories rise in New Zealand (April). Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia sign a Convention to restore order in Syria, where terrible massacres of the Christians by the Druses had taken place (May–July). The English and French unite against China and the Summer Palace is burnt (Oct. 18). The Chinese war ends in the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin (Oct. 24). The pacification of Syria is effected (Nov.).	**1860.** A Commercial Treaty between France and England is signed (Jan. 23). By a treaty with Sardinia, France secures Savoy and Nice (May 24). The French troops evacuate Lombardy (June 8). Napoleon and the Empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers (Sept.). A French expedition is sent to Syria (Sept.). Greater liberty of speech is granted to the French Chambers (Nov. and Dec.).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1861. William I becomes King of Prussia on the death of Frederick William IV (Jan. 1). The Emperor of Austria refuses to restore the ancient Hungarian Constitution, and dissolves the Hungarian Chambers (Aug. 22). The Emperor Francis Joseph issues a new Constitution. An Upper House of Imperial nominees, and a Lower House of deputies from the Provincial Diets, are established. Owing to opposition from Venetia, Hungary, and Bohemia, the plan failed (Oct. 21).	1861. A Polish rising (Feb.) is put down. Francis II surrenders Gaeta (Feb. 14) after a gallant defence for several months, during which his queen performs acts of bravery, and he takes refuge in Rome. Meeting of the First Italian Parliament at Turin (Feb.), when Victor Emanuel is proclaimed king. An Italian kingdom had now been formed, with the addition of the Two Sicilies, Umbria, and the Marches, under Victor Emanuel (March). The Emancipation of the Russian serfs is completed (March 3). St. Domingo is annexed to Spain (March 18). Riots in Poland are suppressed (April). [Abraham Lincoln is elected President of the United States (March), and the existence of slavery in the Southern States leads to the Civil War between the North and South (April).] Death of Cavour (June 6). Accession of the Sultan Abdul Aziz (June 25). Roumania is formed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, and ruled by Prince Alexander (Dec. 23).

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1861. The Maori War ends (March 19). England recognizes the new kingdom of Italy (March 30). England and France establish embassies at Pekin (March). Turkey makes a Treaty of Commerce with England (April). Death of Prince Albert (Dec. 14).	**1861.** Turkey makes a Treaty of Commerce with France (April). France declares her neutrality in the Civil War in America (June 11). France, England, and Spain send a joint expedition to Mexico to obtain redress from Juarez, the President of the Mexican Republic (Oct. 31), which had decided to suspend payments to foreigners for two years. Napoleon and the King of Prussia meet at Compiègne (Oct.).

THE CHIEF WARS OF ENGLAND BETWEEN 1837 AND 1871.

The First Afghan War, 1838–1842.
The First China War, 1839–1841.
The Scinde War, 1843.
The First Sikh War, 1845–1846.
The First Kaffir War, 1846.
The Second Sikh War, 1849.
The Second China War, 1849.
The Second Afghan War, 1849.
The First Burmese War, 1850.
The Second Kaffir War, 1851–1852.
The Second Burmese War, 1852–1853.
The Russian War, 1854–1856.
The Third China War, 1856–1860.
The Indian Mutiny, 1857.
The First Maori War, 1860–1861.
Chinese Wars, 1860–1862.
The Second Maori War, 1863–1865.
The First Ashantee War, 1864.
War in Bhootan, 1864.
The Abyssinian War, 1867–1868.
The Third Maori War, 1868–1869.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1862. Treaty made between the *Zollverein* and France, from which Austria was excluded. The Prussian Chambers, having opposed the military expenditure, are dissolved (March). The Chamber of Peers passes the Military Budget (Oct.). Prussia recognizes the kingdom of Italy (July 10). Bismarck becomes the leading Prussian Minister (Sept.). Austria protests against the Greek Revolution and in favour of Otho (Dec. 14).	**1862.** The Danes issue a circular on the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies (May 8). Insurrection of Garibaldi, who is defeated and captured at Aspromonte by the Sardinian forces (August). [The Civil War in America continues.] Rebellion in Greece, and King Otho is forced to retire (Oct. 24).
1863. Prussia makes a defensive treaty with Russia (Feb. 8) for the purpose of suppressing the Polish rising. Prussia and Austria adopt a menacing tone towards the King of Denmark (July). Austria invites the German princes to meet at Frankfort and reorganize the *Bund*. But the scheme fails through Prussian opposition. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia meet at Gastein (August). The Diet at Frankfort declares for the separation of Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark (Oct.). The *Bund* sends an army into the 'Duchies' (Dec.), and Prince Frederick of Augustenburg is proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein (Dec. 27).	**1863.** Ismail succeeds Saïd as Viceroy of Egypt (Jan.). A National Assembly is opened in Greece (Feb. 24). A Polish insurrection again breaks out (Jan.), but is put down with great cruelty after the Poles had appealed to Europe (March). The King of Denmark annexes Schleswig, but grants independent rights to Holstein (March). Christian IX becomes King of Denmark (Nov.), and receives an ultimatum from the Diet of Frankfort, demanding his retirement from the 'Duchies.' The Holstein Diet declare in favour of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg (Dec. 22).
1864. The combined Prussian and Austrian armies invade Holstein and Schleswig (Jan. and Feb.) and defeat the Danes, Prussia taking the lead. Preliminaries of peace are signed between Denmark and Germany (August 1).	**1864.** George of Denmark becomes King of Greece. Victor Emanuel makes a Convention with Napoleon for the

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1862. Lord Elgin becomes Viceroy of India. The *Alabama* leaves the Mersey (July). The marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark is announced (Nov. 4).	**1862.** France acquires Mentone and Roquebrune (Feb.). The English and Spanish Governments having declined to co-operate further in Mexico, the French alone continue hostile operations, and declare war against Juarez (April 16). The French, after some victories, annex, by the Treaty of Saigon, six provinces in Cochin China (June).
1863. Death of Lord Elgin, who is succeeded as Viceroy by Sir John Lawrence. The Prince of Wales marries Princess Alexandra of Denmark (March 10). England and France are joined by Austria in protesting against Russian cruelties in Poland (April 7). The Tsar refuses to concede the points demanded (April and June). The Maori war breaks out again (May). England, France, and Russia make a Treaty in London approving of the election of Prince George of Denmark to the throne of Greece (July 13). England agrees to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece (Nov.).	**1863.** The French Government protests against the proposed Prussian intervention in Poland, and requests Russia to tranquillize Poland (Feb.). A Treaty of Commerce is made between France and Italy (June). French troops conquer Mexico (June), and the sovereignty is offered to Maximilian, Archduke of Austria (July). A united French, English, and American fleet attacks Japan (July). Napoleon invites the rulers of Europe to a general Congress (Nov. 4). Thiers and his supporters form an opposition in the sessions of the new Chambers (Nov.).
1864. England declines to give Denmark armed assistance (Feb.). The Ionian Islands are finally ceded to Greece (June 1).	**1864.** Napoleon hopes to plant a great Latin Empire in Mexico. The French operations in Mexico are unsuccessful (Feb.). The Archduke Maximilian accepts the sovereignty of Mexico (April 10).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
Christian IX concludes the Treaty of Vienna (Oct. 30), accepting the arrangement agreed upon by Austria and Prussia. The Duchies are given up by Denmark, and a rectification of frontiers is agreed upon. The army of the Bund evacuates Holstein (Dec.).	gradual withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome. The lands of Polish nobles are given to the peasants by order of the Tsar (March), and the Polish resistance gradually ceases. The *Alabama* is sunk by the *Kearsage* (June 19). Narvaez becomes Prime Minister in Spain, and Christina returns (Sept.).
1865. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies rejects Bismarck's financial proposals and is prorogued (June 17). Convention of Gastein (August 14) between Prussia and Austria, Prussia undertaking to administer Schleswig, and Austria Holstein, while Lauenburg was to be sold to Prussia and Kiel occupied by that Power. This Convention merely averted for the moment an outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia. The King of Prussia takes possession of Lauenburg (Sept.). The Union of Hungary and Transylvania is affirmed by the Transylvanian Diet (Dec.).	1865. [Surrender of General Lee (April 9). Assassination of President Lincoln (April 14).] Florence becomes the new capital of the Italian kingdom (May). O'Donnell forms a Ministry in Spain (June). [Slavery is abolished in the United States (Dec.).] Leopold II succeeds Leopold I as King of Belgium (Dec. 9).
The War between Austria and Prussia, 1866.	
1866. Bismarck makes an offensive and defensive treaty with Victor Emanuel (April 8). Charles Antony of Hohenzollern is elected Prince of Roumania (May 11). Holstein is annexed to Schleswig under Prussian rule (June 8). Diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia are broken off (June 12). Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau reject an ultimatum sent to them by Prussia (June 15). War breaks out between Prussia and Saxony (June 15). Austria declares her intention to support Saxony (June 16). The Prussians occupy Hesse-Cassel and Saxony, and defeat the Hanoverians at Langensalza (June	1866. Insurrection of General Prim in Spain (Jan.). Crete rebels against Turkey (March). Isabella of Spain appoints Narvaez Prime Minister, the leading Liberals leave Spain, and a Royalist Reign of Terror takes place. Prince Alexander of Roumania is deposed and succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern - Sigmaringen.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
A combined English, French, and Dutch fleet attacks Japan (Sept.).	France makes a treaty with Italy, agreeing to evacuate Rome (Sept. 15). Napoleon III and the Tsar meet at Nice (Oct.).
1865. Beginning of the cattle plague (June). A treaty is made with Madagascar (June). Close of the second Maori war (Sept. 2). Death of Lord Palmerston (Oct. 18). Earl Russell becomes Prime Minister.	1865. Juarez calls upon the Mexicans to resist foreign invasion (Jan. 1). Napoleon III visits Algeria (May–June). Meeting between Bismarck and Napoleon at Biarritz. The former secured the acquiescence of France in the union of Prussia and Italy against Austria (Sept.). The Government of the United States demand the recall of the French troops in Mexico (Oct.). French troops are withdrawn from Rome, and begin to be withdrawn from Mexico (Dec.).
1866. Mr. Gladstone becomes leader of the House of Commons in the new Parliament (Feb.). The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended in Ireland (Feb. 17). The Bank Charter Act is suspended owing to a panic in the city (May). Lord Derby forms his third Administration (June 26).	1866. Napoleon informs the Italian Ambassador at Paris that Austria is willing, on certain conditions, to cede Venetia to Italy (May 5). France, England, and Russia propose a Congress to settle the Schleswig-Holstein affair (May 28). Napoleon's mediation is accepted by Austria, and to some extent by Prussia (July 5). France fails to secure any compensation.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
27), the Austrians at Königgrätz or Sadowa (July 3), the Bavarians at Kissingen (July 11), and the German Federals at Aschaffenburg (July 14). Peace is signed between Prussia and Wurtemberg (August 13), and between Prussia and Bavaria (August 22). The Peace of Prague (August 23) ends the war. (1) Austria withdrew from the Bund. (2) The kingdom of Saxony was preserved. (3) Austria renounced all claims to Schleswig and Holstein, and Prussia promised to give Northern Schleswig to Denmark. (4) Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort were to remain in the hands of Prussia. (5) Venetia was to go to Italy. Prussia annexes (Sept. 7) Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, part of Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hohenzollern. Peace between Prussia and Saxony is signed (Oct. 21). The southern German States make secret treaties of alliance with Prussia, which are published in 1867 as a warning to France.	Italy declares war against Austria (June 20). The Italians are defeated by the Austrians at Custozza (June 24). An Italian fleet is wellnigh destroyed by the Austrian ships near Lissa (July 20). By the Treaty of Vienna (Oct. 3) Italy gains Venetia and the Quadrilateral.
1867. A meeting at Berlin of an Assembly chosen by universal suffrage (Feb.–April) (opened Feb. 24) forms a North German Confederation, the executive government of which was given to the Prussian King, while a Federal Council and a Popular Assembly were set up, the former to be presided over by the Prussian Chancellor. Special treaties were made by Prussia with Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. Military service was organized on the Prussian system, and made compulsory on all citizens over seventeen years of age. The Emperor of Austria is crowned King of Hungary at Ofen (June 8). By the Covenant of 1867 (Law of December 21) the Austrian Empire is reconstituted as two inseparable and constitutional monarchies. Austria gives Hungary important separate State rights, such as a Diet and a Ministry of its own, makes a similar grant to the Provinces west of the Leitha, and carries out other changes in the government of her territories. The Hapsburg dominion is perpetuated under the denomination of Austria-Hungary.	1867. Rattazzi forms a new Italian Ministry(Apr.). The Servians take Belgrade (April). The Italian plan, supported by Garibaldi, of ending the independent rule of the Papacy and of securing Rome fails through French intervention (Oct.). Isabella of Spain dissolves the Cortes (Dec.).

England.	France.
1867. The Fenian agitation continues. Lords Cranborne and Carnarvon and General Peel resign their seats in the Cabinet on Disraeli bringing in a Reform Bill (March 2). A Conference held in London declares Luxemburg neutralized under the guarantee of the European Powers (May 11). The Sultan arrives in London (July). The Reform Bill passes the House of Commons (July 15). The First Lambeth Conference is held. The Reform Bill passes the House of Lords (August 6). The Dominion of Canada includes New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.	1867. Napoleon announces liberal reforms (Jan.). The withdrawal of French troops from Mexico is completed (March). The death of Maximilian, who was executed in Mexico (June 19), is a blow to French prestige. The city of Mexico is taken by the Juarists (June 20). Napoleon fails to obtain Luxemburg owing to the intervention of Prussia, and visits the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg (August). In consequence of Garibaldi's threatened attack on the Pope, French troops are sent and defeat Garibaldi at Mentana (Nov. 3), thus breaking the link between Italy and France.

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
1868. An Assembly meets at Berlin representing the Customs Union of all Germany (April).	**1868.** Continuance of the rebellion in Crete, which began in 1866. Death of Narvaez (April 23), whose successor, Gonzalez Bravo, continues his policy. Russia occupies Samarcand (May). The Prince of Servia is assassinated (June). Prim and Serrano carry out a revolution (Sept.), and Isabella escapes to France (Sept. 30). A new Constitution is drawn up. A revolt in Cuba breaks out.
1869. By the Treaty of Munich, Prussia secures the control of the South German fortresses (July).	**1869.** Marshal Serrano is placed at the head of affairs in Spain (Feb.). Greece agrees not to interfere in Crete (Feb.). The Vatican Council to discuss the infallibility of the Pope is opened. [General Grant becomes President of the United States (March).] A new Constitution is established in Spain (June), followed by disorders (Oct.). The Suez Canal is opened (Nov.). The Duke of Genoa refuses the crown of Spain (Dec.). The Cuban revolt continues.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1868. Lord Derby resigns, and Disraeli becomes Prime Minister (Feb.). An expedition is sent against Abyssinia (Jan.), and Magdala is taken (April). In the new elections the Liberals are in a majority (Nov.). Fall of Disraeli's Ministry. Mr. Gladstone becomes Prime Minister (Dec.).	1868. Republican manifestoes are made in Paris (Nov.).
1869. The Irish Church is disestablished (July). Lord Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.	1869. A Conference is held in Paris on the Cretan question (Jan.). In Paris and several other towns the elections are adverse to Imperialism. A new Ministry (Jan. 2) is formed containing Ollivier, the Duc de Gramont (May), and Marshal Lebœuf, and a revised Constitution is sanctioned by a *plébiscite* (May).

GERMANY.	EASTERN, SOUTHERN, & NORTHERN EUROPE.
The Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871.	
1870. Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen accepts the crown of Spain (July 3). He withdraws his acceptance (July 12). The King of Prussia refuses to give any guarantee against a renewal of Leopold's candidature (July 13). In the war against France, Prussia is supported by all the German States, including Saxony and Bavaria. Bismarck confers with Jules Favre at Ferrières. The King of Bavaria proposes to offer to the King of Prussia the title of Emperor of Germany (Dec. 2). The Imperial crown is offered to the King of Prussia (Dec. 19).	1870. Isabella of Spain abdicates in favour of her son Alfonso XII (June). General Prim offers the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern - Sigmaringen (July 4). The Pope's Infallibility is declared by the Council (July 18). The recall of the French troops from Rome is followed by the annexation of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy (Oct.). Russia declares that she will no longer be bound by the Treaty of 1856 (Oct.). Amadeus of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emanuel, becomes King of Spain (Nov. 16). Assassination of Marshal Prim (Dec. 30).
1871. The King of Prussia is proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles (Jan. 18), and Bismarck is appointed Imperial Chancellor.	1871. Rome becomes the capital of the Italian kingdom.

England.	France.
	The Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871.
1870. Canada is invaded by the Fenians (May). Lord Granville becomes Foreign Secretary on the death of Lord Clarendon (July). The Red River expedition takes place. The neutrality of Belgium is secured by a treaty with France and Prussia.	1870. Republican manifestoes take place in Paris (Jan.). A campaign is undertaken in Senegal (March). In consequence of Napoleon's protest (July 6), the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen withdraws his candidature to the Spanish throne (July 12). France declares war against Prussia (July 19), and the first action takes place at Saarbrück (August 2). McMahon is defeated by the Crown Prince of Prussia at Weissenburg (August 4) and at Wörth (August 6), and retreats to Chalons. Frossard is overthrown at Spicheren (Aug. 6) by Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles. The Prussians also win Gravelotte (August 18), and Bazaine is blockaded in Metz. Trochu is made Governor of Paris (August 20). McMahon is defeated at Sedan (Sept. 1), and the Emperor and army capitulate (Sept. 2). Flight of the Empress to England, and proclamation of a Republic (Sept. 4) under Jules Favre and Gambetta. Paris is besieged (Sept. 20). Strassburg surrenders (Sept. 28) and Bazaine capitulates (Oct. 23). Orleans is taken by the Germans (Oct. 11), Saint Quentin (Oct. 20), Dijon (Oct. 30), Amiens (Nov. 28). Rising in Paris against the Government of National Defence (Oct. 31). Battle of Bourget (Oct. 30), of Coulmiers (Nov. 9), of Beaune-la-Rolande (Nov. 28), of Champigny (Nov. 28), of Patay (Dec. 2), of Nuits (Dec. 18), of Bourget (Dec. 21).
1871. England agrees to the abrogation of the clause in the Treaty of Paris of 1856 which secured the neutrality of the Black Sea (Jan.). By the Treaty of Washington with the United States the *Alabama* claims are submitted to arbitration (May). In Parliament religious tests at Oxford and Cambridge are abolished.	1871. Battle of Bapaume (Jan. 3). Paris capitulates (Jan. 30). A National Assembly meets at Bordeaux (Feb. 2), and Thiers is elected head of the Executive Government. France makes peace (Feb. 26), and the Final Treaty of Frankfort is signed (May 10). (1) France ceded Alsace, except Belfort, and most of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville. (2) France to pay five milliards of francs within three years. The outbreak of the Commune (March 18) is followed by the siege and capture of Paris by the Versailles troops (March 18–May 21). Thiers is elected President of the French Republic (August 31).

PART II

I. SUMMARIES
II. GENEALOGIES
III. LISTS OF SOVEREIGNS

I. SUMMARIES

I.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1337 (THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR).

1. Philip VI's determination to win Guienne and Gascony.
2. The assistance lent by Philip VI to the Scots in their war with England, which broke out in 1333.
3. The arrest of the English merchants by the Count of Flanders at the instigation of Philip VI.
4. The influence of Robert of Artois.

[(*a*) 'The breach of the peace came from Philip, who . . . had conceived the notion of using the Scots as a thorn in the side of England, and of winning Gascony by battles fought on British ground.'

(*b*) 'Philip availed himself of the pretext that Edward was promoting the cause of Robert of Artois, declared his determination to help the Scots (Aug. 24, 1336), and proceeded to invade Gascony. Philip thus made the war inevitable; Edward, by assuming the title of King of France (Oct. 7, 1337), made the quarrel irreconcilable.'—Stubbs, *Const. Hist. of Eng.*, vol. ii, pp. 377, 378.]

II.

THE CAUSES OF THE RENEWAL OF THE WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN THE REIGN OF HENRY V.

1. Henry V's own fixed resolution to conquer France.
2. The higher clergy in England advocated war, it is said, in order to 'divert attention from Church questions, and check Lollardism.'
3. National resentment at the attacks of privateers from Normandy during the reign of Henry IV.
4. Henry IV is said to have advised a renewal of the French war in order to distract the attention of the English barons from home affairs.

[Henry's claim to the French crown was most unreasonable, and his attack on France most unjustifiable.]

III.

THE WARS BETWEEN FRANCIS I AND CHARLES V, 1521–1544.

First War, 1521–1526.
Causes:—(1) The claims of Francis I upon Spanish Navarre and Naples. (2) The claims of Charles V upon Milan and Burgundy.
Second War, 1527–1529.
Cause:—The determination of Francis I to escape from the conditions of the Treaty of Madrid.
Third War, 1535–1538.
Cause:—Francis I's desire to reconquer Milan.
Fourth War, 1542–1544.
Cause:—Francis I's determination to restore French preponderance in Italy.

IV.

THE FRENCH CIVIL WARS, 1562–1598.

First War, 1562–1563. Peace of Amboise.
Second War, 1567–1568. Peace of Longjumeau.
Third War, 1569–1570. Peace of St. Germain.
Fourth War, 1572–1573. Peace of La Rochelle.
Fifth War, 1574–1576. Peace of Monsieur.
Sixth War, 1577. Peace of Bergerac.
Seventh War, 1579–1580. Peace of Fleix.
Eighth War, 'The War of the Three Henries,' 1584–1589. Death of Henry III, and accession of Henry IV.
[Civil strife is not appeased till 1598. The Peace of Vervins.]

V.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR, 1618–1648.

I. 1618–1633. The Religious Period of the War.
(1) 1618–23. *Bohemian and Palatinate* Period.
(2) 1623–33. *Danish and Swedish* Period.
II. 1633–1648. Political and French Period of the War, ending with the Peace of Westphalia.
[1648–1660.
(1) Continuance of the War between France and Spain, ending with the Peace of the Pyrenees.
(2) Northern War.
(3) The Fronde.]

VI.

THE DEVOLUTION WAR, 1667–1668.

Causes:—
1. Louis XIV's determination to extend the French frontier to the Scheldt.

2. The claim of his wife, Maria Theresa, to the greater part of Flanders by the *Jus Devolutionis*—a local custom which referred only to private property, and was only in force in a few provinces.

3. England and Holland were at war, Spain was helpless.

[In this war there were two campaigns, the first in the Low Countries in 1667, the second in Franche-Comté in 1668.]

VII.

THE CAUSES OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION WAR OF 1702–1713.

In November, 1700, Louis XIV accepted the will of Charles II of Spain, and the Spanish crown for his grandson.

In December, Philip V was recognized by England, Holland, Savoy, Bavaria, and other States.

War was probably inevitable, but the magnitude of the shock occasioned by Louis XIV's action prevented Europe acting at once.

It was not till 1702 that war broke out.

Causes:—

1. Louis' reservation of the rights of Philip to the French throne.

2. Louis gave no guarantee that under the new Spanish monarchy English and Dutch commerce would not suffer.

3. Louis' seizure of the line of Spanish fortresses—the Dutch Barrier—including Luxemburg, Namur, Mons, and the seaports of Nieuport and Ostend.

4. Louis' recognition of the Pretender, James III. On Sept. 7, 1701, William III laid the foundation of the Grand Alliance in a Triple League between the Emperor, England, and Holland. By its terms

(1) France and Spain were never to be united under the same head.

(2) The commercial privileges enjoyed by England and Holland during the reign of Charles II of Spain were to be continued.

(3) France was to be prevented from seizing the Spanish Indies, and from engaging in commerce there.

(4) The Spanish Netherlands were to be conquered in order to erect a barrier between France and the United Provinces.

(5) Milan, Naples, and Sicily were to be conquered for the Emperor as a security for his possessions, and for the security of the commerce of the English and Dutch.

N.B.—(1) There is no suggestion of resistance to the accession of Philip V to the Spanish throne.

(2) Both English and Dutch feared the acquisition by France of the monopoly of trade with Spanish America, and her supremacy in the Mediterranean.

(3) England, Holland, and Austria feared the extension of France on the side of the Spanish Netherlands.

(4) By the Peace of Utrecht the aims of the Allies in 1701 were attained.

VIII.

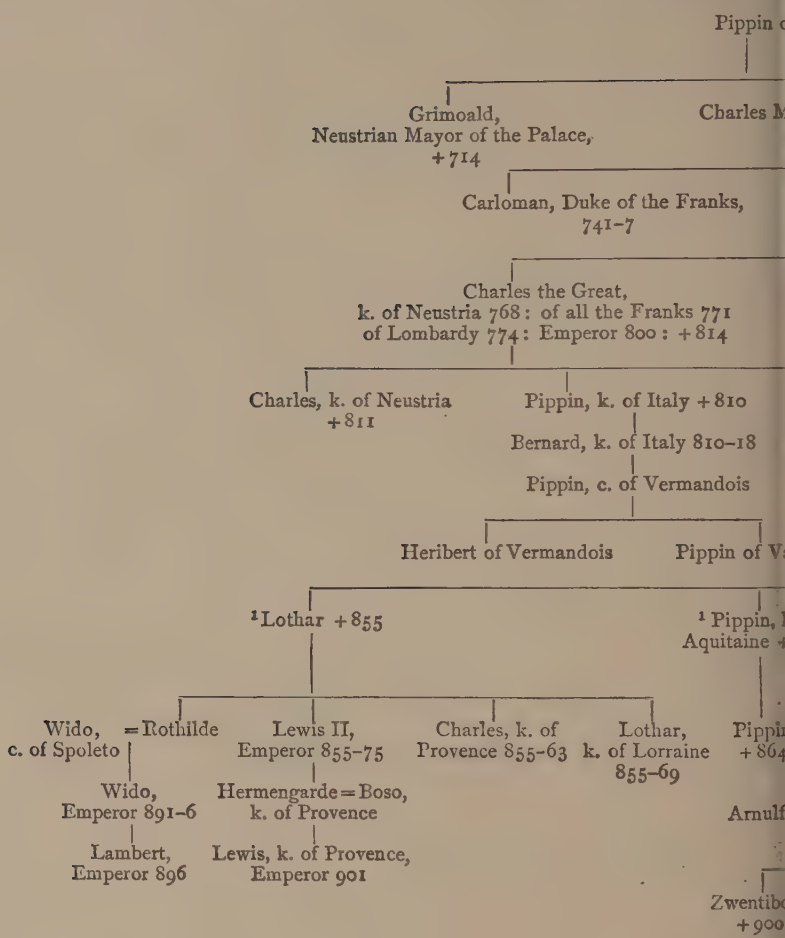
SUMMARY OF THE CONTESTS BETWEEN THE *PARLEMENT* OF PARIS AND THE CROWN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1. Financial opposition, 1715–1723.
   - 1718. Opposition to Law.
   - 1720. Exile of the *Parlement*.
2. Religious and Political opposition, 1723–1770.
   - 1729. The *Parlement* supports the Jansenists, opposes the Bull Unigenitus, and declares for liberty of conscience.
   - 1731–2. Some of the members of the *Parlement* are arrested, the remainder are exiled.
   - 1738–42. A fresh struggle between the *Parlement* and the Archbishop of Paris.
   - 1753. The *Parlement* is exiled.
   - 1754. The *Parlement* is recalled.
   - 1754–56. The struggle of the *Parlement* against the Bull Unigenitus continues.
   - 1763–70. The *Parlement* supports Choiseul, and attacks the Jesuits, the Philosophers, and the royal power.
   - 1769. The *Parlement* adopts a very independent tone with regard to the affair of d'Aiguillon and the *Parlement* of Rennes.
   - 1771. All the *Parlements* are suppressed.
3. Economical opposition, 1774–1789.
   - 1774. The *Parlements* are restored.
   - 1774–88. The *Parlement* of Paris attacks Turgot, Necker, Calonne, and Brienne successively.
   - 1787–8. It is twice exiled.
   - 1789. All the *Parlements* are finally suppressed.

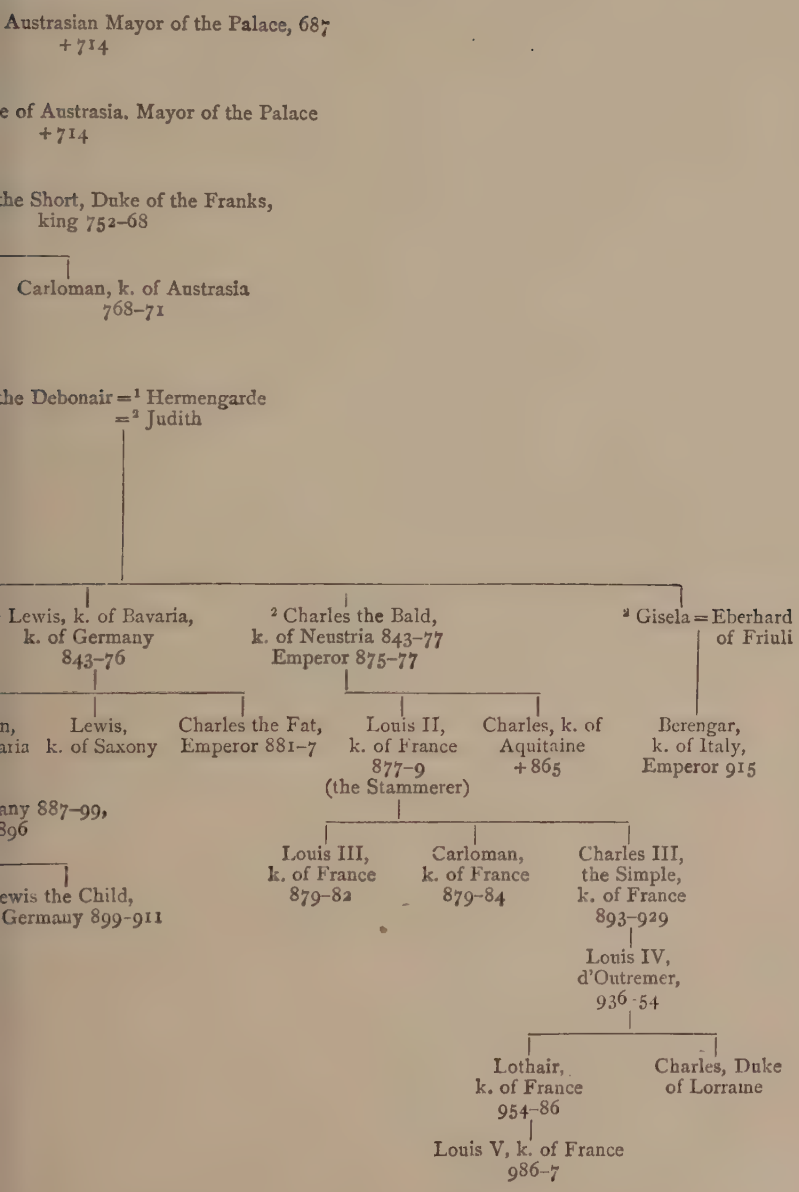
II

GENEALOGIES

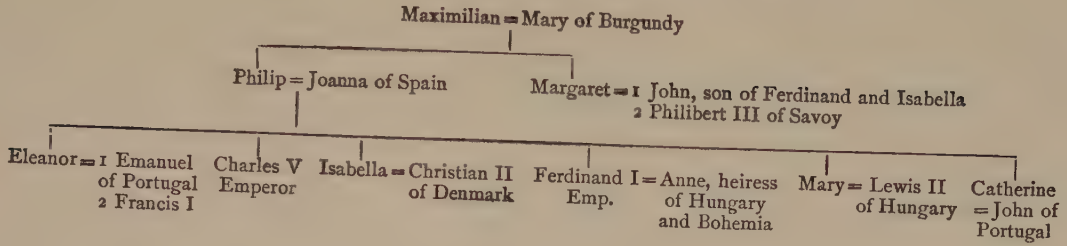
[*Between pp.* 368 *and* 369.]


Pippin
Grimoald,
Neustrian Mayor of the Palace,
+714
Charles M
Carloman, Duke of the Franks,
741–7
Charles the Great,
k. of Neustria 768: of all the Franks 771
of Lombardy 774: Emperor 800: +814
Charles, k. of Neustria
+811
Pippin, k. of Italy +810
Bernard, k. of Italy 810–18
Pippin, c. of Vermandois
Heribert of Vermandois
Pippin of V
[1]Lothar +855
[1] Pippin,
Aquitaine
Wido,
c. of Spoleto
=Rothilde
Lewis II,
Emperor 855–75
Charles, k. of
Provence 855–63
Lothar,
k. of Lorraine
855–69
Pippi
+864
Wido,
Emperor 891–6
Hermengarde=Boso,
k. of Provence
Arnulf
Lambert,
Emperor 896
Lewis, k. of Provence,
Emperor 901
Zwentib
+900

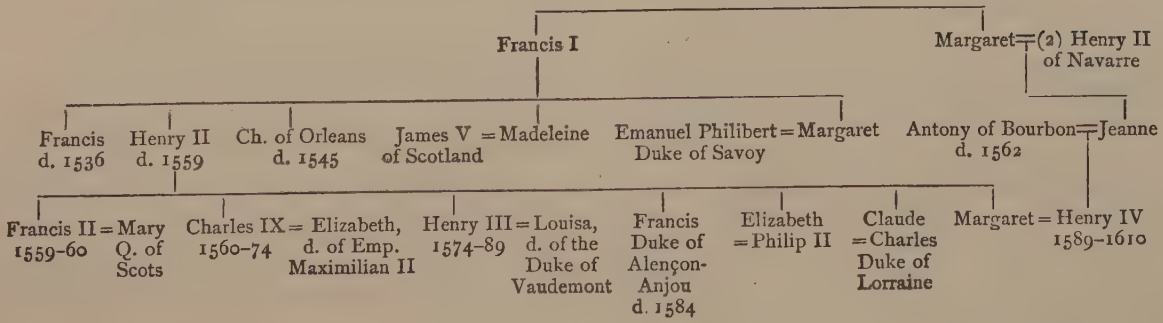
AROLING PRINCES.



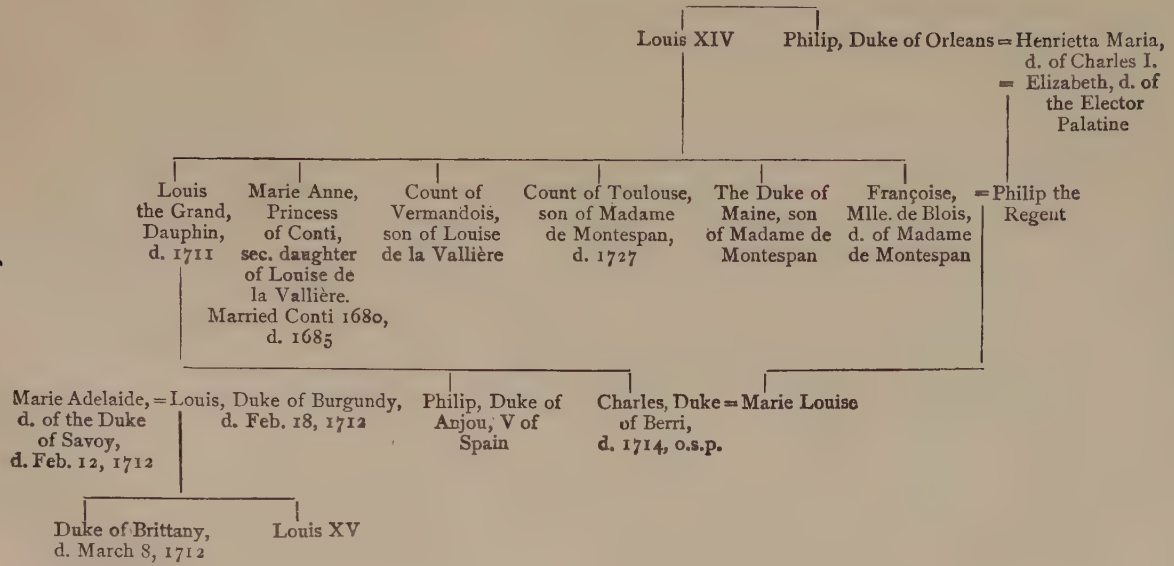
II. THE DESCENDANTS OF MAXIMILIAN I.


Maximilian = Mary of Burgundy
Philip = Joanna of Spain
Margaret = 1 John, son of Ferdinand and Isabella
2 Philibert III of Savoy
Eleanor = 1 Emanuel of Portugal
2 Francis I
Charles V Emperor
Isabella = Christian II of Denmark
Ferdinand I Emp. = Anne, heiress of Hungary and Bohemia
Mary = Lewis II of Hungary
Catherine = John of Portugal

III. TABLE SHOWING THE SUCCESSION OF THE LATER VALOIS TO THE THRONE.


Francis I
Margaret = (2) Henry II of Navarre
Francis d. 1536
Henry II d. 1559
Ch. of Orleans d. 1545
James V of Scotland
= Madeleine
Emanuel Philibert = Margaret Duke of Savoy
Antony of Bourbon = Jeanne d. 1562
Francis II 1559-60
= Mary Q. of Scots
Charles IX 1560-74
= Elizabeth, d. of Emp. Maximilian II
Henry III 1574-89
= Louisa, d. of the Duke of Vaudemont
Francis Duke of Alençon-Anjou d. 1584
Elizabeth = Philip II
Claude = Charles Duke of Lorraine
Margaret = Henry IV 1589-1610

IV. THE DESCENDANTS OF LOUIS XIV.


Louis XIV
Philip, Duke of Orleans = Henrietta Maria, d. of Charles I.
= Elizabeth, d. of the Elector Palatine
Louis the Grand, Dauphin, d. 1711
Marie Anne, Princess of Conti, sec. daughter of Louise de la Vallière. Married Conti 1680, d. 1685
Count of Vermandois, son of Louise de la Vallière
Count of Toulouse, son of Madame de Montespan, d. 1727
The Duke of Maine, son of Madame de Montespan
Françoise, Mlle. de Blois, d. of Madame de Montespan
= Philip the Regent
Marie Adelaide, = Louis, Duke of Burgundy, d. Feb. 18, 1712
d. of the Duke of Savoy, d. Feb. 12, 1712
Philip, Duke of Anjou, V of Spain
Charles, Duke of Berri, d. 1714, o.s.p.
= Marie Louise
Duke of Brittany, d. March 8, 1712
Louis XV

III. LISTS OF SOVEREIGNS.

I. THE ROMAN EMPERORS AND BYZANTINE EMPERORS.

The Roman Emperors.

Arcadius	395–408
Theodosius II	408–450
Marcianus	450–457
Leo I	457–474
Zeno	474–491
Anastasius I.	491–518
Justinus I	518–527
Justinianus I	527–565
Justinus II	565–578
Tiberius II, Constantinus	578–582
Mauricius	582–602
Phocas	602–610
Heraclius	610–641
Heraclius Constantinus and Heracleonas	641–642
Constans II	642–668
Constantine IV	668–685
Justinian II	685–695
Leontius	695–697
Tiberius III, Apsimarus	697–705
Justinian II (restored)	705–711
Philippicus	711–713
Anastasius II, Artemius	713–715
Theodosius III	715–717
Leo III, the Isaurian	717–740
Constantine V, Copronymus	740–775
Leo IV	775–779
Constantine VI	779–797
Irene	797–802
[Charles the Great is crowned Emperor of the West	800]

The Byzantine Emperors.

Nicephorus I	802–811
Stauracius	811
Michael I, Rhangabe	811–813
Leo V, the Armenian	813–820
Michael II, the Amorian	820–829
Theophilus	829–842
Michael III	842–867
Basil I, the Macedonian	867–886
Leo VI, the Wise	886–912
Constantine VII, Porphyrogenitus	912–958
[Co-regent Emperors—	
Alexander	912–913
Romanus I, Lecapenus	919–945]
Romanus II	958–963
Basil II, Bulgaroktonos	963–1025
[Co-regent Emperors—	
Nicephorus II, Phocas	963–969
John I, Zimisces	969–976]
Constantine VIII	1025–28
Romanus III, Argyrus	1028–34
Michael IV, the Paphlagonian	1034–42
Michael V	1042
Constantine IX, Monomachus	1042–55
Theodora	1055–57
Michael VI, Stratioticus	1056–57

Isaac I, Comnenus . 1057–59
Constantine X, Ducas 1059 67
Michael VII, Ducas . 1067–78
[Co-regent Emperor—
Romanus IV, Diogenes . . . 1067–71]
Nicephorus III, Botaniates 1078–81
Alexius I, Comnenus . 1081–1118
John II, Comnenus . 1118–43
Manuel I, Comnenus . 1143–80
Alexius II, Comnenus 1180–83
Andronicus I, Comnenus 1183–85
Isaac II, Angelus . . 1185–95
Alexius III, Angelus . 1195–1203
Isaac II (restored) with Alexius IV . . . 1203–4
Alexius V, Ducas . . 1204

The Latin Emperors.

Baldwin I 1204–5
Henry 1205–16
Peter 1217–19
Robert 1219–28
Baldwin II 1228–61

The Nicaean Emperors.

Theodore I, Lascaris . 1204–22
John III, Ducas . . 1222–54
Theodore II, Ducas . 1254–59
John IV, Ducas . . 1259–60

The Empire Restored.

Michael VIII, Palaeologus 1260–82
Andronicus II, Palaeologus 1282–1328
Andronicus III, Palaeologus 1328–41
John V, Palaeologus . 1341–91
[Co-regent—
John VI, Cantacuzenus . . . 1347–54]
Manuel II 1391–1425
John VII 1425–48
Constantine XI . . 1448–53

II. THE EMPERORS OF THE WEST AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS.

The Frankish Emperors, 800–918.

Charles the Great . . 768–814
Lewis the Pious . . 814–840
The later Carolings . 843–911
Conrad I 911–918

The Saxon Emperors, 919–1024.

Henry I 919–936
Otto I 936–973
Otto II 973–983
Otto III 983–1002
Henry II 1003–24

The Franconian Emperors, 1024–1125.

Conrad II 1024–39
Henry III 1039–56
Henry IV 1056–1106
Henry V 1106–25
[Lothar II of Saxony . 1125–37]

The Hohenstaufen Emperors, 1137–1254.

Conrad III 1137–52
Frederick Barbarossa . 1153–90
Henry VI 1190–97
{ Philip 1197–1208
{ Otto IV (son of Henry the Lion of Saxony) . . 1197–1215
Frederick II . . . 1215–50
[Conrad, the last Hohenstaufen King in Germany . . . . 1250–54]

The Interregnum, 1256–73.

Rudolf of Hapsburg . 1273–91
Adolf of Nassau . . 1292–98

Albert of Austria . . 1298–1308
Henry VII of Luxemburg 1308–13
{ Lewis IV of Bavaria 1314–47
{ Frederick the Fair . 1314–30

The Luxemburg Emperors, 1347–1437.

Charles IV 1347–78
Wenzel 1378–1400
[Rupert of the Palatinate . . . . . 1400–10]
Sigismund 1410–37

The Hapsburg Emperors.

Albert II 1438–39
Frederick III . . . 1440–93
Maximilian I . . . 1493–1519
Charles V 1520–56
Ferdinand I 1556–64
Maximilian II . . . 1564–76
Rudolf II 1576–1612
Matthias 1612–19
Ferdinand II . . . 1619–37
Ferdinand III . . . 1637–57
Leopold I 1658–1705
Joseph I 1705–11
Charles VI 1711–40
[Charles VII of Bavaria . . . . . 1742–45]
Francis I 1745–65
Joseph II 1765–90
Leopold II 1790–92
Francis II 1792–1804
[In 1806 he resigns the imperial crown and becomes Francis I, Emperor of Austria . . . . 1806–35]

Austrian Emperors.

Francis I 1806–35
Ferdinand I 1835–48
Francis Joseph . . . 1848

III. FRANCE.

(1) The Meroving Kings.

Beginning with Chlodovech 481–511
and ending with Theuderich IV 720–737

(2) The Caroling Kings.

Charlemagne or Charles the Great, King of Neustria . . 768
King of all the Franks 771
King of Franks and Lombards . . . 774
Emperor 800–814
Louis I, King of Aquitaine and Emperor 814–840
Charles the Bald, King of Neustria and Burgundy 840–877
Louis II, King of France 877–879
Louis III, King of Northern France . 879–882
Charles the Simple, King of Northern France 892–929
Louis IV 936–954
Lothair 954–986
Louis V 986–987

(3) The Capetian Line, 987–1328.

Hugh Capet . . . 987–996
Robert I 996–1031
Henry I 1031–60
Philip I 1060–1108
Louis VI 1108–37
Louis VII 1137–80
Philip II (Augustus) . 1180–1223
Louis VIII 1223–26
Louis IX 1226–70
Philip III 1270–85
Philip IV 1285–1314
Louis X 1314–16
Philip V 1316–22
Charles IV 1322–28

(4) The Valois Line, 1328–1589.

Philip VI	1328–50
John II	1350–64
Charles V	1364–80
Charles VI	1380–1422
Charles VII	1422–61
Louis XI	1461–83
Charles VIII	1483–98
Louis XII	1498–1515
Francis I	1515–47
Henry II	1547–59
Francis II	1559–60
Charles IX	1560–74
Henry III	1574–89

(5) The Bourbon Line, 1589–1792.

Henry IV	1589–1610
Louis XIII	1610–43
Louis XIV	1643–1715
Louis XV	1715–74
Louis XVI	1774–92

(6) The Republic, Sept. 21, 1792–Nov. 9, 1799.

The Convention	1792–95
The Directory	1795–99

The Consulate, Nov. 1799–May 1804.

(7) The First Empire, 1804–1815.

Napoleon I, Emperor of the French.

(8) The Restoration, 1814–1848.

Louis XVIII	1814–24
Charles X	1824–30
Louis Philippe	1830–48

(9) The Republic of 1848.

(10) The Second Empire, 1852–1870.

Napoleon III, Emperor of the French.

(11) The Republic of 1870.

IV. SPAIN.

Gothic Kings	411–711
Kings of Asturias and Leon	718–1027
Kings of Navarre	873–1512
Kings of Leon and Castile	1035–1504
Kings of Aragon	1035–1479
Union of Castile and Aragon	1479
Ferdinand and Isabella	1479–1504
Ferdinand, King of all Spain	1504–16
Charles I	1516–56
Philip II	1556–98
Philip III	1598–1621
Philip IV	1621–65
Charles II	1665–1700
Philip V	1700–46
[Luis I, six months	1724]
Ferdinand VI	1746–59
Charles III	1759–88
Charles IV	1788–1808
Ferdinand VII	1808
Joseph Bonaparte	1808–13
Ferdinand VII	1813–33
Isabella II	1833–68
Amadeo I	1870–73
Republic	1873–74
Alfonso XII	1874–85
Maria-de-las-Mercedes	1885–86
Alfonso XIII	1886

V. PORTUGAL.

Alfonso I	1139–85
Sancho I	1185–1212
Alfonso II	1212–23
Sancho II	1223–48
Alfonso III	1248–79
Denis	1279–1325
Alfonso IV	1325–57
Peter	1357–67
Ferdinand I	1367–85
John I	1385–1433
Edward	1433–38
Alfonso V	1438–81
John II	1481–95
Emmanuel	1495–1521
John III	1521–57
Sebastian	1557–78
Henry	1578–80
Antony	1580
[Dep. by Philip II, and Portugal remains united with Spain till 1640.]	
John IV	1640–56
Alfonso VI	1656–83
Peter II	1683–1706
John V	1706–50
Joseph Emmanuel	1750–77
Maria I, Peter III jointly	1777–86
Maria alone	1786–1816
John (Regent, 1791–1816)	1816–26
Peter IV (Dom Pedro)	1826 (abd.)
Maria II	1826–28
Dom Miguel	1828–33
Maria II (rest.)	1833–53
Peter V	1853–61
Luis I	1861–89
Dom Carlos	1889

VI. DENMARK.

Sigurd	794–803
Hardicanute	803–850
Eric	850–854
Eric	854–883
Gorm the Old	883–941
Harold Blue-Tooth	941–991
Sweyn	991–1014
Canute II, King of England	1014–35
Hardicanute or Canute III	1035–42
Magnus	1042–47
Sweyn	1047–73
Interregnum	1073–76
Harold	1076–80
Canute IV	1080–86
Olaf	1086–95
Eric I	1095–1103
Interregnum	1103–5
Nicholas I	1105–35
Eric II	1135–37
Eric III	1137–47
Sweyn, Canute V [Civil War]	1147–57
Waldemar	1157–82
Canute VI	1182–1202
Waldemar II	1202–41
Eric IV	1241–50
Abel	1250–52
Christopher I	1252–59
Eric V	1259–86
Eric VI	1286–1320
Christopher II	1320–34
Interregnum	1334–40
Waldemar III	1340–75
Interregnum	1375–76
Olaf	1376–87
Margaret, Queen of Sweden and Norway	1387–97
Union of Calmar (Union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway)	1397
Margaret and Eric VII [Eric XIII of Sweden.]	1397–1412
Eric VII (alone)	1412–38
Interregnum	1438–40
Christopher III	1440–48

Christian I 1448–81
John 1481–1513
Christian II 1513–23
[Denmark and Sweden are separated.]

Denmark and Norway.

Frederick I 1523–33
Christian III . . . 1533–59
Frederick II . . . 1559–88
Christian IV . . . 1588–1648
Frederick III . . . 1648–70
Christian V 1670–99
Frederick IV . . . 1699–1730
Christian VI . . . 1730–46
Frederick V 1746–66
Christian VII . . . 1766–84
Frederick VI (Regent, 1784–1808) . . . 1808–39
[Norway annexed to Sweden . . . . 1814]

Denmark.

Christian VIII . . . 1839–48
Frederick VII . . . 1848–63
Christian IX . . . 1863

VII. NORWAY.

Olaf . . . . .
Halfdan I . . .
Eystein I . . .
Halfdan II . .
Gudrod . . . . } 630–940
Olaf Geirstadr .
Halfdan III . .
Harold Harfager
Eric I, Bloody Axe
Hako the Good . . 940–963
Harold II 963–977
Hako Jarl 977–995
Olaf I 995–1000
[Norway is divided between Sweden and Denmark.]
Olaf II 1012–30
[Canute of England in 1028 invaded and conquered Sweden.]
Magnus I 1035–47
Harold Hardrada . . 1047–66
Olaf III . . . .
Magnus II . . .
Magnus III . . .
Sigurd I . . . . } 1066–1263
Eystein II . . .
Olaf IV . . . .
Magnus IV . . .
Harold IV . . .
Sigurd II (followed by civil wars) .
Inge I . . . .
Eystein III . . .
Hako III . . . } 1066–1263
Magnus V . . .
Swerro . . . .
Hako . . . . .
Guthrum . . . .
Inge II . . . .
Hako IV . . . .
Magnus VI (the Legislator) 1263–80
Eric II 1280–99
Hako V 1299–1319
Magnus VII 1319–43
Hako VI 1343–80
Olaf V (II of Denmark) 1380–87
Norway united with Sweden and Denmark under Margaret 1389
Denmark and Norway separated from Sweden 1523
Norway and Sweden united 1814

VIII. SWEDEN.

Olaf 1001–26
Edmund Colbrenner . 1026–51
Edmund Slemme . . 1051–56
Stenkill 1056–66
Halstan 1066–90
Ingo I 1090–1112
Philip 1112–18
Ingo II 1118–29
Swerker I 1129–55
Eric IX 1155–61
Charles VII . . . 1161–67
Canute 1167–99

Swerker II 1199–1210
Eric X 1210–16
John I 1216–22
Eric XI 1222–50
Birger Jarl (Regent) } 1250–75
Waldemar I . . }
Magnus I 1275–90
Birger II 1290–1319
Magnus II 1319–50
Eric XII 1350–59
Magnus (restored) 1359–63 (dep.)
Albert of Mecklenburg 1363–89
Margaret 1389
Eric XIII (rules alone) 1412–40 (dep.)
Christopher III . . 1440–48
Charles VIII . . . 1448–71
Sten Sture, Protector . 1471–83
John II 1483–1502
Swante Sture, Protector 1503–12
Sten Sture, Protector . 1512–20

Christian II 1520–23
Gustavus I, Vasa . . 1523–60
Eric XIV 1560–69
John III 1569–92
Sigismund III . . . 1592–1604
Charles IX 1604–11
Gustavus Adolphus . 1611–32
Christina . . . . 1632–54 (res.)
Charles X 1654–60
Charles XI 1660–97
Charles XII 1697–1718
Ulrica Eleanora . 1718–20
Frederick I . . . 1720–51
Adolphus Frederick . 1751–71
Gustavus III . . . 1771–92
Gustavus IV . . . 1792–1809
Charles XIII . . . 1809–18
Charles (John) XIV . 1818–44
Oscar I 1844–59
Charles XV 1859–72
Oscar II 1872

IX. THE POPES.

Gregory I, the Great, Sept. 590–Mar. 604.
Sabinianus, Sept. 604–Feb. 606?
Boniface III, Feb.–Nov. 607?
Boniface IV, Aug. 608–May 615?
Deusdedit, Nov. 615–Dec. 618?
Boniface V, Dec. 619–Oct. 625?
Honorius I, Oct. 625–Oct. 638.
Severinus, May–Aug. 640.
John IV, Dec. 640–Oct. 642.
Theodore I, Nov. 642–May 649.
Martin I, July 649–June 653 (dep.).
Eugenius I, Sept. 654–June 657.
Vitalianus, July 657–Jan. 672.
Adeodatus, April 672–June 676.
Domnus I, Nov. 676–April 678.
Agathon, June 678–Jan. 681?
Leo II, Aug. 682–July 683?
Benedict II, June 684–May 685.
John V, July 685–Aug. 686?
Conon, Oct. 686–Sept. 687.
Sergius I, Dec. 687–Sept. 701.
John VI, Oct. 701–Jan. 705.
John VII, Mar. 705–Oct. 707.
Sisinnius, Jan.–Feb. 708.
Constantine, Mar. 708–April 715.
Gregory II, May 715–Feb. 731.
Gregory III, Mar. 731–Nov. 741.
Zacharias, Nov. 741–Mar. 752.
Stephen, Mar. 752, died before consecration.
Stephen II, Mar. 752–April 757.
Paul I, May 757–June 767.
Constantine, usurper, June 767–Aug. 768.
Stephen III, Aug. 768–Feb. 772.
Hadrian I, Feb. 772–Dec. 795.
Leo III, Dec. 795–June 816.
Stephen IV, June 816–Jan. 817.
Pascal I, Jan. 817–May 824.
Eugenius II, June 824–Aug. 827.
Valentine, Aug.–Dec. 827?
Gregory IV, Dec. 827–Jan. 844?
Sergius II, Jan. 844–Jan. 847.
Leo IV, April 847–July 855.
Benedict III, Sept. 855–April 858.
Nicholas I, April 858–Nov. 867.
Hadrian II, Dec. 867–Nov. 872?
John VIII, Dec. 872–Dec. 882.
Marinus, Dec. 882–May 884.

Hadrian III (Agapetus), May 884–Sept. 885.
Stephen V, Sept. 885–Aug. 891.
Formosus, Sept. 891–April 896.
Boniface VI, 896 (died in fifteen days).
Stephen VI, 896–897 ?
Romanus, Aug.–Nov. 897 ?
Theodore II, 898 ?
John IX, July 898–Nov. 900.
Benedict IV, Dec. 900–Oct. 903.
Leo V, Oct.–Nov. 903 (dep.).
Christopher, Nov. 903–June 904 (dep.).
Sergius III, June 904–Aug. 911.
Anastasius III, Aug. 911–Oct. 913.
Lando, Oct. 913–April 914.
John X, April 914–May 928.
Leo VI, June 928–Feb. 929.
Stephen VII, Feb. 929–Mar. 931.
John XI, Mar. 931–Jan. 936.
Leo VII, Jan. 936–July 939.
Stephen VIII, July 939–Nov. 942.
Martin III, Nov. 942–Jan. 946.
Agapetus II, Mar. 946–end of 955.
John XII (Octavianus), Jan. 956–Nov. 963 (dep.).
Leo VIII, Nov. 963–Mar. 965.
Benedict V, 964–965.
John XIII, Oct. 965–Sept. 972.
Benedict VI, 972–974.
Boniface VII, 974.
Domnus II, 974 ?
Benedict VII, Mar. 975–July 983 ?
John XIV, Nov. 983–Aug. 984.
Boniface VII again—ob. Mar. 985.
John XV, never lawfully consecrated, ob. 985.
John XVI, July 985–996.
Gregory V, May 996–Feb. 999.
[John XVII, antipope, May 997–Feb. 998.]
Silvester II (Gerbert, Abp. of Ravenna), April 999–May 1003.
John XVII, June–Oct. 1003.
John XVIII, Dec. 1003–May 1009 (res.).
Sergius IV, 1009–May 1012 ?
Benedict VIII, July 1012–July 1024.
John XIX (brother of Benedict VIII), Aug. 1024–May 1033.
Benedict IX (nephew of John XIX), 1033–July 1048 (res.); deposed 1044, and restored on death of Silvester III; sold the papacy to Gregory VI; restored on death of Clement II.
[Antipopes:—
Silvester III, 1044.
Gregory VI, May 1044–Dec. 1046 (dep.).
Clement II, Dec. 1046–Oct. 1047.]
Damasus II, July–Aug. 1048.
Leo IX, Dec. 1048–April 1054.
Victor II, Mar. 1055–July 1057.
Stephen IX, Aug. 1057–Mar. 1058.
[Benedict X, antipope, Mar. 1058–Jan. 1059 (dep.).]
Nicholas II, Dec. 1058–July 1061.
Alexander II, Sept. 1061–April 1073.
Gregory VII (Hildebrand), April 1073–May 1085.
[Clement III, antipope, June 1080–Sept. 1090.]
Victor III, May 1086–Sept. 1087.
Urban II, Mar. 1088–July 1099.
Pascal II, Aug. 1099–Jan. 1118.
Gelasius II, Jan. 1118–Jan. 1119.
Calixtus II, Feb. 1119–Dec. 1124.
Honorius II, Dec. 1124–Feb. 1130.
Innocent II, Feb. 1130–Sept. 1143.
[Anacletus II, antipope, Feb. 1130–Jan. 1138.]
Celestine II, Sept. 1143–Mar. 1144.
Lucius II, Mar. 1144–Feb. 1145.
Eugenius III, Feb. 1145–July 1153.
Anastasius IV, July 1153–Dec. 1154.
Hadrian IV (Nicholas Breakspeare), Dec. 1154–Sept. 1159.
Alexander III, Sept. 1159–Aug. 1181.
[Antipopes:—
Victor IV, Sept. 1159–April 1164.
Pascal III, April 1164–Sept. 1167.
Calixtus III, Sept. 1168–Aug. 1178 (res.).]
Lucius III, Sept. 1181–Nov. 1185.
Urban III, Nov. 1185–Oct. 1187.
Gregory VIII, Oct.–Dec. 1187.

Clement III, Dec. 1187–Mar. 1191.
Celestine III, Mar. 1191–Jan. 1198.
Innocent III, Jan. 1198–July 1216.
Honorius III, July 1216–Mar. 1227.
Gregory IX, Mar. 1227–Aug. 1241.
Celestine IV, 1241, died before consecration.
Innocent IV, June 1243–Dec. 1254.
Alexander IV, Dec. 1254–May 1261.
Urban IV, Aug. 1261–Oct. 1264.
Clement IV, Feb. 1265–Nov. 1268.
[Vacancy till election of Gregory X, Sept. 1271.]
Gregory X, Sept. 1271–Jan. 1276.
Innocent V, Feb.–June 1276.
Hadrian V, July 1276, died before consecration.
John XXI, Sept. 1276–May 1277.
Nicholas III, Nov. 1277–Aug. 1280.
Martin IV, Feb. 1281–Mar. 1285.
Honorius IV, April 1285–April 1287.
Nicholas IV, Feb. 1288–April 1292.
Celestine V, July–Dec. 1294 (res.).
Boniface VIII, Dec. 1294–Oct. 1303.
Benedict XI, Oct. 1303–July 1304.
Clement V, June 1305–April 1314.
John XXII, Aug. 1316–Dec. 1334.
Benedict XII, Dec. 1334–April 1342.
Clement VI, May 1342–Dec. 1352.
Innocent VI, Dec. 1352–Sept. 1362.
Urban V, Sept. 1362–Dec. 1370.
Gregory XI, Jan. 1371–Mar. 1378.

In Avignon. The Babylonish Captivity, 1309–1377.

The Great Schism.

Rome.		Avignon.
Urban VI (Bartholomew Pregnano, Abp. of Bari), April 1378–Oct. 1389.		Clement VII (Robert, Bp. of Cambray), Sept. 1378–Sept. 1394.
Boniface IX, Nov. 1389–Oct. 1404.	In 1409 the Council of Pisa deposed both Gregory XII and Benedict XIII, and elected	Benedict XIII (Peter de Luna), Sept. 1394–1424.
Innocent VII, Oct. 1404–Nov. 1406.		
Gregory XII, Nov. 1406–July 1415 (res.).	Alexander V, June 1409–May 1410.	
	John XXIII, May 1410–May 1415, dep.; ob. 1419.	

In 1415 the Council of Constance deposed John XXIII, persuaded Gregory XII to resign, and elected

Martin V, Nov. 1417–Feb. 1431.	Clement VIII, 1424–1429 (res.).
Eugenius IV, Mar. 1431–Feb. 1447.	Felix V (Amadeus VIII, D. of Savoy), elected Nov. 1439 by Council of Basle, res. April 1449.

Nicholas V (Thomas de Sarzana), Mar. 1447–Mar. 1455.
Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia), April 1455–Aug. 1458.
Pius II (Æneas Silvius Piccolomini), Aug. 1458–Aug. 1464.
Paul II, Aug. 1464–July 1471.
Sixtus IV (Francis della Rovere), Aug. 1471–Aug. 1484.
Innocent VIII, Aug. 1484–July 1492.
Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia), Aug. 1492–Aug. 1503.
Pius III, Sept.–Oct. 1503.
Julius II (Julian della Rovere), Nov. 1503–Feb. 1513.
Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici), Mar. 1513–Dec. 1521.
Hadrian VI, Jan. 1522–Sept. 1523.
Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), Nov. 1523–Sept. 1534.
Paul III (Alexander Farnese), Oct. 1534–Nov. 1549.
Julius III, Feb. 1550–Mar. 1555.
Marcellus II, April 1555.
Paul IV, May 1555–April 1559.
Pius IV (John Angelo de' Medici), Dec. 1559–Dec. 1565.
Pius V (Michael Ghislieri), Jan 1566–May 1572.
Gregory XIII, May 1572–April 1585.
Sixtus V, April 1585–Aug. 1590.
Urban VII, Sept. 1590.
Gregory XIV, Dec. 1590–Oct. 1591.
Innocent IX, Oct.–Dec. 1591.
Clement VIII, Jan. 1592–Mar. 1605.
Leo XI (Alexander Octavian de' Medici), April 1605.
Paul V (Camillo Borghese), May 1605–Jan. 1621.
Gregory XV, Feb. 1621–July 1623.
Urban VIII, Aug. 1623–July 1644.
Innocent X, Sept. 1644–Jan. 1655.
Alexander VII, April 1655–May 1667.
Clement IX, June 1667–Dec. 1669.
Clement X, April 1670–July 1676.
Innocent XI, Sept. 1676–Aug. 1689.
Alexander VIII, Oct. 1689–Feb. 1691.
Innocent XII, July 1691–Sept. 1700.
Clement XI, Nov. 1700–Mar. 1721.
Innocent XIII, May 1721–Mar. 1724.
Benedict XIII, May 1724–Feb. 1730.
Clement XII, July 1730–Feb. 1740.
Benedict XIV, Aug. 1740–May 1758.
Clement XIII, July 1758–Feb. 1769.
Clement XIV (Ganganelli), May 1769–Sept. 1774.
Pius VI, Feb. 1775–Aug. 1799.
Pius VII, Mar. 1800–Aug. 1823.
Leo XII, Sept. 1823–Feb. 1829.
Pius VIII, Mar. 1829–Nov. 1830.
Gregory XVI, Feb. 1831–June 1846.
Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti), June 1846–78.
Leo XIII, 1878.

X. THE OTTOMAN SULTANS.

Othman 1307–25
Orchan 1325–59
Murad I 1359–89
Bajazet I 1389–1402
Interregnum and Civil War 1402–13
Mohammed I 1413–21
Murad II 1421–51
Mohammed II 1451–81
Bajazet II 1481–1512
Selim I 1512–20
Suleiman I 1520–66
Selim II 1566–74
Murad III 1574–95
Mohammed III . . . 1595–1603
Achmet I 1603–17

Mustapha I 1617–18
Othman II 1618–22
Murad IV 1623–40
Ibrahim . . . 1640–49 (dep.)
Mohammed IV . 1649–87 (dep.)
Suleiman II 1687–91
Achmet II 1691–95
Mustapha II . 1695–1703 (dep.)
Achmet III . . 1703–30 (dep.)
Mahmoud I 1730–54
Othman III 1754–57
Mustapha III . . . 1757–74
Abdul Hamid I . . 1774–89
Selim III . . 1789–1807 (dep.)
Mustapha IV . . 1807–8 (dep.)
Mahmoud II . . . 1808–39
Abdul Medjid . . . 1839–61
Abdul Aziz . . 1861–76 (dep.)
Murad V . . . 1876 (dep.)
Abdul Hamid II . . 1876

XI. THE KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

Frederick I 1701–13
Frederick William I . 1713–40
Frederick II, the Great 1740–86
Frederick William II 1786–97
Frederick William III 1797–1840
Frederick William IV 1840–61
William I 1861–88
(Emperor, 1870.)
Frederick III . . . 1888
William II 1888

XII. KINGS OF SARDINIA AND ITALY.

Victor Amadeus I 1720–30 (res.)
Charles Emmanuel I . 1730–73
Victor Amadeus II . 1773–96
Charles Emmanuel II.
1796–1802 (res.)
Victor Emmanuel I . 1802–6
[Sardinia was merged in the kingdom of Italy under Napoleon I . . . 1805–13]
Victor Emmanuel is restored . . . 1814–21 (res.)
Charles Felix . . . 1821–31
Charles Albert . . . 1831–49
Victor Emanuel II . 1849–78
(King of Italy, 1861.)
Humbert 1878

XIII. THE DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

[The early history of the Polish rulers is very obscure.]

The Piast dynasty, 842–1370.

Mieczyslaus I . . . 962–992
Boleslaus the Great . 992–1025
Mieczyslaus II . . . 1025–34
[Period of anarchy . 1034–41]
Casimir I 1041–58
Boleslaus II 1058–81
Wladislaus I . . . 1081–1102
Boleslaus III . . . 1102–38
Wladislaus II . . . 1138–46
Boleslaus IV . . . 1146–73
Mieczyslaus III 1173–77 (dep.)
Casimir II 1177–94
Lesko V (the White) . 1194–1201
Mieczyslaus III (rest.) 1201–2
Lesko V (rest.) . . . 1202–27
Boleslaus V 1227–79
Lesko VI (the Black) . 1279–89
[Period of anarchy . 1289–95]
Premislaus II . . . 1295–6
Wladislaus III, Loketek
1296–1300 (dep.)
Wenceslaus I . . . 1300–5
Wladislaus III (rest.) 1305–33
Casimir III, the Great 1333–70
End of the Piast dynasty.
Lewis 1370–82
[Interregnum . . . 1382–5]
Hedwiga 1385–6

The Jagellon dynasty, 1386–1572.

Hedwiga and Wladislaus V . . 1386–99
Wladislaus V, alone . 1399–1433
Wladislaus VI . . . 1434–44
Casimir IV 1445–92
John Albert 1492–1501
Alexander 1501–6
Sigismund I 1506–48
Sigismund II . . . 1548–72

End of the Jagellon dynasty.

Henry of Valois . . 1573–75
Stephen Bathori . . 1575–86
Sigismund III . . . 1587–1632
Wladislaus VII . . 1632–48
John Casimir V . . 1648–69
Michael Wiesnowieçki 1669–73
John Sobieski . . . 1674–96
Frederick Augustus I, Elector of Saxony 1697–1704 (dep.)
Stanislaus I, Leszczynski 1704–9
Frederick Augustus I (rest.) 1709–33
Frederick Augustus II 1734–63
Stanislaus II, Augustus, Comte de Poniatowski . . 1764–95 (res.)

XIV. THE TSARS OF RUSSIA.

I.

Dukes of Kief . . . 850–1157

II.

Grand Dukes of Wladimir 1157–1328

III.

Grand Dukes of Moscow 1328–1462

IV.

Consolidation of the Russian Empire under the Tsars.

Ivan III, the Great . 1462–1505
Vassili Ivanovitch . . 1505–33
Ivan IV, the Terrible . 1533–84
Feodor Ivanovitch . 1584–98
Boris Godunov . . . 1598–1605
[The time of the troubles, 1605–13]

V.

Tsars and Emperors of the House of Romanov.

Michael Romanov . 1613–45
Alexis 1645–76
Feodor Alexiévitch . 1676–82
Ivan V and Peter the Great 1682–89
Peter the Great (alone) 1689–1725
Catharine I 1725–27
Peter II 1727–30
Anna Ivanovna . . . 1730–40
Ivan VI . . . . 1740–1 (dep.)
Elizabeth 1741–61
Peter III . . Jan. 5–July 19, 1762
Catharine II 1762–96
Paul 1796–1801
Alexander I 1801–25
Nicholas I 1825–55
Alexander II . . . 1855–81

THE END

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